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## Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 10 and 14.

# Berlin Raid Damage Big; Duce: Clash of Two Worlds; Silk Buying Rush in Hub

### The World's Day—August 4, 1941

### Air and Sea: Heavy Air Raid Damage in Berlin

**An assault on Berlin** by an estimated 200 or 300 RAF bombers was reported to have caused heavy damage. [Page 6.]

**American Eagle Squadron** shot down its first German bomber over the English Channel.

**British patrols** captured the 5,522-ton German vessel Frankfurt, which was running the British blockade, presumably en route from Rio de Janeiro whence it sailed June 29 with a cargo of nitrate.

### In Europe: Mussolini Says Line-Up Is Ready

**Premier Mussolini** told Italian troops leaving for the Russian front, that "the line-up is now complete" with Rome, Berlin, and Tokyo on one side, and Britain, the United States and Russia on the other a "clash between two worlds." [Page 9.]

**French collaboration** with Germany was believed to be encountering a slightly hardened atmosphere in Vichy. [Pages 1 and 6.]

**Axis pressure** on Turkey's Bulgarian frontier was recognized by authoritative sources in London, but they declared that it had not grown more intense during the past 48 hours.

### New England: Boston Women Rush for Stockings

**A rush of women customers** to buy silk and nylon stockings led Boston store managers to impose a three-pair limit on purchases. [Page 2.]

**Former Gov. Charles F. Hurley** of Massachusetts and all members of the Executive Council under his Administration will be summoned by the prosecution to testify in the impeachment trial of Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, opening tomorrow. [Page 2.]

**Six more air-raid sirens**, tested in Boston today were heard only in spotty fashion. [Details and picture: Page 5.]

**Incomes over** $75,000 for personal services numbered 9 in Massachusetts for 1939, according to Treasury Department figures. [Page 4.]

**Fog lifted** early this morning from Boston Harbor, allowing the marooned steamer Nantasket and various small boats to return to their docks. [Page 4.]

**Abolition of double-time pay** for work on Sundays and holidays during the emergency was urged by Brig. Gen. Philip H. Fleming, National Wage-Hour Administrator, addressing the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. [Details and pictures: Pages 1 and 5.]

### Africa: British Report Success at Sea

**A British success** was recorded by the Admiralty, which reported that a British submarine had sunk two Axis supply ships and torpedoed a light Italian cruiser and a floating dock in the Mediterranean. [Page 7.]

**Frontline Axis siege line** around the besieged British garrison at Tobruk, Libya, was moved back, providing slight relaxation for the fort.

**Nazi airdromes at Crete**, including a gasoline dump, were reported by the British to have been hit by RAF bombers raiding the German-occupied Greek island.

**Two British destroyers** off the Egyptian port of Mersa Matruh were reported by the Nazi High Command to have been hit.

### Far East: Sailings From Japan Postponed

**Departure of the liners** Nitta Maru, Hikawa Maru and others scheduled to sail from Japan to the United States were announced to have been postponed indefinitely. [Page 9.]

**About 600 Americans** are reported stranded in Japan, unless they can find shipping to Shanghai, where American vessels call. American liners have not been calling at Japanese ports recently.

**British forces**, mainly Australian and Indian, were reported assembling on the Malaya-Thai frontier.

**Unconfirmed reports** said a British naval squadron, including the 30,600-ton battleship Warspite, had been sighted in the Gulf of Siam, which washes the west coast of Siam and French Indo-China.

### Washington: Scrap Iron Prices to Be Probed

**Leon Henderson**, Price Administrator, announced the Justice Department will investigate alleged monopolistic, price-boostoing practices in the scrap iron and steel trade threatening curtailment of defense steel production. [Financial Page.]

**President Roosevelt** was off the New England coast on the yacht Potomac for a week's rest while Vice-President Wallace arrived in Colorado for a fortnight's vacation. [Page 4.]

**The Japanese Minister** to the United States, Kaname Wakasugi, prepared to return to Tokyo at the direction of Ambassador Nomura to make what was described as a personal report on American affairs to his Government.

**The House** continued debate on the $3,529,200,000 tax bill, and Congressional leaders hoped for a vote by nightfall.

**Secretary of the Navy Knox** made a personal "guess" that Japan has built up a war reserve of fuel oil sufficient for one or two years.

**The House Banking Committee** announced headings on the Administration's price control bill, which would permit the President to fix ceilings at prices prevailing July 29, would start Aug. 5.

**An agreement by 11 Governors** extending for two years the interstate compact to conserve oil and gasoline was transmitted to Congress by the President.

**President Roosevelt** vetoed a $320,000,000 defense highway program, stating the legislation failed to give the executive department power to apply $125,000,000 of the total at points of greatest defense need.

### Russia: Germans Within 50 Miles of Kiev

**German advance** into the Ukraine below Kiev, bringing the Nazis within 50 miles of that city, was conceded by Moscow. [Page 9.]

**Russians claimed** to have halted the advance and to have destroyed such of the harvest as had not been already gathered in the Ukraine.

**Active rumors** of a British expedition to northern waters were voiced in the British press yesterday, without any confirmation, however, from official sources.

### The Christian Science Monitor Index

**Monday, August 4, 1941**


Boston and New England News, 2, 4, 5
Christian Science Services on Radio ..... 6
Daily Features Page ..... 21
Editorials ..... 22
Entertainment Timetable ..... 10
Financial Pages ..... 16-18
For Children ..... 11
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures ..... 6
Local Arts and Theater Page ... 10
Maine Letter ..... 4
Radio Timetable ..... 4
Sports Pages ..... 14-15
The Home Forum ..... 12
Effective Resistance (With Greek Translation)


### Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN


**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2**


## Added Attractions

The regular news service of The Christian Science Monitor is augmented today by three special series of articles, commencing in this issue.

1. **Inside America**—30 articles by Richard L. Strout: in which Mr. Strout takes the issues of the day to the people, on highway and byway, from coast to coast, and makes his intimate report on the state of the nation. First page of Second Section.

2. **A Stitch in Time**—30 articles by Henry E. Ashmun: in which a lawyer-extraordinary introduces the gentle reader to the pleasures of the law, as well as giving some useful advice in words chiefly of two syllables. Page 3.

3. **South of the Rio Grande**—30 articles by R. H. Markham: wherein the inimitable Mr. Markham sees and writes in Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica what only he would see and write. Just how far does the National Socialist influence go, in this front yard of the United States? Page 1.

# Fleming Hits Double Pay On Week End

Payment of double time for Saturday and Sunday work should be shelved for the emergency period because it is handicapping defense production, Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Federal Wage-Hour Act, declared here today.

"Severer penalties than the law requires, especially of double time for Saturday, Sunday or holiday work, contributed in the past to that week-end blackout which was a very real restraint upon our productive efforts," General Fleming told the fifty-sixth annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

The convention, which opened at the Hotel Bradford this morning, brought out the biggest gathering of trade unionists which the State branch of the American Federation of Labor has recorded in more than half a century. Sessions continue through Friday.

Use of convoys was forecast by Nicholas P. Morrissey, President of the State Federation, in his Presidential address at the opening of the convention.

"It is our task to furnish Britain and her allies with munitions of an essential nature," he said. "This can only be done if everyone does his share.

"There is no point to speeding up war production, if the guns and planes do not reach their destination. Whether we like it or not, the day will soon be at hand when we shall have to give serious consideration to the delivery of the goods.

"This may — must — mean the United States will resort to the use of convoys. This may mean war. But it will mean that the greater


*Continued on Page 5, Column 4*


# Hull Rallies Free Peoples To New Unity

**Such action is seen by Secretary as guarantee of victory over all aggressors.**

**VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 4 (AP)—Tension relaxed here today and observers gained the impression that the Government of Marshal Philippe Pétain was holding to the status quo in its North African Colonies.**

**After a Sunday meeting of the inner Cabinet, Admiral Jean Darlan, Vice-Premier, appeared at a concert in seemingly good spirits and the Marshal spent the afternoon at the races.**

**The meeting was connected, in some circles, with the recent campaign by the German-controlled Paris press demanding joint German-French defense of Dakar against United States occupation.**

**Paris press blames Leahy for blocking move on Dakar: Page 6.**

**By Joseph G. Harrison**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today appealed to all still free peoples to unite in a recognition of the threat of world-wide aggression.

Urging the utmost military production for the United States and for countries resisting attack, Mr. Hull said that the would-be conquerors must be resisted wherever such resistance can be effective. The latter reference is seen as a call for aid to Russia.

The Secretary, who has just returned from an extended rest during which he gave long and careful study to world conditions and America's foreign policy, expressed the belief that a unity of purpose among free peoples would guarantee the defeat of the aggressors.

**U. S. Aid for Soviet**

Simultaneously, Secretary Hull said that the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, Constantine A. Oumansky, was conferring with Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles concerning practical means of Soviet-American co-operation in defeating the Nazis.

The Secretary's attack upon aggression, which he described as rooted in savagery and barbarity, coincided with a violent official attack upon the United States in Berlin. An official German spokesman bitterly condemned American efforts to bolster French resistance to Germany and said that the American attitude showed complete ignorance of European affairs.

Meanwhile, the United States stood on the verge of grave de-


*Continued on Page 9, Column 3*

**Text of Welles Statement: Page 19.**
**Text of Hull statement: Page 9.**


# Tide of War Seen Turning; U. S. Ready for Sacrifices; Nazis Push Closer to Kiev

**Russian oil fields in Baku are on direct route to Iran, Iraq, and Syria.**

**LONDON, Aug 4 (AP)—Russia will participate in a meeting of the Allied Governments to be held in London shortly when "problems of the future, including economic difficulties that must arise when peace comes, are likely to be discussed," the diplomatic correspondent of the Press Association said today.**

**He wrote that a June 12 public meeting of the Governments, before the Russian-German conflict started and Russia became a co-belligerent with Britain, was the first of its kind but "there have been private ones on various matters of concern to the allied governments."**

**He added that the next meeting "probably will mark the beginning of consideration of postwar problems as well as ways in which the countries now engaged in the struggle can strengthen each other."**

**By R. Maillard Stead**
*Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—The opening up of new German advances toward Kiev and Odessa mentioned in the latest Russian communiqué, suggests that progress is being made with one of the two main aims the Germans are believed to have set themselves when they invaded Russia—to smash the Soviet Army and Air Force and to capture the main Russian oil fields at Baku.

Not only would success in this region demechanize Joseph Stalin's forces by depriving them of oil, but it would restore continuity to the Nazis' eastward plans against British interests. For the oil fields are on a direct land route to Iran, Irak, and Syria.

With the Germans in Transcaucasia, the Turks would be bypassed unless they came out beyond their own frontiers to fight. Moreover, the Nazis then would be in a strong blackmailing position to demand transport facilities.

Nevertheless an enormous service has been rendered to the Allied cause by Russian resistance in six fierce weeks, which have ended with the Nazis stuck at Smolensk, instead of being installed in Moscow as they said they would be.

In assessing extent to which they have been delayed by Russian strategy and skill—which the Germans have not held in high opinion—it is important to appreciate that in the attack on Smolensk, the Nazis traveled just about twice as fast as they did to Paris in France.

**Intensified Resistance**

Their advanced elements reached Smolensk, 500 miles from the German frontier, in the same time it took them to travel 220 miles to the French capital.

And this despite the fact that when the Nazis reached Paris, resistance had collapsed, while when they reached Smolensk it had, according to their own communiqués, intensified and inclosed behind them, menacing the support coming from the rear.

For the first time, therefore, in this war, the German main forces had a hard task to press on to make contact with their blitzkrieging advance guard—a development which the German High Command declared to be consonant with its basic plan of destroying Russia's military power.

The Soviet, however, claims that the biter is being badly bitten—a


*Continued on Page 9, Column 3*

International

**'Sorry, Sir, But No More Gas Tonight'**

**This scene in New York City was duplicated at thousands of filling stations throughout the East last night when the 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. closing regulations went into effect. Murray Jupitor, owner of the station, took off his working clothes when 7 o'clock came around and in spite of the long line of cars behind him refused to sell any more gasoline.**

# Mounting Prices of 'Gas' And Rationing Seem Near

Compulsory rationing of gasoline and higher "gas" prices loomed more definitely today, as David H. Howie, Director of Gasoline Conservation for Massachusetts, called large gasoline distributors into conference over reports of unusually heavy gas consumption greeting yesterday's inauguration of 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. filling station "blackouts."

Although the Director when contacted was inclined to minimize the first night's "bad news" as the "process of readjustment to daytime travel" sectional reports everywhere conveyed the impressions of unprecedented traffic jams and increases of 25 to 50 per cent in gasoline consumption.

The conference was called at the Hotel Statler this noon to learn the facts and to obtain the distributor viewpoint of what can be done to co-ordinate the program activities more closely. At latest accounts no statements had been issued, and no immediate action was anticipated pending the gathering of data over a longer test period.

In some emergency cases, pumps were unlocked to permit a few gallons to trickle into waiting tanks. Some people, for instance, coming in from New York State and the Middle West, had not even heard of the blackout. Others living right in New England had not read the papers, and had to park where the "gas" gave out.

Trucking continued with no inconveniences, according to Capt. E. C. Benway, Director of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts. Stations were permitted to service commercial vehicles under the requests of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Gas consumption was not all the fault of motorists, however. At one street intersection in Salem, N. H., a police officer operating a traffic signal, held up a mile and a half line of main road traffic every few seconds while he permitted two or three cars on the other road to break through. This technique—which is not limited to Salem but applies to many localities—resulted in hundreds of gallons of gasoline being burned wastefully while hundreds of car motors idled at the intersection.


**Rush to beat 'gas' deadline chokes roads: Page 2.**


**Curbs on sale of 'gas' show America's aid to democracies is really taking hold.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Over the past month two major war developments have occurred of far-reaching significance: the morale of the democracies has greatly improved, while in the United States the era of sacrifice has begun.

Democratic morale is bolstered by the strong fight Russia is putting up, so strong that it seems certain that it surprised the German armies as much as it surprised military prophets of the democracies themselves. The British have meanwhile launched an imaginative propaganda drive in the "V for Victory" campaign, while the latest raid on Berlin symbolizes the growing democratic strength in the air.

Morale in Washington has taken a lift by a stronger stand toward Japan and the prospective end of appeasement there, for action is always more stimulating than inaction; by the final appointment of the agency to direct economic warfare, under Vice President Wallace; by the prospect that the draft law will be extended, and by the action of Congress and the Administration in coming to grip with taxes and price controls. The manly apology of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War to Senator Burton K. Wheeler, isolationist Democrat of Montana, has cleared the air too, to a noticeable degree, and produced a better atmosphere in Washington. It does much to head off the idea that sincere isolationists would be characterized as "traitors" in a national campaign of abuse, and brings a better feeling to the whole situation by its return to old-fashioned American fair-play.

**Imponderables Vital**

These matters, it must be admitted, are very largely imponderables, and subject to change in other directions. But wars are frequently won by imponderables and for the moment the better all-round feeling in London and Washington is a matter too significant not to note.

At the same time, and linked with this, has come the beginning of the long-awaited era of sacrifice in the United States. It was inevitable that it should come sooner or later, and it is only now just beginning. In one sense it is encouraging, for it means that America's war effort is really taking hold.

In the past week America has seen sudden, violent economic changes imperil the jobs of 175,000 silk workers, and threaten the work of more than 500,000 automobile workers. A million draftees who accepted a year's Army service for the most part resignedly, now see the term doubled or made even longer. A mild beginning to gasoline restriction has occurred in the start of the new 7-to-7 closing at filling stations on the East Coast. Millions of women face the prospect of changes in wearing apparel from silk to rayon or cotton. In every direction defense shortages are in prospect or have already begun, minor at first but likely to increase. The House Ways and Means Committee has reported out the most drastic tax law in history. Washington is getting down to grips with prospective inflation with new price curbs, while the Wallace economic defense agency will ultimately provide new restrictions and controls on business.

**Record Employment**

Heretofore the defense drive has been a boom for most industries and many communities, and employment at 38,790,000, not counting farm workers, is higher today than at any previous time in history. It cannot be said that farmers are prospering under rising prices. The Nation as a whole has suffered under such conditions, though the ultimate bill is yet to be paid. It is still to be hoped that the spread of employment and larger national income will cushion most of the economic shocks that occur and that Federal action will equalize the discomforts. Compared with the sacrifices made in the warring countries, the United States has, on the whole, benefited, if the mounting debt is disregarded. But now the prospect of stronger Federal control and more serious re-adjustment begins. Technical changes that are normally spread over years occur in a few weeks or even days. If inflation is to be kept in check and full effort expanded to aid Britain these sacrifices will grow progressively greater and the temper of the country will be really tested.

Both in changed morale and in the start of genuine sacrifices, a new stage has been reached in the defense effort. They are coupled in Washington with stronger action both on the foreign and domestic front.

# Latin-American Hospitality Bulwark Against Nazi Intrigue

*Below is the first of 30 articles on Mexico and Central America, written by a correspondent after a special tour of the area. They disclose large numbers of Germans there, the very strategic positions they hold, their tireless activity, and the native forces playing into Nazi hands. They also show the progress of the local peoples and governments, their hearty co-operation with the United States, and the results of Washington's good-will policy.*

**"South of the Rio Grande"**
First in a series of 30 articles

**By R. H. Markham**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OAXACA, Mexico—I am writing this in the little city of Oaxaca, in the heart of Mexico. Four full weeks, I have been reveling in the adventure of getting acquainted with my neighbors south of the Rio Grande. I passed, in humble conveyances, from Texas through Mexico and Central America to Costa Rica; then turned around and have gone this far back on the way home.

I have wandered down teeming avenues, been jostled in crowded street cars, loitered in noisy markets, struggled into rickety busses, and glanced into countless low-roofed, tropical houses, whose doors, opening onto the sidewalks, never are closed.

Walking down highways and byways amid brown-skinned, dark-eyed, black-haired multitudes, I have kept trying to find out what kind of people these neighbors of mine are. I have been more interested in them than in all other foreign nations I ever visited. For they, too, are Americans. They are of the New World, just as I am. Their fate is our fate. I am glad to say I found them very attractive people. I should like to see them often.

Before crossing the Rio Grande I heard many stories of brown-faced pickpockets, purse snatchers, camera lifters, and the like, just as the Europeans hear many stories of American gangsters, blackmailers, lynchers, and the like. In neither case are the stories entirely without foundation. But I never saw an American gangster operating, nor was I ever lynched. So I dared hope I would not be molested by unsocial Mexicans, and the hope was fulfilled completely. I had not so much as one embar-


*Continued on Page 3, Column 3*


# Swiss Renew Ancestral Vow Against Any Foreign Yoke

**By Ernest Zaugg**
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SCHWYZ, Switzerland, Aug. 4—This stanch republic breathed an atmosphere of gratitude for peace in war-torn Europe as 40,000 persons gathered at the cradle of Swiss liberty here to celebrate 650 years of independence and renew the oath of their ancestors never to accept a foreign yoke.

In 22 cantonal capitals, in every village and hamlet, young and old gathered around the fire of liberty and vowed to be Swiss first and last, while soldiers on guard at the borders watched beacon fires on distant mountain peaks.

The celebrations began at midnight on July 31 and Aug. 1 when 5,000 crossed the narrow stretch of the Vierwaldstätter See in lake steamers from Brunnen to land on the sacred Ruetli Glade and amidst the roll of drums and the blare of trumpets lighted the torches. From the glade where 32 peasants of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden gathered secretly by night in 1291 to plot a coup d'état against their Austrian rulers these 5,000 announced on a nation-wide radio hookup their determination to remain free. "We want to be free as our fathers were, rather death than servitude," while the broadcasting announcer described the ceremony for America.

**Patriotic Demonstrations**

For two days, Aug. 1 and 2, Schwyz resounded with patriotic demonstrations, festival processions, speeches, and flag waving.

Swiss living in foreign countries presented to Switzerland a monumental statue of a Swiss worker donning the uniform to defend his country.

A large mural of the Swiss national hero, Nicolas von der Flueh, symbolizing the Swiss spirit of conciliation, was unveiled.

The preparations, which have been going on for two months, included construction of a stadium seating 10,000 with a roofed promenade decorated with thousands of flags of every district, canton, and family coat of arms.

A historical drama portrayed the development of Switzerland from earliest days to the present, with hundreds of actors in brilliant costumes.

Gen. Henry Guisan, Commander


*Continued on Page 9, Column 5*


# *American Women Rush to Buy Silk Hosiery*

**By Mary Hornaday**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—While women continued their buying of hosiery from coast to coast, the silk industry today returned to a semblance of order as the result of new Federal regulations.

Developments as the industry began to feel the full impact of the cessation of silk imports from Japan were these:

1. All processing of raw silk for civilian uses was stopped at midnight, Aug. 2, on order from the Office of Production Management.

2. All rayon yarn producers were ordered to set aside 10 per cent of their daily output for August and September and 10 per cent of their stocks on hand for a Government pool, from which allocations will be made to manufacturers of hosiery.

3. A price ceiling was clamped down on the principal grades of raw silk and silk waste.

4. Hosiery hoarders were warned by Miss Harriet Elliott, Defense Consumer Adviser, that they are taking unfair advantage of women who do not have the income to buy in quantity.

Though Miss Elliott was giving her attention to the consumer side of the silk picture, other defense chiefs were more concerned over the loss of jobs to 175,000 silk workers, left without raw materials.

Simultaneously with the cessation of all "throwing, spinning, or processing" of raw silk at midnight, Aug. 2, "unless specifically authorized by the Director of Priorities," the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply established a top price of $3.08 a pound for the basic grade of raw silk. Prices of other grades, weights and types were frozen in relation to this basic grade.

Prospects that any large quantities of silk would be released by the OPM in the future for manufacture of hosiery faded with an announcement that Army and Navy authorities have estimated that minimum military requirements for silk during the next two years will equal approximately the total stocks now in the United States.

With a real scarcity of hosiery facing the consumer, Miss Elliott issued special advice for conserving silk stockings now on hand. Her four rules are:

1. Wash stockings and socks immediately after taking them off.

2. Use a lukewarm neutral soap suds. Don't rub. Press gently to force soap through the fabric.

3. Dry in the shade. Sunlight and heat deteriorate silk.

4. Take care of runs immediately. Carry a small bottle of run preventive or colorless nail polish in your bag. Put a drop at the top and bottom of the run immediately. Renew the treatment after washing—unless you sew up the run.


**Women jam Boston stores to buy stockings: Page 5.**

# Former Governor Hurley Called to Testify in Coakley Impeachment Trial

## *Let's Keep The 'Oo-Eek' Of Wood Duck*

### Exploring the News

By a Staff

The familiar "oo-eek, oo-eek," cry of the Wood Duck which issues from New England marshes may diminish to a vanishing point if the present plea of hunters to have an open season on these birds is put into law.

The argument seems to be that, in view of the increase of this species under protection, and the fact that it is sometimes shot illegally before the gunner realizes that he is shooting a protected species, there is no reason why an open season should not be permitted. The claim has even been made that few, if any more Wood Ducks would be killed under open season provisions.

If that argument were to be followed to its logical conclusion there would be no reason for any protective wildlife legislation.

Undoubtedly all that has been gained through protection of the Wood Duck would be destroyed in a few short years of even limited open season. Since decisions as to the 1941 waterfowl hunting regulation will be made very soon, interested persons, it is suggested, should express their opinions to the Secretary, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

A Shelburne Falls, Mass., basketball team is evidently looking forward to a successful season with the adoption of some unique eligibility rules. Members must attend day school in Shelburne and, at least, one regular church service on Sunday. Exception is made for inability to come or for being out of town.

That thrift is just as much a part of Yankee character as ingenuity is seen in Uncle Sam's recent record of farmers who took advantage of loans from the Production Credit Associations. One million dollars was let to farmers by different PCA organizations throughout the United States. At the top of the list was Texas with a total of 12,393 loans for more than $28,000,000. At the bottom was New Hampshire. Its farmers were granted only 299 loans for a total of $338,166.

A highlight of the recent Farm and Home Week held on the campus of Massachusetts State College at Amherst was a display of labor-saving devices which ranged all the way from chicken brooders to water pumps. Of most interest to farmers and their wives was a fire alarm gadget called a "protectowire." It is a cable composed of two wrapped wires with thermoplastic covering, which farmers place in their grain bins, hay mows or other places where spontaneous combustion is likely to occur. When temperatures reach 175 degrees, the covering on the wires melts and the wires meet, closing the circuit, which automatically rings a bell in the farmer's house. In this way, fires are prevented.

Vacationers in quest of some quaint touches of old New England are sure to find it down where Cape Cod lays its beckoning arm on the green crest of the Atlantic. One famous character the visitor is sure to hear about is Bill Newcomb, the Wellfleet, Cape Cod, auctioneer. According to Yankee Magazine, Bill is versatile; he can build a chimney, install plumbing, shuck oysters, hold forth as an historical authority, or umpire a ball game. His story-telling gift has made him a great favorite with the small boys and girls of the lower end of the Cape. Folks from all over New England trek to Wellfleet to attend Bill Newcomb's auctions. His old-style technique and quick wit keep his audience interested and amused to the end.

### Walton in New Post

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 4 (AP)—David Walton of Auburn, former head of the State Liquor Commission and until last Thursday Auburn's City Manager for three and one-half years, today assumed the Chairmanship of the Maine Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Wide World

**New Bond Is Welded With Canada**

**It's "thumbs up" for Canada and the United States, as the yet-uncompleted 236-mile oil pipe line from Portland, Me., to Montreal, Que., was welded in formal ceremonies at the international border on Aug. 1. This new channel for the precious fuel of defense is expected, when it is completed, to result in the release of a number of tankers for service between the Americas and Great Britain, and also to relieve the present danger of a serious oil shortage in the East.**

## Rush to Beat 'Gas' Deadline Chokes Roads

By W. Clifford Harvey

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

While the rest of the Nation is able to buy all the gasoline it wants, New England and other Atlantic Seaboard States last night started to feel the pinch of a 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. gasoline "blackout" that turned local highways into streams of stagnant traffic.

"How come?" New England motorists ask in the face of this great wartime paradox in modern merchandising.

The answer is just as much a comedy of errors in the so-called natural laws of supply and demand as was the almost unprecedented highway travel of yesterday in the face of an urgent national emergency demanding gasoline conservation as an alternative to compulsory rationing.

The fact is, there is actually no gasoline shortage. The gasoline "blackout" is the result of a shortage of transportation facilities bringing this vital fluid to New England from the Middle West and the great Southwest. The tremendous capacity of New England's motorists for consuming gasoline was never more forcibly impressed upon local gasoline distributors than during last night's deluge of gas sales just prior to the official 7 p. m. shutdown of 100,000 gasoline stations along the entire Atlantic Seaboard.

Because motorists knew they couldn't get gasoline after 7 p. m., they started home early last night from long distances, converging upon Greater Boston between 7 and 9 o'clock like swollen branch streams pouring into a mighty river. Small gasoline stations up in the country reported the best business of all time. Lines of automobiles crawled up to filling pumps just prior to the 7 o'clock closing to get enough fuel to finish the rides home.

**Cars Clog the Roads**

Hundreds of cars caught in long lines at major highway intersections burned thousands of gallons of gasoline in wasteful idling of motors. All New England seemed to have taken to the highways on the assumption that this week end might be the last one before compulsory gasoline rationing put a stop to long-distance motoring for pleasure.

Behind this picture of stubborn resistance to demands for gasoline conservation is the paradox of threatened scarcity in the midst of plenty. It all dates back to a few months ago when the Federal Government commandeered 50 tankers from Atlantic coastal trading fleet for British fuel relief.

The possibility of more tankers being taken over by the Government is still held over the heads of local gasoline distributors. On the other hand, much secrecy enshrouds the activities of the Government in this connection, leading to the belief that other tankers have already gone the way of the original 50.

Taking of these tankers has made it impossible for remaining transportation facilities including rails and trucks to match the overwhelming demands of a motorized eastern seaboard for automobile fuels. Hence, it is possible for other parts of the Nation to obtain plenty of gasoline while New England faces gasoline rationings unless voluntary reductions improve considerably over last night's showing.

**That New Pipe Line—Next Spring**

Up on the Vermont-Canadian boundary, public officials have just celebrated the border crossing of an oil pipe line that by next spring will be pumping motor and heating fuels between Montreal and Portland, Maine, at the rate of 50,000 barrels a day. But that is next spring.

Only last week, President Roosevelt signed legislation stipulating the beginning of a $70,000,000 pipe line project that will transport motor fuels from the Texas Panhandle to New England by direct flow. But this will not be started for six months and cannot possibly be finished within another year.

These are the only pipe line prospects that New England has had. Why? For one thing, it is less expensive to ship fuels into New England by water than by rail, truck on pipeline, according to American Automobile Association officials. It is three times more expensive, they say, to ship fuels by rail than by water.

Incidentally, rail facilities are wholly inadequate to keep New Englanders supplied with gasoline and heating oils. The first major movement of crude oil to the East by rail was made 20 years ago, requiring 25 cars to carry 250 barrels or 10,000 gallons. That gives some idea of the tremendous volume of rail traffic required to meet the New England demands for hundreds of thousands of gallons of gasoline and oil.

**Many Prospective Tankers**

The Montreal to Portland pipe line will not be used to bring gasoline to New England. But it will release three and one-half tankers required to transport gasoline from New England to Montreal, thus adding that many tankers to the fleet bringing gasoline into New England from the Midwest.

Thus the paradox continues . . . that of building new facilities to carry gasoline out of New England while this region is wondering how it will get enough to meet its own needs. But the conditions, fortunately, are considered only temporary, since the Government is now looking around for the erection of a new shipyard to be devoted exclusively to the construction of tankers.

According to the Automobile Legal Association, there are now 140 tankers in process of construction at American shipyards. Also, there are 32 oil barges being built for operation in the early part of 1942.

With the only hope of transportation relief dependant upon measures none of which will mature for at least six months, New Englanders' only solution to mandatory gasoline blackouts is "voluntary" co-operation in the reduction of gasoline consumption. This must take the form of American Automobile Association proposals for improved driving habits, which cut the waste of gasoline, and for proper car adjustments to produce maximum power from a minimum of gasoline.

There is also the good neighbor policy of transporting friends to and from work in one car where several were formerly in use. Proposals are also made that motorists relax after working hours in arm chairs rather than behind the driving wheels. In other words, the car must be used only for "must" purposes now, or else the emergency aspects of driving must face restrictions.

## Vermont to Fete Cross-State Link In Highway Net

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The "missing link" 13 miles long in northern Vermont's cross-state highway is about to be established, it is announced by the State Chamber of Commerce. North Troy, Jay and other towns in Franklin County will celebrate on Sunday, Aug. 17, the beginning of the road-building, which will take about three years.

It will mean a hard surface cross-state highway, connecting Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, and eliminate the detour into Canada which has been necessary to avoid the stretch between North Troy and East Richford, the only unimproved road on the northern route. Vermonters have been agitating for this many years, and the contract has finally been awarded.

The principal speaker at the ceremony, following a basket picnic at an easily accessible point on the present road, will be United States Senator Warren R. Austin, a native of Franklin County. It is expected that Gov. William H. Wills and members of the State Highway Board will attend.

### Street in Arlington Closed

Mill Street, Arlington, will be closed for 60 days beginning today while a new culvert for the Mill Brook is built under the highway, it is announced. Mill Street connects Massachusetts Avenue with Summer Street near Arlington Center. Detours will be plainly marked. The culvert to be repaired has proved inadequate to care for flood waters, it is explained.

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THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

## Delay Until September 1 Held Likely

In a dramatic move to force from the lips of alleged participants the story of pardon racketeering in Massachusetts, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, House prosecutor in the trial of impeached Executive Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, today called former Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the living members of his Council to testify before the Massachusetts Senate.

The trial, which will begin tomorrow but is expected to be adjourned for two weeks immediately upon opening, centers about 14 articles of impeachment filed by the House charging Mr. Coakley with obtaining pardons for criminals for financial gain.

Raymond L. S. Patriarca, formerly known as "Public Enemy Number 1" in Rhode Island, was granted a pardon by Governor Hurley's Administration after he had served only 84 days of a 3 to 5 year sentence for armed robbery.

**Curley Involved**

The case against Mr. Coakley, who has declared that investigation will find him "pure as the driven snow," also involves pardons granted under the administration of former Gov. James M. Curley to Maurice Limon and Frank W. Potter of Somerville.

Although the trial will open tomorrow in the historic Senate chamber, it is understood actual testimony will be delayed for at least two weeks and possibly until Sept. 1. William H. Lewis, counsel for Mr. Coakley, has stated he will seek two weeks time in which to prepare answers to the 14 articles of impeachment filed against the veteran Councilor by the House of Representatives.

It was learned that Mr. Bushnell will not object to a request for a postponement to allow preparation of written answers.

Assisting Attorney General Bushnell in preparation of the House case against Mr. Coakley is Judge Frederick A. Crafts, Special Justice of the Waltham District Court and former Assistant District Attorney under Mr. Bushnell when he was District Attorney of Middlesex County.

James E. Farley, Assistant Attorney General, Jacob Lewiton, Assistant Attorney General, and Sidney Aisner, investigator in the Attorney General's office, also will assist Mr. Bushnell.

Meanwhile it has not yet been determined whether Mr. Curley will be summoned.

Mr. Coakley will appear before the Senate tomorrow morning at 10 a. m., the scheduled opening of the Senate proceedings. At that time the official request for continuance is expected to be made. Were Mr. Coakley to make verbal pleadings to the articles of impeachment, the trial would start immediately.

Mr. Bushnell, who will prosecute the case for the House of Representatives Board of Managers, has indicated his readiness to proceed at once.

**First in 120 Years**

The Senate will be acting as an impeachment court for the first time in 120 years. In 1821, Judge James Prescott of the Middlesex Supreme Court was removed from office at the last impeachment trial. Since that time several impeachment proceedings have been started but never have reached the Senate trial stage. The last such case was that of Arthur K. Reading, former District Attorney of Middlesex County, who resigned after the House voted for his impeachment in 1928.

Mr. Coakley had said that he will make several motions at the session tomorrow, including a request that the Senate allow him an opportunity to argue on the question of instituting a two-third majority rule for conviction.

At the trial little room will be available to the public. Members of the House and representatives of the press will be allowed on the Senate floor where the Senators will be seated in actual court session.

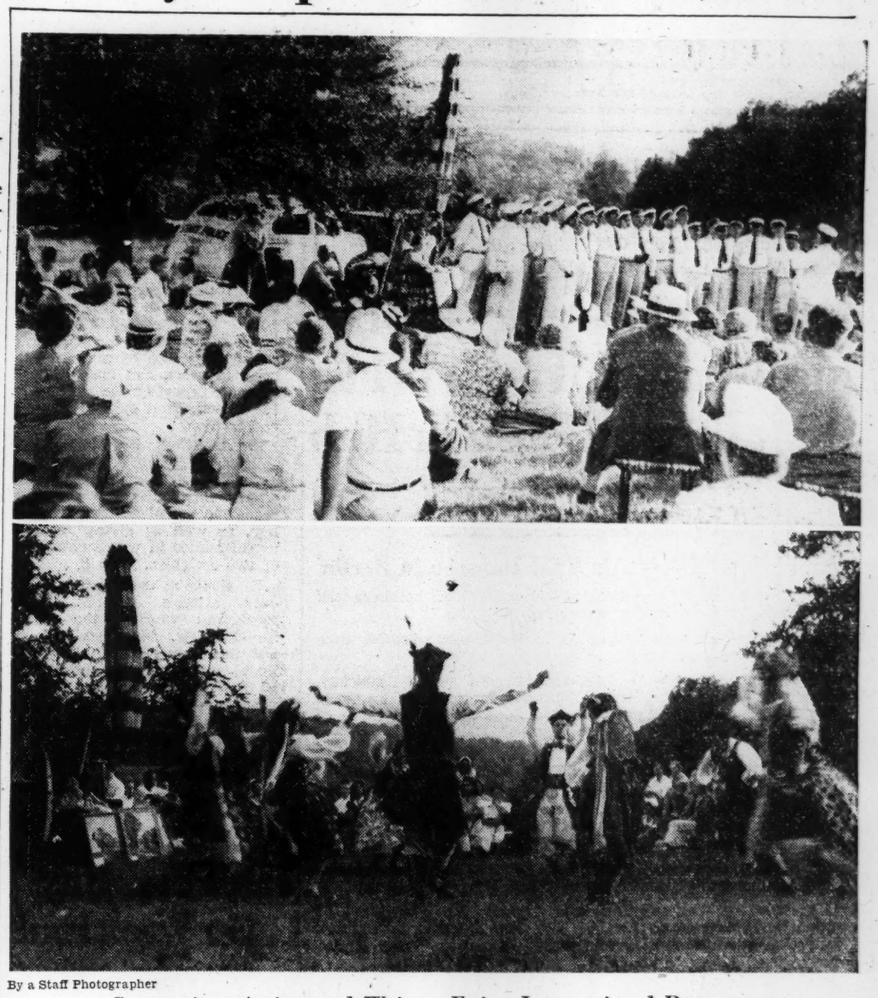
The Councilor, his counsel, the House Board of Managers, and Mr. Bushnell will be seated inside the enclosure formed by the circular Senate desk. Witnesses will testify from a seat at the back of the Chamber opposite the rostrum occupied by Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, President of the Senate, who will preside.

**Public Restricted**

The public will be restricted to the men's and women's gallery, which have 60 and 68 seats respectively. Provisions have been made to seat on the Senate floor approximately 100 members of the House. An overflow will go into the public galleries. In addition, the first row of one of the galleries will be set aside for press besides the facilities in the regular press gallery back of the President's rostrum, and space on the floor.

Prior to the 10 a. m. opening of the trial proceedings, the Senate will go through the formal procedure of transforming itself into a court. President Goodwin will take an oath as presiding officer, to be administered by Irving N. Hayden, Clerk of the Senate. Mr. Goodwin in turn will administer the necessary oath to the other Senators who will sit in their regular Senate chairs.

Once actual testimony starts, sessions will be held daily from Monday through Friday. Mr. Goodwin has indicated the daily sessions will last from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.



By a Staff Photographer

**Connecticut Artists and Writers Enjoy International Program**

**Upper: Under the warm glow of a summer's setting sun, artists and writers of the Nutmeg State gathered on the grassy slopes of Echo Hills, Roxbury, yesterday afternoon, to listen to Scandinavian songs presented by the Apollo, North Star, and Swedish Singing Societies of Bridgeport.**

**Lower: Members of the Polonaise Dance Club of Bridgeport stage "Bialy Mazur," Polish folk dance in native costumes. Connecticut State Police car, radio-equipped, amplified the music.**

## Coakley Trial Likely to Bring Record Legislative Session

The longest legislative session in Massachusetts history loomed today as the Senate prepared to sit tomorrow as a court to act on impeachment charges filed against Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor, by the House of Representatives.

The Coakley trial, plus numerous important legislative measures to act upon, including liberalization of age assistance, are expected to keep the Legislature officially in session until well into September. Longest previous session was that in 1938, when the General Court did not prorogue until Aug. 24, after sitting for 232 days. The 1939 session lasted until Aug. 12, a 221-day sitting.

**Senate Adopts Head Tax**

Old-age assistance liberalization constitutes a major legislative tangle. Before recessing regular business activities on Saturday to prepare for the Coakley trial, the Senate adopted a $2 head tax on all persons more than 20 years of age to finance the increased cost of liberalization. Previously the House had rejected a head tax and adopted a one-half of 1 per cent tax on earned income over $1,000.

Thus after the Coakley impeachment proceedings, the Legislature must solve the liberalization-tax tangle. Some observers believe the tax muddle threatens the entire liberalization program under which minimum monthly benefits would be increased from $30 to $40 for individuals and from $50 to $65 for couples.

At the same time the Senate voted to write in a modification of the "support-of-parents" clause in the liberalization bill. This modification was previously rejected by the House. Under it children of needy aged parents would be partially freed from the requirement that they contribute to the support of their needy parents.

Final action has not been taken on the liberalization-tax bill, however. The Upper Branch ordered the measure to a third reading and engrossment must wait until after the Coakley affair.

**Governor Not Supported**

Other major issues to be settled later include legislation to make workmen's compensation compulsory, various changes in the unemployment compensation law, State acquisition and development of the East Boston airport, new piers for Boston and elimination of sewage pollution in Boston Harbor.

Furthermore, the Legislature may be forced to consider new sources of revenue to offset the anticipated loss of $5,000,000 in gasoline tax revenue through Federal-ordered reduced consumption.

Legislators insist that three alternatives face them:

1. Curtailment of highway expenses.
2. A bond issue.
3. New revenue sources.

During the Saturday session the Senate gave initial approval to Legislation allowing mutual insurance companies to issue non-accessible fire insurance policies. It refused to adopt Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's recommendations to make a bill allowing cities and towns to reduce the work week of firemen from 84 to 70 hours non-effective during the national emergency. The Senate also rejected the Governor's duplicate proposal on legislation to allow several communities to grant one day off in six to policemen.

The Upper Branch sustained the Governor's veto on a bill to permit boys between 16 and 18 years of age to work in bowling alleys until midnight.

## Walsh Bars Indefinite Draft

Although he is convinced that indefinite extension of draftee service would be a "breach of good faith," Senator David I. Walsh, (D) of Massachusetts, is prepared to support a "few months" extension, he announced in Boston last night.

The Senator called upon America in a prepared statement to build a volunteer army by making service attractive to young men. He suggested payment on scales comparable to those of men working in Navy Yards.

"The draftees and their families relied upon promises that after 12 months in camp they would be returned to their places in civil life," Senator Walsh asserted.

"In my judgment, the resolution now pending before the Senate utterly ignores these promises and is a breach of good faith."

He said the provision for release of draftees under special conditions would "open the door to political and personal favoritism."

The bill's proponents who argue that the Nation's peril is greater today than it was a year ago unwittingly confess that their policy is "leading us day by day into the war," Senator Walsh charged.

"We are not told whether we are planning for an army of defense or an army of aggression," he said.

Citing desired repeal of the prohibition against sending men outside the Western Hemisphere, the Senator said the scheme had "merely been postponed to quiet opposition" to the present measure.

## Towing Contract Of Hub Interest

Appointment of the W. G. Coyle Company, of New Orleans—engaged in ocean towing since 1865—as the agents of the Moran Towing & Transportation Company, of New York, for ocean and coastwise towage operations out of Gulf or Mexico ports, was reported to Boston shipping interests today.

## Events Around Greater Boston

### Tonight

"Blind Alley." Benefit Play under the auspices of the Village Hall Players, Framingham, to aid China Relief. The benefit performance is expected to bring to the United China Relief organization in Metropolitan Boston much added impetus, prestige, and financial return. At the Village Hall Playhouse, Framingham, 8 p. m.

### Tuesday

Exhibition of a fifteenth century bronze baptismal font, once the property of the ancestral family of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, will be shown at the Museaum of Fine Arts. Open to the public at 9 a. m.

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff will discuss "Old Ivories." At 11 a. m.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 10**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4**

## Festival Ends In Fetes Of Racial Unity

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ROXBURY, Conn., Aug. 4—Racial differences—so apparent in many parts of the world today—were all but forgotten here yesterday, as artists and writers of Connecticut, and their friends, gathered on the sunny slopes of Mildred Ford's Echo Hills Farm, just outside her Hobby Barn, for the final session of their four-day Festival.

Under the direction of the Nutmeg State's versatile and energetic radio entertainer, and President of the organization — Jane Dillon — costumed singers and dancers of many nationalities and racial backgrounds mingled happily together for an enjoyable afternoon of international music, songs, and folk dances.

After viewing a $15,000 art exhibit, attractively arranged in what were formerly stalls, carriage sheds and hay lofts of the Hobby Barn, some 500 or 600 members and their guests gathered on the grassy slopes as group after group of entertainers was presented by Miss Dillon.

The State's famed Noah Webster once defined understanding as "adjustment of differences." Certainly, this outdoor meeting of artists, writers, and craftsmen—men and women of all sorts of racial backgrounds—served to exemplify this definition to a high degree. For they joined hands and worked during this successful festival to present a scholarship, so that some talented Connecticut writer or artist might have an opportunity to work out those dreams that touch the stars.

## Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight and Tuesday; no important temperature changes; lowest tonight near 60 degrees; gentle variable winds.

**All New England except Maine:** Fair tonight and Tuesday; no important temperature changes.

**Maine:** Fair, except occasional showers in the east portion tonight and Tuesday; no important temperature changes.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island:** Gentle variable winds tonight and Tuesday; weather fair except broken clouds with occasional showers east of Bar Harbor; visibility good except locally poor in patches of fog tonight and early Tuesday morning.

**Block Island to Cape Hatteras:** Gentle to moderate variable winds tonight becoming mostly westerly over north portion and easterly over extreme south portion Tuesday; weather fair.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 69 | 82 | New Orleans | 77 | 82 |
| Chicago | 74 | 95 | New York | 73 | 87 |
| Denver | 63 | 96 | Norfolk | 74 | 85 |
| Kansas City | 74 | 97 | Philadelphia | 71 | 88 |
| Los Angeles | 61 | 79 | St. Louis | 69 | 96 |
| Miami | 79 | 92 | San Francisco | 57 | 68 |
| Minneapolis | 69 | 99 | Washington | 72 | — |

A—8:30 a. m. D. S. T., Aug. 4, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

**High Tides at Boston**

Monday, 9:44 p. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Tuesday, 10:22 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:31 p. m.

# Chile and Argentina Bit Cool To Uruguay's Americas Plan

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile—Both Chile and Argentina have rejected, with different degrees of diplomatic suavity, the proposal by Uruguay that any American nation which becomes involved in the European war should be treated as a non-belligerent.

Practically, Uruguay's initiative means continued permission to use ports and bases in the Americas. The United States is the "American Nation likely to be involved in war," as seen by Uruguay. That small South American country wants to do all it can to help the United States defend world democracy.

**Chile's Reply**

The Chilean Government replied to Uruguay in a memorandum signed by Foreign Minister Juan B. Rossetti. Chile goes on record as believing that the existing system of collective security for the Americas is ample. No innovations are favored. Resolution XV of the Havana meeting last July, providing for reciprocal assistance of the American nations in case of actual aggression by an outside power, is declared to be adequate. The memorandum states:

"The Chilean Government sincerely believes that the Havana resolution is very ample and covers all that could be desired, in present circumstances, regarding questions of collective defense understanding, and that the faithful fulfillment and normal operation of its provisions will remove all danger of attack on our nations.

"Furthermore, the third paragraph contains valuable possibilities for American governments to perfect the mechanism, in a gradual and progressive form, as demanded by events or counseled by the general or regional interests of the hemisphere."

Public opinion, as expressed in Chile, indorses the Foreign Office stand with the customary arguments. First and foremost, neutrality must be maintained. "We do not hesitate to affirm," the newspaper El Mercurio declared, "that the Minister was interpreting the unanimous desire of the country that, while ready to participate in continental defense, it does not wish to assume obligations which would destroy the neutrality decreed in face of the European conflict."

Another well-worn argument is that South American states have gone far enough along the road of collective security and one or more may be "ensnared" by the accumulation of multilateral obligations and declarations. The newspaper La Hora cited, as a lesson to Chileans, the plethora of anti-war and defense pacts in Europe which could not prevent the present conflict.

**How Argentina Stands**

Argentina was not so emphatic as Chile in dealing with the Uruguayan proposal. Its attitude was declared to be "cautious," but examination of Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú's reply proved that it was equally a rejection.

Argentina has reaffirmed its decision to be neutral and "equidistant" in its relationship with belligerents.

This continual harping on neutrality and refusal to differentiate between the belligerents has irked many Argentine parliamentarians. The attitude of the press was well expressed by La Prensa, which declared that "Argentina lost a splendid opportunity by dispatching an unhappy, tepid, and confused reply to Uruguay." This editorial quotation was echoed in the Senate, which decided that the Foreign Minister should attend its session for interpollation.

Senator Atanasio Eguiguren (radical from Entre Rios), proponent of ministerial interpelation, criticized Argentina's foreign policy as weak and vacillating on every important issue arising from the war. He indicated several points on which Foreign Minister Ruiz Guiñazú would be pressed. For example:

Why do the German and Italian Ambassadors always get their way with film protests? The "Great Dictator" was banned, but the "Blitzkrieg" film "War in the West" was tolerated.

Why do these diplomats invariably get their requests granted while, on the other hand, to quote the radical Senator, "the Government is totally inactive when it comes to defending our democracy?"

**Status of Other Phases**

What is the status of foreign ships taking refuge in Argentine ports?

What were the circumstances attending the Colonia (Uruguay) Conference between the Argentine and Uruguayan Foreign Ministers in December, 1940? What were its conclusions?

What has the Government done to carry out the Havana recommendations for co-ordinative action to defend continental democratic institutions against foreign doctrines and activities?

What action has been taken regarding the sinking of the Argentine ship Uruguay by a German submarine?

The fact that it is the Senate demanding explanations is as interesting as the variety of the issues raised. Until now the Chamber has been more prominent in its vigilance of public policy on the great war questions.

One point which appears to cause popular misgiving is the degree to which the Government of Acting President Castillo will cooperate with parliamentary investigations. Unsatisfactory impressions were caused by the administrative limitations imposed on the Chamber-established Commission investigating Nazi activities.

The Commission was just getting into its stride, having made several important discoveries, when an order was issued restricting its methods of investigation. The necessity of a judicial order was imposed in searching and citing.

One of the earliest discoveries of the Commission was that the Nazi Party branch, formed by local German residents, had reappeared—after being dissolved by governmental decree in 1939—as a cultural and charitable organization. It is disguised as the Federation of German Charity and Cultural Institutions.

The Commission announced that this Federation has direct relationships with foreign diplomatic representatives, maintains "propaganda cells" in Argentine Government departments, contacts nationalist organizations and appoints delegates within German commercial companies for financial objects.

The independent press has sharply criticized the Interior Minister's orders restricting the Commission's powers for investigating the Nazis. The restrictions constitute sabotage, the newspaper Critica declared. Another organ, La Nacion, boldly announced that the Argentine Nation demanded decisive action to insure an efficient investigation, adding that digression could not be tolerated.

## *Worth 50 Cents in 1923, Marks Just Aluminum Now*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 4 (AP)—The national aluminum drive was a half-million German marks richer today.

The contribution came in one quarter-sized coin, minted 1923 during the post-World War inflation in Germany, from Carl Zimmerman. Worth 50 cents in American money at that time, its only value now is its weight in aluminum.

# *Latin-America: Land of Friendliness*

Richard B. Holt from Cushing

**Flower Women in Plaza of Mexico City**

**Baskets of varicolored flowers and the women who sell them, often dressed in colorful garb, add a glow to all Latin-America. The fondness for flowers among all classes typifies the friendliness of the people.**

# Hospitality Reigns South of the Rio Grande

*Continued from Page 1*

rassing moment. I found that in their personal contacts my southern neighbors are exceptionally friendly.

This experience, renewed day after day and week after week, convinced me of the basic spiritual solidarity of the Americans on both sides of the Rio Grande. It disclosed a kind of united American front, existing in the hearts of the people, and I saw evidence everywhere that this front of good will and neighborliness is serving as a mighty bulwark against Nazi intrigue.

The place at which I first launched out completely alone on the sea of neighborliness was Saltillo. I had traveled in an excellent express bus the 146 miles from Texas to Monterrey, and there I took a very modest, very crowded local bus to Saltillo 53 miles away in the hills. That is an attractive, cool little city, filled with low houses, built in very straight rows, arranged in perfect parallelograms. These utterly regular streets are named exactly as lines of latitude and longitude: such and such numbers east or west, such and such numbers north or south. You can't get lost in this city south of the Rio Grande. You need no other guide than a compass.

The Saltillo bus station is on a side street. So, after squirming out of my low, dusty conveyance, I found myself in a modest part of town. As lunch time had arrived, I looked about for a restaurant, and found a small, clean-appearing one called "Fronterizo," that was patronized only by local Satillans. They seemed to be small clerks, modest officials, police officers, and even farmers. One forgot to remove his big sombrero.

The room was well-filled and to my surprise, very quiet. I had imagined the Mexicans an animated, talkative people. Here was the beginning of my discovery that they usually are quiet. The place was as sedate as a library in Sweden. I found a wash basin in a corner, soap, facilities for letting water run from a can, and a clean spot on a much-used white towel. After washing my hands I sat down alone at a little table that glowed from a red-checkered table cloth.

Then came the crucial moment. A waitress appeared who spoke only Spanish, which I do not understand. There was no menu. The proprietor came in, but he, too, knew only Spanish, and I appeared as stupid to him as I had to the waitress. At that embarrassing juncture I was devoid of ideas, but the proprietor got one. He motioned me to feel at ease and went into the kitchen. Soon the solemn waitress returned with a small yellow piece of paper, which she gave me. It was the table d'hote menu, written in English by someone in the kitchen, or in the drug store across the street, especially for me. It read:

Soup
Reis
Fried Chicken
Beands
Desert
Coffe

p. 1.25 (25 American cents)

I said "Okay," which has become almost as much Mexican as American, after which I was served an excellent meal.

While in the restaurant I bought a Mexican newspaper, which I was able to read with considerable understanding. On rising from the table, I left the paper on a chair, for I had finished with it. A man at a neighboring table got up and handed me the paper, thinking I had forgotten it.

It was with such a spirit of kindness that Latin America introduced itself to me. And my later contacts on the trip were even more delightful than the first ones. After many days of very hard travel I came to Managua, the hot and dingy capital of the primitive State of Nicaragua, where I went to call upon a native whom I had met four days earlier in a Guatemalan bus. He was a skilled cabinetmaker and in spite of frequent Nicaraguan revolutions had developed a good-sized plant. He also had built a fine two-story cement house, in which he urgently invited me to stay as his guest, saying with gracious ardor: "Consider this your own." He called in an English-speaking neighbor to see me, who gave me a little tray to take home. Such was the hospitality of Nicaraguans toward an utter stranger with no recommendations.

**Pair of Bouquets**

The intervening days between Saltillo in the North and Managua in the South brought only pleasant experiences. I bought a very beautiful bouquet of sweet peas (60 blossoms for a nickel) at the Mexican City market and left them in a glass in my hotel room. On returning later, I found the "maid," a simple, elderly, cheerful woman, had brought a vase and neatly arranged them in it. The following day I found another bouquet there to keep the sweet peas company.

In San Salvador a newsboy was rushing pell mell down the street crying out his papers. I bought one and gave him two five centavo pieces, for I thought it cost a dime. He stopped in his flight to return one piece of money, saying "It's only five centavos."

In an uninviting barber shop in the squalid, hot Mexican village of Valles (Valyes) I gave a barber a peso (20 cents) for shaving me. Taking the coin, he bisected it with an imaginary line, meaning he wanted only 10 cents. In the picturesque Mexican village of Taxco, another barber did the same.

At a very busy hour, near the end of a torrid day in Tapachula, Mexico, a post office clerk took special trouble to go into another department, that had been closed, in order to weigh two packages for me. At the sweltering border town of La Unión in Salvador a post office clerk opened his office after hours to do me a kindness. At Jutiapa, Guatemala, a native bus companion knowing a little English, walked six blocks to show me the post office and to act as interpreter.

**Breakfast Is Free**

In Guatemala City I engaged a room, with dinner, at Hotel Florida for a dollar. Later the proprietor insisted on giving me breakfast free. A casually-met English-speaking taxi driver of the same city, with whom I never had ridden, spent an hour answering my questions about his country.

And here in this Indian center Oaxaca, I think perhaps I have found the kindliest spirit of all. One of its many exemplifications was a conversation I just had with a little Mexican newsboy. I was walking late at night in the main square. He offered to sell me a paper, and I showed him that I already had one. "Okay," he said. I walked on and sat down on a bench. After a while he came up and sat down beside me.

"Nice night," he said, in Spanish.

"Very nice," I replied.

"From the States?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Where?"

"Boston."

"Far?"

"Very far."

"Beautiful city?"

"Beautiful."

"What do you think of Oaxaca?

"Very beautiful, too," I said.

"Have you seen our cathedral San Domingo?" he asked.

"Yes."

"It is very beautiful," he declared, with pride.

"Very," I agreed.

Saying "It is late," he rose from the bench and proffered his hand with a cordial "Buenas Noches." Taking it, I said, "Good night," too.

# Legal Counsel Is Often the 'Stitch in Time'

**By Henry E. Ashmun**

Member of the State Bar of California and author of "Effective Public Reading."

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

**"A Stitch in Time"**

**First in a series of 30 articles**

By way of prologue to the various kinds of information and pointers offered in these articles, I am going to ring up the curtain on a somewhat dramatic episode. After viewing it, you may choose your own title. Perhaps you will call it "A Comedy of Errors," but more likely "An Amercian Tragedy." At all events, it will emphasize the points which follow.

John Greene (I will call him here) is a school teacher, beloved by a long succession of students who have absorbed textbook learning and have developed character in his inspiring classes for over 30 years. The time came when he felt that he must retire, but he did not have an independent income and certain technicalities had prevented his becoming eligible for a retirement pension. Then he unexpectedly inherited what was to him a vast fortune—$12,000 or $13,000.

Next to his love of teaching was a passion for the country. This feeling was shared by his devoted wife. So they decided to buy a modest home somewhere in the fringe of farm lands which surrounded the city where he had taught for so long.

After weeks of search they found their "dream home." There was just enough land to give them flowers, a vegetable garden, and a few fruit trees. And the nice old house had been recently painted and papered from foundation to ridge pole. Here they would enjoy life in pleasant and not too strenuous activity, using the income from the balance of their inheritance left after they had paid the $6,000 for the property to supplement what they would make from their little ranch.

**Trouble Moved In**

They had bought and paid for the tiny farm, moved in, and were just getting comfortably and happily settled when trouble moved in with them. Not in a single visitation, but in a heart-rending procession of dire discoveries.

First, the plumbing practically collapsed. Pipes sprang leaks and had to be taken out of walls or the ground and replaced. A sink, a toilet, and a bathtub followed suit. Then termites were found to have perforated the wood of the front porch and one wall. The carpenters' bills were staggering. Next, the hot water tank rusted out. It had to be replaced. The first rains revealed several leaks in the roof. It had to be repaired and two rooms repapered because of water stains.

All told, these repairs and replacements cost over $1,100.

But that was only a start. It next appeared in the form of a notice from the county tax collector that taxes were due for the past four years, with penalties for delinquency, plus interest, amounting to more than $600. This was followed by notices of amounts due on two assessments, one for a new highway, the other for new sewers. They totaled nearly $800.

Mr. and Mrs. Greene rushed to a lawyer. But instead of their learning from him that there had been some mistake, his examination of the records showed a serious defect in the title—so serious, in fact, that it would have cost them half as much as they had paid for the property in the first place to cure the defect. They hadn't thought it necessary to have the title searched. The seller had shown them a search that had been made a few years previously and had assured them that nothing had happened since that search was made. Now they tried to get hold of the seller, but he could not be located.

**Tried to Sell**

They tried to sell the house, but discovered that it was worth much less than they had paid for it. Indeed, it would not sell for enough to clear the title and pay the taxes and assessments.

Bad as all this news was, it wouldn't have been fatal if they had had the balance of Mr. Greene's inheritance to fall back on, but a "gilt-edged investment" had taken care of that. Mr. and Mrs. Greene had naturally wanted to secure a good income from their cash reserve. A glib salesman had shown them how they could do it. He exhibited certain promissory notes issued by a corporation on the security of mortgages on certain one-acre plots of land in a neighboring county. The notes were beautifully engraved, just like government bonds, were in the sum of $1,000 each, and they guaranteed payment of eight per cent interest.

But the corporation was phony. The land was worth only a meager $100 an acre. They had "invested" $6,000 in it.

So Mr. and Mrs. Greene are back in the city now, and he is again enlightening the younger generation from the vantage point of his classroom desk.

But of the inheritance only a few dollars are left.

"But why—?" you start to ask.

Yes, why didn't they consult a real estate man about the value of the property, a builder about the condition of the house, an attorney about the condition of the title, and a banker about the investment? If they had, they would still be enjoying the full amount of the legacy. They would have a nice little place in the country and a small, but safe income from the balance left after buying it.

**Didn't Know**

Of course, Mr. Greene, who doesn't know a transit from a sextant, would never undertake to survey a roadway through his property—if he still had it. Mrs. Greene, never having studied architecture or construction, would hardly dream of planning and erecting a building. Being ignorant of navigation, they wouldn't buy a boat and try to pilot it ocross the Atlantic Ocean.

But it is amazing how many people like Mr. and Mrs. Greene, unlettered in law and unversed in business, will assume to act under circumstances entirely comparable to the surveying job, the building enterprise, or the navigating expedition. They will undertake to buy and sell real estate. They will sign contracts drawn by clever lawyers representing the other parties to these contracts. They will cheerfully hand over hundreds or even thousands of dollars, perhaps their savings of a lifetime of labor and sacrifice, to an oily-tongued salesman. And they will do these things without having a kindergarten education in law and business and without securing advice from either a lawyer or a business man.

The non-business man and woman may dislike to admit that they don't know all there is to know about investments, buying and selling real estate, and the law of the land. But they would go to a plumber to have a water tank installed, to an electrician for wiring, and to a carpenter for a new porch. They would expect a flooded basement, fire from defective wiring, and a lopsided porch if they didn't.

It is no less necessary for them to get expert advice and information about investments and other business dealings. It is often the stitch in time.

By a Staff Artist

# U. S. Advances Cultural Ties With Americas

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Santo Domingo—Another step in improvement of cultural relations between the United States and Latin America has been advanced by assignment of professors and students to South and Central American republics. Gordon Ireland, formerly of Harvard, and at one time instructor in Spanish law at the University of Cuba, is the recently arrived State Department's cultural relations envoy to Santo Domingo.

Venezuela, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Chile, and Costa Rica have installed cultural relations groups. The plan, provided for in the International Convention for the Promotion of Cultural Relations, is a Pan-American enterprise. Mr. Ireland is assigned for active duty to the University of Santo Domingo, but he calls at the United States Legation once a month for his salary check. American students are similarly under the wing of Legation officials.

Aside from the monthly visit to the Legation, the cultural relations professors are on their own. Diplomatic officials seem to have no other responsibility for them nor do they exercise supervisory authority over Mr. Ireland nor of the two students who are enrolled in the same University.

The State Department selects the professors who are approved by the Foreign Office of the countries to which they are assigned. Upon arrival to assume cultural relations duties the Foreign Office makes the assignment of duties. Qualifications include satisfactory academic standing, a knowledge of Spanish and, in so far as possible, some experience in Latin America.

Upon arrival in Santo Domingo, Mr. Ireland settled down to teach Latin-American law and in contrast with the various extensions and semi-official supernumaries of the German Legation, has assumed a conspicuously non-political role.

The two students enrolled here are equally discreet and their work is in sharp contrast with similar assignments by the German Government that has filled Latin America with students, tourists, and businessmen who seemingly have no connection with the Nazi Government but who are under the close and effective supervision of Germany.

While the cultural relations professors stick strictly to their teaching and confine their spare time interest to ordinary social relations, the students are preparing theses. Each is studying some phase of the Latin-American picture. The theory has them under process of preparation as interpreters of Latin America to fellow Americans when they return to their home universities.

## Leave of Absence Expected for Halifax

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Sir Ronald Campbell, newly appointed British Minister to the United States, said on his arrival by clipper that Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, probably would be granted a leave of absence soon so he could vacation at home.

Sir Ronald, who was British Minister to Yugoslavia when that country was invaded, said the question of participation of American troops in the war seldom was mentioned in England.

"They think that is something very much up to you," he asserted.

The Atlantic Clipper carried 47 passengers, 15 of whom were transatlantic travelers.

## Soldier Fatally Shot In Fort Knox Disorder

FORT KNOX, Ky., Aug. 4 (AP)—A soldier was killed in a guardhouse riot here July 30 in which guards were forced to turn a fire hose on 350 milling prisoners after several rifle shots fired over their heads failed to restore order.

The fatal wounding of Private Carl B. McClellan of Bicknell, Ind., was disclosed yesterday by Col. N. Butler Briscoe, post commander.

Colonel Briscoe said Private McClellan had been struck in the left shoulder by a ricochetting bullet fired by one of the four guards.

Ballistic tests will be made on the guards' rifles to determine which fired the fatal shot and the man responsible will be tried on a manslaughter charge by a military court, the Colonel said.

# *Light Green for Car Ahead? Don't Blow Horn in Chicago*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—It's more profitable to "count ten" than to blow your horn here in Chicago when the fellow ahead doesn't see the traffic light turn green. More than 250 persons who didn't wait to count have been fined $2 since the recent Noise Abatement Week caused an old city ordinance to be dusted off and enforced.

And that's but a beginning, authorities say. Recalcitrant radios that talk loud and keep late hours are going to be chastened if they don't watch out. There's a city ordinance covering them too—somewhat musty from disuse, but it's being brightened up.

It's all the result of a noise measurement survey recently made by Dr. H. A. Leedy, of the Armour Research Foundation, for the Greater Chicago Noise Reduction Council. During Noise Abatement Week people were asked what city noises annoyed them most. Then Dr. Leedy went out with his decibel recorder and measured each kind of din. He measured the Elevated and street car roars, the noise of auto horns, radios, riveters, loud yelling and policemen's whistles, and the stentorian singing of the sea lion in Lincoln Park. People complained, too, about the roars of the African lions in the park, and of the wolves' howling at night. But Dr. Leedy couldn't measure their clamor, for all his recordings were made between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

More people complained of auto horns and radios than of anything else, said Allen Wilson, Secretary of the Noise Reduction Council here, though auto horns actually ranked but fourth in loudness according to the decibel recorder. Police whistles were the loudest, but received not one complaint among the nearly 2,000 complaints that were turned in.

It just shows, said Mr. Wilson, how sensible Chicago people are, generally speaking. They recognize police whistles as a necessary part of the city's din. But they know most horn tooting isn't necessary. (Even dispositions are helped if you "count ten" in a traffic jam. And it's not even polite for Johnny Jones to toot at the curb for his best girl to come out.)

The survey showed elevated trains and street cars make more racket during rush hours, at some business corners, than do low-flying planes at the airport. Yet people call the airport "noisy," and generally they accept the street corner's din.

Things can be done to lessen the street cars' noise, however, Mr. Wilson stated, and the street car company is considering them. Some cities have street cars with rubber-tired wheels, for instance. And there can be less bell clanging.

**Movement Spreading**

Noise Abatement Week is a comparatively new movement, but it is spreading all over the country, the Noise Reduction Council declared. More than 40 cities observed it this year. Civic groups are being formed everywhere, and industrial concerns are becoming interested. Some are working out their own programs. The Council does nothing to disturb industrial situations, but industries can borrow any information the Council gathers.

The Noise Reduction Council doesn't police anyone, Mr. Wilson explained. The City Hall does that. All the Council wants to do is to educate people, to point out preventable and careless noise—and then, he said, the folks themselves will help reduce it. This winter it plans to work to that end with the Parent-Teacher Associations and the schools. San Francisco and Los Angeles are doing the same thing.

Chicago took some steps to tune down its din even before the Noise Reduction Council got to work, said Mr. Wilson! Mayor Kelly took the sirens off motorcycles and official cars that didn't actually need them. And he had a sign placed on the back of each garbage truck, warning collectors to handle garbage cans quietly.

And Chicago traffic police, said Mr. Wilson, are aware of the noise their whistles make, and try not to blow them any oftener or louder than needed.

New York has done a beautiful job of reducing its noise, according to Mr. Wilson. But it started in 1929. Since Chicago began, it has made comparatively faster progress, he thinks.

# Heavy Advertising by States

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (AP)—State governments are expending nearly $6,000,000 on advertising this year—plugging everything from Idaho baked potatoes to choice sites for Army arsenals.

And many State treasuries are recouping the money from the tills of their favored State products, the Council of State Governments reported yesterday after a national survey.

Florida, with the largest advertising budget of $825,000, raises $750,000 through an excise tax on citrus fruits. The $109,000 worth of publicity for Idaho potatoes comes from a levy on the crop. Washington apples and Iowa butter likewise provide their State advertising budgets.

The advertising bureaus, originally designed to attract tourists, have reaped a bumper crop of visitors this year, one of the largest in history.

Some States have extended their advertising to Washington, sending representatives to help authorities choose sites for ordnance plants, housing projects, and sub-contracting work in their States.

Each successful promotion has brought greater prosperity to the State which advertises, and increased its taxable income, the research organization found.

Of the nine States which had no advertising budgets, the report showed most had extensive publicity from municipalities and trade associations. California fruit growers, for example, are spending approximately $1,000,000 on State promotion this year, and San Antonio, Texas, is spending $100,000 on tourist ads.

## Manila Air Force Now in U. S. Army

MANILA Aug. 4 (AP)—Headquarters of the United States Army in the Far East reported today the Philippine Department Air Force had been re-designated the Air Force of the United States Army Forces of the Far East and placed under the direct command of Lieut. Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur.

The Filipino Air Force was expected to be incorporated with United States Air Force soon.

The Air Force operates two major fields—Nichols in suburban Manila and Stotsenburg in Pampanga Province about 80 miles northwest of Manila.

A practice evacuation of civilians under simulated wartime conditions brought hame to the Philippines yesterday the critical position of this most distant possession of the United States in any conflict involving United States and Japan.

Four hundred residents, routed by police from their homes in a Manila slum area, were transported 16 miles in 30 minutes to San Mateo, Rizal Province.

Only one day's notice of the practice evacuation was given to the Red Cross, which had food ready for the evacuees when the "emergency" arrived, and to San Mateo homeowners, who responded to the call with temporary shelter.

The exodus of "refugees" also tested the ability of volunteer guards to handle crowds and of the constabulary to maintain order and direct traffic.

## Conferences to Air Pay Roll Deductions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Wage-Hour Division announced Aug. 3 that the first of a series of conferences on the practice of deducting from textile industry pay rolls for purchases from company store, loans, and other purposes would start Aug. 5 at Charlotte, N. C.

Harold Stein, of the hearings branch of the Division, will inquire into what the announcement said was "the present practice of deducting from pay envelopes for rents, light, water, fuel, purchases at company stores, and loans, especially into any increases in charges for these services contemporary with the 32½ cent textile minimum wage order of Oct. 24, 1939, and the 37½ cent" order of last June 30.

Representatives of mill owners and unions will attend the conference. Other conferences are scheduled for Aug. 8 at Columbia, S. C.; Aug. 11 at Atlanta, Ga., and Aug. 14 at Birmingham, Ala.

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## Raid School Begins Tomorrow At M. I. T. for Factory Workers

Military and defense news from New England in brief:

**Wardens for Factories**—The Nations's first school course for training of industrial workers in air raid precaution techniques will open tomorrow for a three-day session at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Students will be the first 100 of the 164,731 workers to be organized for air raid precaution duties at their respective industrial plants. The second training period has been tentatively scheduled for Aug. 12-14 when wardens of office buildings, hotels, and department stores will receive training.

**Springfield Expansion**—The Defense Plant Corporation in Washington has authorized an increase of $2,118,608 in its lease agreement with the American Bosch Corporation, Springfield, Mass., to be used for additional facilities, according to announcement from Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator. The Bosch company makes aircraft equipment.

**Rank for Medical Students**—A new reserve commission has been established by the United States Navy making third and fourth year medical or dental students in Class "A" schools eligible for appointment as ensigns, it is announced by Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, State Selective Service Director.

Commissions will be probationary until after graduation, it is explained. Students awarded the probationary commissions would not be called to active duty until after their graduation, and then they would be given a year's interneship if possible, General Erickson stated.

Applicants are required to meet physical, mental and character qualifications.

**Lots of Trucks**—Men from two quartermaster regiments at Camp Edwards, Mass., are en route to Pontiac, Mich., today to pick up 238 two-and-one-half ton, six-wheeled trucks. The 530 soldiers are being transported in an outgoing convoy of 66 vehicles which will pass through Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan.

**State Guard Training**—Three hundred company officers of the Massachusetts State Guard began a week's training today at Camp Willis Whittemore Stover in North Upton. Orientation, map reading, first aid, field orders, discipline, and courtesy are among the subjects the men will study.

**Sham Battle**—More than 6,500 officers and men of the 52nd Infantry Brigade combat team today were engaged in heavy "battle to repel an enemy invader assumed to have landed in the vicinity of Brewster on Cape Cod. Shuttling movements of trucks were necessary to carry troops to the various positions, and the boys had to be satisfied with cold lunches inasmuch as the battle was presumed to be developing too fiercely to allow time out for hot mess.

By a Staff Photographer

**Heads Up Just the Same**

Upper—Crack troops of the First Division stationed at Fort Devens, Mass., swim with full uniforms and packs—60 pounds of equipment in addition to clothing. To attain proficiency in this work, some of the soldiers have been practicing six hours a day.

Lower—This soldier knows how to keep his head above water even with full marching equipment, as he strikes out for port.

## 9 Massachusetts Men In $75,000 a Year Class

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Nine men in Massachusetts received annual incomes totaling $75,000 or more for personal services in 1939, Secretary of the Treasury Henry L. Morgenthau announced.

Only one individual in Rhode Island and Vermont each was in the high-salaried bracket made public under a law passed in 1939 requiring compilation of the list annually from reports submitted by corporations for income tax purposes.

The list includes the names of businessmen, writers and artists employed by the Nation's big corporations.

Among those receiving $75,000 or more were:

| Massachusetts | Salary | Commission | Bonus | Other compensation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Draper & Company, Inc. | | | | | |
| Paul A. Draper | $30,000 | ..... | $46,750 | ..... | $76,750 |
| William Filene's Sons Company | | | | | |
| Lincoln Filene | $80,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | $80,000 |
| Edward J. Frost | $80,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | $80,000 |
| Louis E. Kirstein | $80,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | $80,000 |
| Hunt Spiller manufacturing Corp. | | | | | |
| Victor M. Ellett | ..... | $78,986 | ..... | ..... | $78,986 |
| Lever Brothers Company | | | | | |
| F. A. Countway | $30,000 | ..... | $383,210 | ..... | $383,210 |
| United Shoe Machinery Corp. | | | | | |
| Sidney W. Winslow, Jr. | $80,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | $80,000 |
| U. S. Branch of the Employers' Liability Assurance Cor., Ltd. | | | | | |
| Edward C. Stone | $81,000 | ..... | ..... | $191,336.35 | $272,336 |
| Sydney Palmer | $40,000 | ..... | ..... | $44,075.17 | $84,075 |
| **Rhode Island** | | | | | |
| Carr-Fulflex, Inc. | | | | | |
| Aurth H. Carr | ..... | $79,189 | ..... | ..... | $79,189 |
| **Vermont** | | | | | |
| Chicago Stock Yards Company | | | | | |
| Frederick H. Prince | $100,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | $100,000 |

## Dorchester Man Heads 'Vet' Group

Albert F. Sears of Dorchester was elected State Department Commander of the Disabled Veterans of the World War yesterday at the closing session of their three-day conference at the Parker House.

Clarence J. Hill of Arlington was made Senior Vice-Commander, and Arthur G. Gray of Somerville, Raymond McGrath of Haverhill and Earle W. Ames of Waltham were elected Junior Vice-Commanders.

Mrs. Nora Lavin of Greenfield, was made State Commander of the auxiliary, and Mrs. Helen Anderson of Medford was elected Senior Vice-Commander. Mrs. Ann Hanley of Jamaica Plain was elected Junior Vice-Commander.

National defense was indorsed by both organizations in resolutions which stressed national unity as the "strongest weapon to be used by this democratic country against aggression by Axis powers."

Roland MacDonald, State Commandant of the Marine Corps League told the delegates that he favored extension of military service for the selectees, and said that "gas-less nights are the beginning of sacrifices which this Nation must expect to make."

## Toy Workers Out in Leominster

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Aug. 4 (AP)—A dispute over recognition of a union led today to a strike of 350 workers, employees of the Great American Novelty Company, a toy factory.

Joseph Gulotta, representing the Paper, Novelty and Toyworkers Union (C. I. O.), said the strike was called after the management announced it had signed a "closed shop" agreement with an independent union.

Mr. Gulotta said the strikers, a majority of the employees of the plant, demanded recognition and bargaining rights for their union, seniority rights, and an increase in wages of an unspecified amount.

Mrs. Mary Cohn, treasurer of the company, said that some of the employees still were at work:

## New 'Go Slower' Signs Advocated

The Massachusetts Department of Public Works is considering the erection of signs along State highways at appropriate locations specifying lower speeds for purposes of gasoline conservation, it was learned at the State House today.

The proposal was contained in a letter addressed to Herman A. MacDonald, Commissioner, and written by John C. Lee of Wellesley The letter was turned over to the Committee on Public Safety today for approval, by the Commissioner who stated that it is a well known fact that driving at 35 miles an hour will save 20 per cent of the gasoline ordinarily consumed at 50 miles an hour.

## *Little Miss—Big Help*

**Barbara Michael Adds Reading Matter**

She's a very small girl to be giving the soldiers and sailors "cosmic" stories, but from the legend visible above on the back of one magazine, that is just what Barbara Michael of Brooklyn, N. Y., is doing at the Statler Hotel in Boston. Doubtless, buried in among the others tied together in that substantial pile, there is a sprinkling of Superman and ripping wild west yarns and hair-raising adventure—but Harriett Warner Baxter of Brookline (left) is glad to add them to the collection of the Soldiers and Sailors Library Service. The "boys" in service will enjoy them, along with the other, more intellectual, fare the Service provides. Mrs. Baxter reports that the Service, of whch she is Founder and Treasurer, has set as its goal 250,000 books and 20 tons of magazines, many of which will be sent to Newfoundland and Iceland as well as Fort Devens and other places where there is equally great demand. Contributions sent to 581 Boylston Street, Boston, will be very welcome. D. B. Stanbro, Manager of the Hotel Statler, is also shown in the group.

## Gilson to Be Confirmed Soon As Maine Education Head

**The Week in Maine**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 4—Confirmation of Harry V. Gilson, now in charge of resident centers for the National Youth Administration, to succeed Bertram Packard, retiring Commissioner of Education, is expected, this week, by the Executive Council. Mr. Gilson is a former Maine high school principal more recently credited with setting up the NYA's Quoddy Village in Maine.

In an interview, here, this week, Mr. Gilson emphasized need for both an immediate and long range attack upon problems of vocational education, a field in which he is deeply interested and a field in which many believe Maine has lagged. Urgent need for mechanics, welders and other skilled workmen in the defense trades has brought home to Maine officials an apparent lack in a well rounded educational program. As Mr. Gilson puts it—too many boys are graduating from high school still unfitted for jobs.

To rectify this situation in Maine is the goal Mr. Gilson has set for himself, provided the Executive Council confirms his appointment by Governor Sewall. He said he believed Maine could make more use of Federal funds available, now, for supplementary vocational training and looks forward to working toward expansion and correlation of vocational education in the Maine schools to meet not only immediate but long range needs.

**Water Situation**

Governor Sewall and the Executive Council, this week, gave their support to the Maine Sanitary Water Board seeking to clean up serious pollution situations that have arisen on the Androscoggin River. The Council transferred $7,875 from the contingent fund to the Board and authorized employment of technical sanitary engineers to make a thorough survey in an attempt to place the blame for the pollution. On basis of the survey, the Board will then make recommendations. The work, however, may take a year and meanwhile members of Maine's Congressional delegation have elected to see what might be achieved through Federal legislation now in the making governing pollution of navigable rivers.

**Special Session**

While the matter is not settled yet it now looks as if a special session of the Legislature may not have to be called after all. Federal legislation is believed to have eliminated the need of State action to grant pipe-line construction companies the right to take land for oil pipe lines passing through the State from Montreal by eminent domain. The Council's action providing funds to study river pollution seems to have removed the need for Legislative action in this respect. Now, if funds could be found for administering the new automobile financial responsibility law it would appear no special session will be necessary.

## *The Christian Science Monitor Views the News*

**For Tuesday, August 5**
**12:45 WMEX 1510kc**

**Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.**

## Shipping Finds Itself After Dense Hub Fog

Dense fog that blanketed Boston Harbor and Massachusetts Bay during the night, lifted early today, releasing fog-bound shipping and pleasure boats that, in some cases, had been marooned "somewhere in the harbor" all night.

One group of 20 East Boston youths, which was aboard a small fishing vessel for a day's outing, landed safely this morning after dawn brought a break in the fog. They were due to return at 6 o'clock last evening.

Nineteen passengers on the excursion steamer Nantasket, bound from Boston to Pemberton on the last trip Sunday night, were taken off by Coast Guard small boats after midnight when the Nantasket was obliged to drop anchor inside Gallop's Island. The passengers continued their journey to their homes in Hull by bus.

Decision to anchor was reached after the Nantasket passed close to the Mayflower of the same line, which was coming back to Boston on the last trip from the beach that night. With nothing but the sound of whistles to guide them, the officers of the Nantasket stopped the engines and reversed until the Mayflower had safely passed. It was then decided to anchor rather than risk proceeding out of the channel, it was explained today. The Nantasket is making regular scheduled trips today.

The fog was more than local, however, extending through Buzzards Bay and to the southward, for the passenger steamers Fairfax from Baltimore and New York from New York were delayed in passing through the Cape Cod Canal until 8:30 a. m. today. Both vessels were due at Boston early this morning, reaching their respective berths soon after noon.

## *Main Mission To Use Gift Home For School Girls*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 4—The Maine Seacoast Mission at its annual meeting held July 31 at Bar Harbor, reached the realization of a dream long cherished, announcement of the opening in September of a home for girls from isolated coastal communities, while they are attending high school at Bar Harbor. The home is the Sargent House on Cottage Street, an anonymous gift to the Mission in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Sargent.

The matron of the home will be Mrs. Anson Williams, who, with her husband, the Rev. Anson Williams joined the Mission staff this year to replace the Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Sargent. Mr. Williams will serve as missionary pastor in the Down East Parish and also as Mission librarian. The Sargent House, with shelves for 6,000 books, will be headquarters for the Mission Library.

The Rev. Neal Bousfield, superintendent of the Mission, says that gifts, this year, to the educational fund, have been gratifying, and that the Mission will be able to assist about 20 island young persons in seeking higher education during the coming year.

## Brookline Plans Lookout Tower

Brookline Selectmen have appropriated $600 from their contingency fund for the purchase of materials for construction of an aircraft warning service office and lookout tower atop Corey Hill. The Town officials explained the erection of the structures would be the Town's contribution to national defense.

Thomas J. Moran, Building Commissioner, also chief Air Raid Warden of the Brookline Committee on Public Safety, will direct the expenditure of the funds, assisted by Walter A. Devine, town engineer. Action by the Selectmen was unanimous.

## *Short Waves in Boston*

WRUL, (6.04mc and 11.73mc)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.

6:45 p. m.—Music.

7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code practice (for beginners).

7:30 p. m.—International Morse Code practice (for advanced students).

8:15 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.

8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will program; News; English instruction; Music.

10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.

6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.

7:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; "Sports Page"; Lowell Thomas.

8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble, Bob Strong's Orchestra.

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish, Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Viennese Ensemble; Rhythmis Melodies.

10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

11.00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; "Sing America, Sing."

## *Today on Short Waves*

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—"Hello, Children." A program for the children evacuated from the British Isles to Canada and the United States. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Gay Tunes. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—8:10 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Songs by Janos Szomolanyi of the Budapest Opera; Piano Recital by Gyula Karolyi; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views, Lindley Fraser. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.

Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Report. JLU4, 11.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Club of Notions. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert, First Military Band; TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Peru Today; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.6 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5m.

## White House Yacht, Potomac, Leaves—No News of Route

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 4 (AP)—The White House yacht Potomac rode the Atlantic Ocean today, carrying a sea-loving President on a vacation cruise.

President Roosevelt was free to get into old, loose clothes and a battered hat, and to fish, read or nap, as he pleased.

The movements of the Potomac were screened in secrecy after the Chief Executive was piped aboard at the Naval Submarine Base here last night, and she sailed away for a week or 10 days on salt water. The White House had asked that press and radio refrain from reporting the boat's position.

A special train which brought Mr. Roosevelt from Washington to New London was moved to Boston and held there so he could hurry back to the Capital should world events dictate that the cruise be cut short.

The Potomac, a warship-gray little ship with a Navy commission, was awaiting the President at Thames River dock at the submarine base. Mr. Roosevelt was piped aboard between lines of sideboys, hawsers were cast off, and she slipped out into the River, flying the blue and white presidential pennant and winking a signal light at a masthead.

The President himself put aside for the moment such matters as aid to Britain and to Russia and American policy in the Far East.

Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire was one of Mr. Roosevelt's companions aboard ship. So were Maj. Gen. E. M. Watson, Secretary and Military Aide, and Capt. John R. Beardall, Naval Aide.

CAMPOBELLO, N. B., Aug. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt left the Roosevelt summer home here yesterday, presumably for Washington. Mrs. James Roosevelt, the President's mother, remained here.

## From the Pulpits

Selections from sermons delivered about Greater Boston yesterday follow:

The Rev. Robert M. Hatch at Trinity Church, Copley Square:

Like Sampson, we modern people have been given great advantages. We have machines to do our work for us. We have in our power the means for abundant, humane living. Yet, with all this at our disposal, we see pessimisism in the midst of promise, starvation in the midst of plenty, and over all, gathering portentiously, the black clouds of war.

All because we have ignored what God told us through the prophet Micah long ago: "For what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

We who are serious about our belief in God cannot help seeing there is only one hope today, and that is that God will shatter our corplacency and build His kingdom in humble and contrite hearts.

The Rev. A. Gordon MacPherson of Toronto, Canada, at the Church of the Covenant, Berkeley Street:

We are living in hard, difficult days. We all realize that. What we need is faith in God. Come life, come happiness, come disappointment, poverty, riches, life or death we will do our duty, meet our responsibilities along the road of life. . . .

Thank God for what [President Roosevelt] is meaning now and what he will mean in years to come to this Nation and to the nations of the world.

The Rev. Walton E. Cole in the First Parish Church, Cambridge:

The defeatist in America is more dangerous to our future and more valuable to Hitler than an out-and-out saboteur. The saboteur can destroy only property. The defeatist can paralyze the will of a people. Men and women live by hope. . . .

Hope has always been at the very heart of religion. Humanity has often been baffled and broken, but religion has always given the dynamic force for a drive to a more hopeful future. . . .

Christianity is the hope of the world because it is so realistic. It confronts every danger, it weighs every problem, and still declares, "A better life for all, with justice, brotherhood, peace, this shall be." . . .

William Ellery Channing, speaking in Boston more than a century ago, said that to despair of man even in the darkest of times was to betray Christianity.

## Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

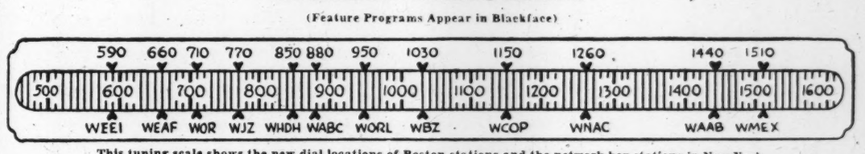
## *Christian Science Program*

**For Tuesday, Aug. 5**

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, (1510kc). Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 News for Women... | "Orphans of Divorce".. | "Against the Storm"... | Boston Red Sox-Phila- | Sports and Music |
| 3:15 Treasury of Song.. | "Honeymoon Hill": sk.. | "Ma Perkins": sketch... | delphia Athletics base- | Sports and Music |
| 3:30 News; "Sketchbook" | "John's Other Wife".. | "The Guiding Light"... | ball game | Sports and Music |
| 3:45 Lecture Hall | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade": sketch | Boston Red Sox-Phila- | Sports and Music |
| 4:00 "Around the Hub" | Club Matinee: variety.. | "Backstage Wife" | delphia Athletics base- | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 Wm. F. Russell | Club Matinee: variety.. | "Stella Dallas": drama.. | ball game | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 Music in the Air | Club Matinee: variety.. | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | Boston Red Sox-Phila- | John Kiley, organist |
| 4:45 Concert Orchestra | Club Matinee: news | "Young Widder Brown" | delphia Athletics | Comic Page Club |
| 5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk. | Irene Wicker, story... | "Home of the Brave"... | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 "The Goldbergs" | "A to Z in Novelty" | "Portia Faces Life"... | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 "The O'Neills" | Drama Behind the News | "We, the Abbotts" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Wings Over Jordan | "Don Winslow" | "Jack Armstrong" | Frank Ryan, sports.. | Five Star News |
| 6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news | News; Music; Weather. | News Service | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper | Dinner Music | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:30 Paul Sullivan | Sports Digest; Music | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Dinner Music |
| 6:45 The World Today | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sport reports |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Best of the Week" | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Frank Blair, News | Male Quartet |
| 7:15 Fredda Gibson | "Best of the Week" | News of the World | "Fu Manchu": sketch. | Five Star News |
| 7:30 "Blondie": comedy | "Cavalcade of America": | Concert Miniatures | "Lone Ranger": sketch. | Wonderland Salutes |
| 7:45 serial drama | historical drama | Walter Kidder, songs | "Lone Ranger": sketch | Claude Thornhill's Orch. |
| 8:00 "Vox Pop" | The World's Best": | James Melton; Francia | Inside of Sports | Pied Piper Presents: Va- |
| 8:15 "Vox Pop" | drama | White; orchestra | Contact With D. Elman. | riety Show |
| 8:30 "Gay Nineties Re- | "True or False" | Margaret Speaks, so- | Boake Carter, news | Civilan Defense Pr'gr'm |
| 8:45 vue": Elmer Davis | "True or False" | prano; orchestra | Public Safety talk | Male Quartet |
| 9:00 "Forecast": drama. | Frontline Headlines | "Doctor I. Q.": quiz | Gabriel Heatter, news. | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 "Forecast": drama. | "Basin Street Society" | program | Al Donahue's Orchestra | cal Album" |
| 9:30 "Forecast": drama. | News Here and Abroad. | "What Burns You Up": | Colonial News Service | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:45 "Forecast": drama. | Ted Steele's Novachord | Frances Scott, m. c. | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | cal Album" |
| 10:00 Fred Martin's Orch. | "Famous Jury Trials": | Percy Faith's Orchestra; | Raymond Gram Swing | Five Star News |
| 10:15 Fred Martin's Orch. | dramatization | vocalists; chorus | Mary Small's Orchestra | Roly Rogers' Orchestra. |
| 10:30 Civilian Defense | "Sing, America, Sing." | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Affairs of Tom, Dick and | Roly Rogers' Orchestra. |
| 10:45 News; Sports | Natl. Symphony Orch. | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Harry | Guy Lombardo's Orch. |
| 11:00 Weather; Music | News; Music | News Service | Art Jarrett's Orchestra. | "A Spot in the Sky": |
| 11:15 Master Works of | Weather; "Music You | Local news; Weather | Music | drama |
| 11:30 Music; Charlie | Want": records | Barry Winton's Orch. | Radio Newsreel from | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 Spivak's Orchestra | "Music You Want" | Barry Winton's Orch. | London, Arthur Mann. | "Day's End": News |

### *Tuesday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News; Musical Clock | "Sunrise Special": organ | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 Uncle Elmer; News | Musical Clock; news | News comment | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 Music; News | "Musical Clock" | "George and Dixie," songs | News Service | |
| 7:45 News; weather | News; weather | "Musical Clock" | Bailey Axton, songs | |
| 8:00 The World Today | Chet Gaylord, songs | News Service | "Eight Bells" | Five Star News |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | Morning Toast | Weather; news | "Morning Watch" | "Post Exchange" |
| 8:30 "Rowdy Revue" | Headline News; Morning | "Musical Roundup" | Andrew Jacobson's | "Post Exchange" |
| 8:45 "Rowdy Revue" | Toast; music; talk | "Musical Roundup" | Rhythms; orchestra | Farm and Home News |
| 9:00 "Home Planning" | News; recordings | News and Rhythm | News | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:15 "Listen, Ladies" | "The Breakfast Club" | Food news | "Merry-Go-Round" | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:30 "Listen, Ladies" | "The Breakfast Club" | Concert Internationale | "Choir Loft" | Your Morning Pick- |
| 9:45 Hymn recital | Shopping news | "Musical Roundup" | Concert Internationale | Up": orchestra |
| 10:00 By Kathleen Norris | Helen Hiett, News | "Bess Johnson" | N. E. Cupboard | Studio talk |
| 10:15 "Myrt and Marge" | News; "Hum and Strum" | Ellen Randolph | "Emergency Manag'm't" | Handy Andy |
| 10:30 "Stepmother" | Clark Dennis, tenor | Bachelor's Children | "Singing Strings" | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 Food Fair | "Prescott Presents" | "The Road of Life" | Studio Speaker | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Mary Lee Taylor | "Home Forum": talk | "Mary Marlin" | News Commentator | Beauty Hints |
| 11:15 "Man I Married" | Church in the Wildwood | Pepper Young's Family | Ruth Moss, interview | Letter-Quest |
| 11:30 Big Sister: sketch | "Two Men and a Girl" | "The Goldbergs" | "Melody Strings" | Christian Science Prgrm |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Weather; music | "David Harum": sketch | News Reporter | Five Star News |
| 12:00 Kate Smith, talk | News; musicale | "Gene and Glenn" | John B. Hughes, news | "Rhythm Revue" |
| 12:15 "A Girl Marries" | "Jack Berch's Gang" | "Musical Roundup" | Dept. of Agriculture | Rhythm Revue |
| 12:30 Helen Trent: sketch | National Farm and Home | Singin' Sam | Italian Melodies" | News; Weather; Music |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour; news; features; | "Musical Roundup" | "Italian Melodies" | "Monitor Views the News" |
| 1:00 "Life Beautiful" | speakers | News Service | "We Are Always Young | "Musical Mailbox," with |
| 1:15 "Woman in White" | Agricultural news | "As the Twig Is Bent" | Government Girl | Vivienne Cameron |
| 1:30 'Right to Happiness' | "What's on the Air" | Marjorie Mills: house- | "Front Page Farrell" | Piano Impressions |
| 1:45 "Road of Life" | News; weather | hold talk | "I'll Find My Way" | Orchestra, vocals |
| 2:00 Dramatic sketch | U. S. Army Band | "Light of the World" | Cedric Foster | Bernard Levitow's Orch. |
| 2:15 Joyce Jordan | U. S. Army Band | "The Mystery Man" | "Don Artiste" | Marguerite Porter, songs |
| 2:30 Fletcher Wiley | "The Munros": sketch | "Valiant Lady" | Sports Comment | Gleb Yellin's Orchestra |
| 2:45 "Kate Hopkins" | "Midstream": sketch | "Grimm's Daughter" | Baseball Interviews | Five Star News |
| 3:00 Swing Serenade | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Against the Storm" | Boston Red Sox-Phila- | Sports and music |
| 3:15 Frank Parker, tenor | "Honeymoon Hill" | "Ma Perkins": sketch | delphia Athletics, base- | Sports and music |
| 3:30 News; Sketchbook | "John's Other Wife" | "The Guiding Light" | ball game | Sports and music |
| 3:45 "In Transition" | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade" | Boston Red Sox-Phila- | Sports and music |
| 4:00 Around the Hub | Club Matinee: variety | "Backstage Wife": sk. | delphia Athletics, base- | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 "Music in the Air" | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas" | ball game | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 Concert Orchestra | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones" | Red Sox-Athletics | Consolairs |
| 4:45 Concert Orchestra | Club Matinee: News | "Young Widder Brown" | Red Sox-Athletics | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk. | Children's story | "Home of the Brave" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 "The Goldbergs" | From A to Z in Novelty | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 "The O'Neills": sk. | "Drama Behind News" | "We, the Abbotts" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Wings Over Jordan | "Don Winslow": sketch | "Jack Armstrong" | Frank Ryan's Sports | Five Star News |
| 6:00 "Sifting the News" | News; music; weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | "Dance Time" |
| 6:15 Melodic Caravan | Dinner Music | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | "Dance Time" |
| 6:30 Paul Sullivan | Sports Digest; Music | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Music; NYA speaker |
| 6:45 "The World Today" | Lowell Thomas | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sport results |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": sketch | Fred Waring's Orch. | Frank Blair, news | Madison Singers |
| 7:15 Fredda Gibson, news | "Mr. Keen": drama | News of the World | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Five Star News |
| 7:30 Helen Menken in | Jimmy Lytell's Orch. | "Confidentially Yours" | Al Donahue's Orchestra | Wonderland Salutes |
| 7:45 "Second Husband" | "This Man's Army" | "Concert Miniatures" | "Inside Sports" | Hillbilly Music |
| 8:00 "Court of Missing | Gordon Jenkins' Orch. | Ray Block's Orchestra; | Wythe Williams | WMEX Drama Shop: |
| 8:15 Heirs": drama | Gordon Jenkins' Orch. | vocalists; chorus | Network program | "Essays in Drama" |
| 8:30 "First Nighter": | "For America We Sing" | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | "Ned Jordan, Secret | Civilian Defense Prgrm. |
| 8:45 sketch; E. Davis | "For America We Sing" | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | Agent" | CCC Program |
| 9:00 "We, the People": | "Bringing Up Father" | Frank Crumit and Julia | Webb Tilton Songs, org. | Variety Hour |
| 9:15 interviews; music. | "Bringing Up Father" | Sanderson's Quiz | Jack Starr Hunt | Variety Hour |
| 9:30 Report to the Na- | "News Here and Abroad" | "Hap Hazard Show" | News Service | Variety Hour |
| 9:45 tion ....s | Ted Steel's Orchestra | "Hap Hazard Show" | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Variety Hour |
| 10:00 Glenn Miller's Or. | Network sports | "A Date With Judy," | Raymond Gram Swing | Five Star News |
| 10:15 Public Affairs | Network sports | starring Ann Gillis | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Roly Rogers' Orchestra. |
| 10:30 Juan Arvizu | Network sports | "College Humor": variety; | Dance orchestra | Roly Rogers' Orchestra. |
| 10:45 News; Sports | Story Drama, by Olmstead | soloists; orchestra | "Mystery Hall." Drama | "Dance Digest" |
| 11:00 Weather; Master | News; music | News Service | Jimmy Joy's Orchestra | "Dance Digest" |
| 11:15 Works of Music | Weather; "Music You | Local news; weather | Jimmy Joy's Orchestra | "Dance Digest" |
| 11:30 Music; Michael Lor- | Want": recordings | Paul Whiteman's Orch. | Lawrence Welk's Orch. | "Day's End"; music |
| 11:48 ing's Orchestra | "Music You Want" | Paul Whiteman's Orch. | George Townes, Orch. | "Day's End"; News |

# Women Crowd Boston Department Stores in Rush to Purchase Stockings

## *Some Buy Silk, Others Nylon As 'Stockingless' Era Looms*

By Jessie Ash Arndt

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

A consumer problem lined up in front of the hosiery counters of Boston stores today three deep, gathering under its arm all of the silk and nylon stockings it could buy.

Announcement of governmental "freezing" of silk stocks sent women hurrying downtown to lay in a supply against a possible shortage. Early comers were allowed as many as half a dozen pair. By 11 o'clock, managers of large department stores had communicated with one another and agreed to fix a three-pair limit on sales. In some stores this was one pair of Nylon and two pairs of silk, but prices remain the same.

Stores reported heavy buying on Friday but were closed on Saturday and today found larger crowds and a demand for larger quantities of stockings than at any time since the silk shortage threatened.

"My goodness, look at this," exclaimed the women as they approached hosiery counters and saw the crowds. It was easy to find them in any store for the aisles were obstructed by customers awaiting their turn at the counters, behind which all extra salesgirls for whom there was room had been put to work.

**Officials Watch Run**

Anxious store officials watched the "run" on hosiery with as much concern as Miss America will view a run in her stockings from now on.

What are they buying?

"Anything, silk, nylon, whatever they can get," was the answer.

The manager of one hosiery department had observed an unusual demand for service weight silk stockings, indicating a new desire among the customers for stout rather than transparent stockings. Those who wanted them sheer were asking for nylons, he said.

The head of one of the large stores on Tremont Street said its present stock was larger than at this time last season and would meet a normal demand for two months. Another store had enough ahead for eight months "if our last month's orders are filled by the factories."

The manager of one of the large department stores expressed his desire to reserve sufficient stock to care for the needs of regular customers now at the beaches who will soon be coming back to the city expecting to make purchases they have not been able to make at the summer resorts.

**Little Demand for Lisle**

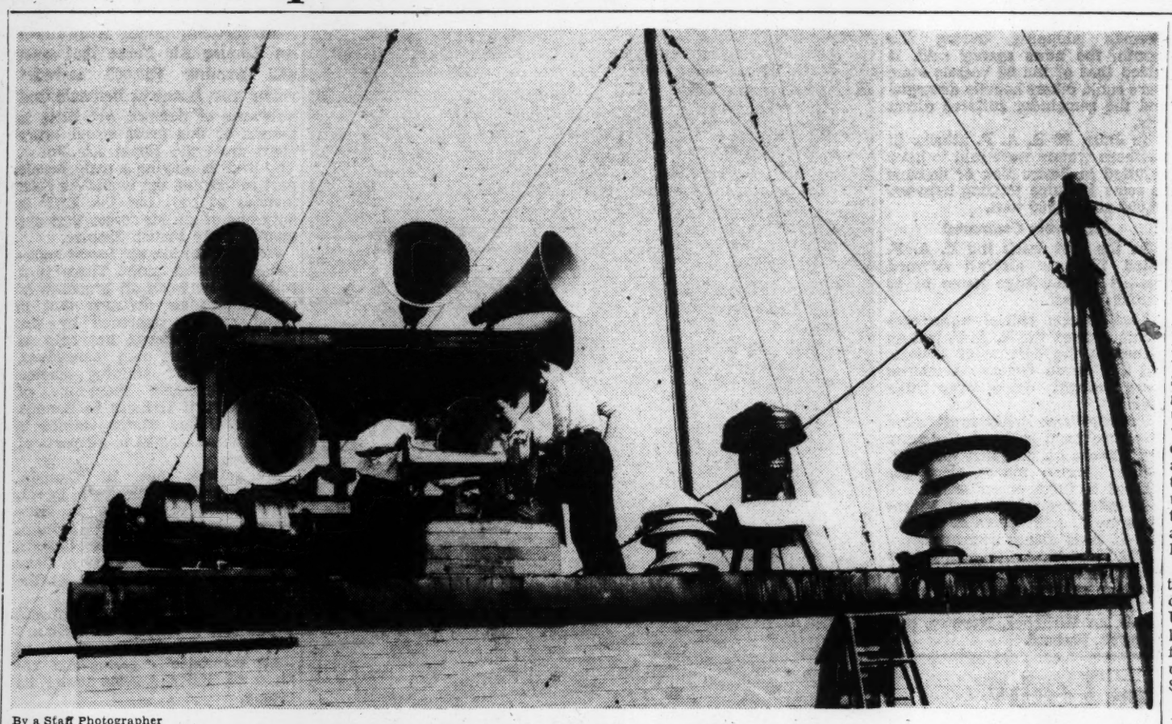
Whatever popularity the stockingless fad may have had in past seasons is discredited by the present scramble for hose when it seems likely they may have to be dispensed with of necessity. Although there has been discussion of popularizing lisle hose, there has not developed a demand for these and stores have few in stock.

Miss Harriet Elliot, head of the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply in Washington, has appealed to women "in the interest of fair play" to curtail their excessive buying of stockings, charging that they are conducting a "selfish raid" on the Nation's supply. She has appealed to them to ration voluntarily their hosiery purchases and buy only for current use in order to give other consumers with limited incomes an opportunity to supply their needs.

Nylon, which so far is the only commercially practical silk substitute, is produced by only two plants, both operated by DuPont. The capacity of these can fill less than a quarter of the anticipated need. A new plant, now under construction and expected to be open in November, and in production by the end of the year, will make it possible for the hosiery companies to fill 75 per cent of the present consumption if the total output of the plant is granted to them, it is estimated.

Unless the Government comes to the rescue at once, dependence on Japanese silk will cause the loss of 5,000 jobs in the textile industry of Massachusetts, Joseph Salerno, State Director of the Textile Workers Union of America asserted.

Although synthetic fibers can be substituted for silk in hosiery and other branches of the industry, private initiative will be insufficient to fill the gap created by the silk shortage, he said.



By a Staff Photographer

**They Made Their Various Noises in Trials Today**

**Among the three men seen working on an air whistle is (left) Joseph T. Gorham of the Gorham Fire Equipment Company of Boston, local agent for the Cunningham whistle. In the group also are (center) Ransom Mason of the same company, (right) James Delvin of Boston.**

**Devices shown are: (left) horizontal siren, Federal, tried out before; (background big scaffolding with amplifier) an RCA signaling device; right foreground) small vertical siren with conical top—two and one half horsepower—and larger one of seven and one half horsepower, both Federal types. In the left foreground is a horizontal type. In the right background are the Sterling.**

## *Rapids Conquered*

BOULDER CITY, Nev., Aug. 4 (AP)—Alexander Grant, Jr., of Dedham, Mass., folded and tucked into a gunnysack today a canvas boat in which he became the first to traverse—in such a flimsy craft—the rapids of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

The first man to navigate the dangerous course in a fol-boat, Mr. Grant, eastern whitewater champion, said he intended to use the same craft to ride every fast rapid in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Grant concluded yesterday a 20-day solo ride from Lee's Ferry, Ariz. He reached the calm waters of Lake Mead Saturday, but had a 75-mile paddle ahead of him to arrive at Boulder Dam. Mr. Grant is a cousin of President Roosevelt.

"In my worst spill," he said, "I was sucked into a terrific whirlpool and my life preserver broke. But I had a spare life belt with a carbon dioxide bulb attached. I pressed the bulb. It worked and I shot to the surface.

"My fol-boat was 300 yards downstream. I swam to it, climbed in and was on my way again."

## Draft Dodger Is Sentenced

A suspended sentence of four months and probation for one year were imposed by Judge Francis J. W. Ford in Federal Court in Boston today on Mieczyslaw Michon of Chicopee, Mass., who pleaded guilty to a complaint charging him with failure to register under the Selective Service Act.

The defendant has registered since his arrest, Assistant United States Attorney Edward D. Hasson told the court.

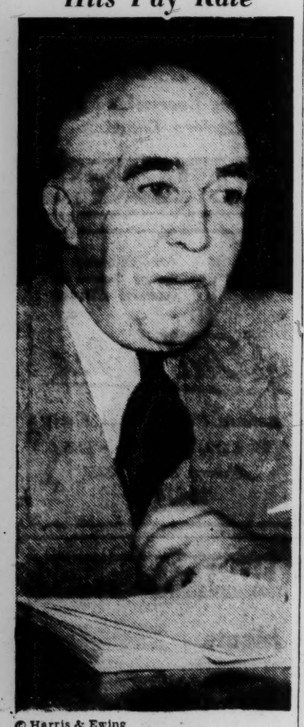
Charged with making false statements in his Selective Service questionnaire in New York City, Eugene O. Covington of Boston, a waiter in a local hotel, was ordered removed to New York today by Judge Ford. The defendant is alleged to have said that his mother depended upon him for support, and that he paid her $10 a week. He has denied the charge.

## Bread Bakers Back at Work

The brief strike of the inside workers in the two Bond Bread Bakeries has been settled, and they went back to work last night, it is reported today at the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The striking bakery workers voted to accept a proposal made by the Board to return to work and negotiate the question of whether they should receive pay for time lost when they were made idle by the four-week strike of the bakery drivers.

## *Hits Pay Rate*



© Harris & Ewing

**Brig. Gen. Philip Fleming**

Wage-Hour Administrator who has expressed opposition to double time pay for Saturday and Sunday work in defense industries.

## *Vice-President's Son Ordered to Join Army*

WASHINGTON (AP)—Vice-President Wallace's son, Robert Brown Wallace, will be inducted into the Army Aug. 6.

He has been ordered to report to his draft board headquarters Aug. 5 for final instructions and with 130 other selectees from here will depart for the induction station at Richmond, Va. He is expected to be sent to Camp Lee, Va.

## R. I. Man Reappointed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt today reappointed George E. Bigge of Rhode Island as a member of the Social Security Board. Mr. Bigge, whose nomination must be confirmed by the Senate, would serve an additional term expiring Aug. 13, 1947.

## British Tars to Miss Silk Stocking Buying

British tars whose ships dock in Boston, formerly regarded as the largest single group of customers for silk stockings, will be as hard hit as American women by the embargo on Japan, is developed today.

The British seamen, who sometimes buy as many as 12 pairs of stockings at once for their wives and sweethearts at home, will probably spent most of their money on hams and butter—commodities also very scarce on the civilian war front.

Boston dealers said the sailors told them their wives would rather have them bring home silk stockings than "a whole armful of orchids."

## NYA Prepares Training For Flying Cadets

A resident refresher course for 50 applicants for the United States Flying Cadets will begin on Monday, Aug. 11, at Quoddy, Me., the National Youth Administration regional work experience center for the New York and New England areas. Students will be recruited from the ranks of the defense industrial trainees at the center and from other young men meeting the requirements who apply to their local NYA offices.

Applicants must be between the ages of 20 and 25, unmarried, citizens of the United States, high school graduates, and must pass a rigid physical examination. Scholastic requirements are four years of English, one year of American History, one year of General History, one-half year of plane trigonometry, one year of plane geometry, one year of algebra, and one year of physics. The refresher course will be of three-months duration and will review these subjects.

The written and physical examination for the Flying Cadets will be given in November and successful candidates will serve as cadets for seven months at a salary of 75.00 a month, with subsistence. Unsuccessful candidates will be readmitted to the course or can enroll in the Civilian Aeronautics Administration—approved aviation mechanics unit at the Quoddy Village center for training and work experience leading to an aircraft and engine mechanic's license.

After passing the flying cadets' examination the young men will serve as cadets for seven months at a salary of $75 per month and subsistence. Successful trainees will then be commissioned second lieutenants and receive $205 a month if residing at an army post and $245 if living outside the military reservation. Enlistment in the Air Corps is for three years, after which time pilots will have had sufficient flying hours to qualify for commercial transport work.

Cadets who do not meet the standards for pilots will be permitted to train for other posts such as navigators, bombardiers, etc.

## Double Pay on Week Ends Slowing Defense—Fleming

*Continued from Page 1*

part of the munitions will have reached their goal. It will mean an early end to the terrorism that has been going on in Europe."

While announcing his disapproval of the double-time agreements obtained by labor unions from a number of important employers in defense industry, General Fleming defended the time-and-a-half-for-overtime provision of the Federal Wage-Hour Law. This has also been under fire as restricting the defense effort. The Administrator held it did not.

**Public's Attitude**

"The time-and-a-half-for-overtime requirement of the law rests upon the popular conscience," he said. "The public supports it as fair and reasonable.

"But I do not think the public understands the necessity or the reasonableness of double time for overtime in this crisis merely because the overtime happens to fall may be the justification for such rates in normal times."

General Fleming said he had long felt that collective bargaining agreements that set higher standards than those established by law "might well be reconsidered" at this time.

"Consequently, I learned with considerable satisfaction," he continued, "of the new 'no-strike' agreement just entered into between the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and five Federal agencies including the Office of Production Management, calling for the waiving of union rules requiring 'punitive' overtime pay at double time for Saturday and Sunday work and eliminating penalty wage scales on second and third shifts.

**Factories Stay Put**

"For Saturday and Sunday work the standard time and one-half will be paid.

"This is in line with what the Wage and Hour Law requires, and the patriotic action of the A. F. of L. merits wide recognition and commendation."

Recalling that shoe factories had roamed about New England from town to town, year after year, attracted by local inducements, General Fleming pointed out that the adoption of a national minimum wage for shoe workers had put brakes on floating employers seeking cheap labor.

"I do not say that all factory migration has been ended, but I am pretty sure," he observed, "that migrations hereafter will be for legitimate economic reasons — for example, to obtain more abundant supplies of raw materials, or to obtain better transportation facilities—and not to obtain exploitable labor.

"One very important aspect of the Wage and Hour Law, which has been too little emphasized, is that it has tended to shift competition from wage cutting to improved efficiency."

Probability that the first State Wage-Hour Law to be enacted in the Nation will soon be adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature was reported to the delegates by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of the Federation. The proposed law would set a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour and make the work week 48 hours. Its field would be intra-State business, such as men in laundries, taxicab drivers, etc.

Mr. Taylor asked the convention to authorize study of a single House Legislature for Massachusetts, such as has been installed in Nebraska. He did not recommend the unicameral form, but said that perennial opposition of the State Senate to labor legislation merited consideration of possible change from the traditional two-House system.

**Pay Saving Urged**

Mr. Taylor also noted that more than the 5,000 signatures needed to place the question of a State fund for workmen's compensation on the ballot in 1942 had already been obtained. To pay the expenses of the campaign, the Executive Council of the Federation recommended an assessment of one cent per member starting Sept. 1. The object of the fund is to increase payments to wage earners injured at their work.

Saving of some of the new pay now coming to workers was urged in the annual officers' report.

"If workers insist on spending their added or increased earnings on commodities that will soon become hard to obtain, it will only mean that prices will increase and inflation set in," the report warned. "Hence the increased purchasing power will mean little or nothing."

## Second Trials Of Raid Signal Not 'Alarming'

Spotty reception today marked Boston's second air raid warning experiment from atop Police Headquarters on Berkeley Street.

From preliminary reports of a score or more police cars and private watchers planted throughout the City, it became clear at headquarters that "dead spots" were preventing the proper functioning of the signal.

Shrill blasts of six different sorts assaulted Bostonian ears soon after noon. In an attempt to discover which type of noise could be heard most easily, the police, under Sergeant Edward J. Siebolt, tried fog horns, sirens, whistles, and other apparatus.

Reports from police cars on Huntington Avenue near East Newton Street and from the South End near the St. James Cathedral indicated that the signals were all heard distinctly. The "fog horn" produced the best results, they agreed.

Watchers at Kenmore Square said they heard the alarm, but 100 yards down Brookline Avenue, near S. S. Pierce & Co. no noise was reported.

Several of the signals could be heard in upstairs offices near Fenway Park, but pedestrians on the street there heard nothing.

Office workers in the Suffolk County Court House, which towers over Beacon Hill, didn't hear any of the alarms, but a merchant near the Boston Common telephoned headquarters to ask when they were going to stop "those horrible noises."

A Cunningham air whistle had the voice somewhat like a fog horn, and seemed to produce the best results. An RCA radio horn that works like an amplifier in a baseball park made a noise described as a "wail"; and two Federal sirens and two Sterling horns also were used.

Sergeant Seibolt must decide which was the best and make a recommendation to Commissioner of Police Joseph F. Timilty. Headquarters men were commenting that Mr. Seibolt "is welcome to the job."

Companies manufacturing the devices had their own prowl cars today and listeners were stationed at various points in the City. Personnel of police station and prowl cars were likewise instructed to listen for the signals and phone their reports to police headquarters.

Prices of the six devices range from the $250 Federal siren of two and a half horse power to the $1,800 RCA signaling instrument, which is equipped with 20 amplifying horns that point in all directions. The Sterling sirens cost $360 each, and the air whistle, including its equipment of tanks and compressor, is priced at around $1,000.

Since many persons have erroneously thought that one siren is expected to cover the whole City, it was explained that the warning devices selected for installation at police headquarters are expected to be useful only for Division 16—the Back Bay—and Division 4 in South Boston.

When the best type of warning has been selected, a warning machine is scheduled to be placed at each of the City's police stations.

## Turkey Commandeers Electrical Equipment

ANKARA, Turkey (AP) — The Turkish Gvernment has commandeered all privately owned telephone and telegraph equipment and supplies, including copper wire and manganese, for national defense. The order was understood to apply chiefly to electrical equipment stores since Turkey's telephone and telegraph system is State-owned and operated.

## *Labor Leader Foresees Convoys*

By a Staff Photographer

**As Bay State Labor Federation Opened 56th Convention**

**Left: Nicholas P. Morrisey, President, who told delegates convoys would be necessary, even at risk of war, to deliver goods to Britain. Center: Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer, who reported on legislative program. Right: Miss Agnes T. Kane, whose post at the headquarters of the State Federation as Secretary to Mr. Taylor, makes her one of the most active women workers in organized labor in New England.**

## San Francisco Report Keeps And Widens Teacher Guidance

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO—As a result of expert study of San Francisco's public schools, a recommendation has been made to the Board of Education for a continuation of the present system of teacher guidance and counsel with provision for its expansion in an attempt to gain better co-ordination.

A committee of experts, named by the Board of Education at the request of J. P. Nourse, Superintendent of Schools, concluded that San Francisco's system of child guidance is basically sound. It urged steps to spread this system widely throughout the schools by employing more teacher-counselors and some specialists. It pointed out that there is a distinct need for a more co-ordinated program between the schools and public agencies dealing with juvenile delinquents.

The committee which studied the City's schools was composed of Dr. Alvin C. Eurich of Stanford University, Dr. Benjamin E. Mallory of the University of California, and Edgar H. Rowe, President of the Public Educational Society.

**"Traveling Clinics" to Homes**

The expanded program of guidance would not stop with the schools. It would be carried into homes of pupils by way of traveling clinics. It would be strengthened in the classroom and on the playground. It would be carried to municipal and State agencies working with young people. Serious problems of behavior, discipline, finances, and parental factors would be analyzed and studied by such a "clinic."

While the term "clinic" sounds something like a laboratory examination, this is not the true intent of the proposal. Actually the members of the "clinic" to study problems of school children in their home environment would be completely friendly and sympathetic, striving for an understanding of a child's background. In taking the "clinic" to the child the professional or technical aspect would be removed, differing from systems where children are called into a school office.

In each junior and senior high school the program asks that there be a Director of Counseling who would not be there to discipline students but to play with them and talk with them and understand their problems. His position would be executive in nature, immediately below that of vice-principal.

Associated with each director of counseling in each junior and senior high school would be a small group of specialists in problems of human adjustments, community programs, educational and vocational guidance.

**Teachers Must Train**

A basic part of the plan, which also happens to be a basic part of San Francisco's present guidance system, would require each teacher in the entire school system to understand guidance from having taken special work in this field. The experts agreed that guidance is an indispensable part of every educational program.

Co-ordinating the guidance program throughout all schools would be a special Deputy Superintendent responsible directly to the Superintendent. It would also be this deputy's task to harmonize the program of the schools with those of municipal and State agencies so that a maximum of agreement could be achieved. This would include the various placement services in the schools and outside.

One interesting feature of the program is the request that three social workers would be added to the attendance division of the public schools, not for compulsory attendance purposes but to establish a sympathetic understanding among students, schools, and parents or guardians.

During each summer vacation, high school principals and guidance directors would be required under the program to attend a two-week workshop to learn the best guidance methods and to gain new experience from others in the same field.

**High Praise for Report**

In recommending adoption of the program by the Board, Superintendent Nourse declared the committee's report was one of the "most educational documents ever prepared." He explained that the committee had not attempted to pattern a guidance program after those in effect in other cities but had sought ways to meet San Francisco's specific problems and to do "what we think best." Cost of the new program would be $52,000 a year. The old costs $25,000.

Although the committee of experts brought out that San Francisco has a program of guidance in public schools which is basically sound and comparable to guidance programs in other cities of the Nation, it is believed that the current proposals will answer criticism in the City that the schools do not do enough to prevent juvenile delinquency.

This whole question of schools' responsibility in the matter of juvenile crime arose this year upon disclosure of numerous offenses by youths within San Francisco. Various public agencies were severely criticized. Some methods were called out of date, others inadequate. The schools were also criticized. It is significant that one proposal of the experts is that the "diagnostic clinic" in the Adams School should be abolished on the grounds that it operated as a "reform school."

Implication of the entire report is that where problems of a child are sympathetically understood a happy solution can usually be found.

## *All's Well in Gila 'River' Area —Water's Coming to the Desert*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ROLL, Ariz.—There's rejoicing along the lower end of the Gila River, which hasn't been a river at all since storage dams were built to impound all the flow for irrigation of farms in Casa Grande and Salt River Valleys.

Water from the Colorado River is assured for 84,000 acres in this area, within two to three years.

All this is "raw desert" except 12,000 acres which once supported a prosperous population. The water came from wells and the "water table" kept dropping lower, thus increasing the pumping cost. At the same time, the water became almost too salty for crops.

Families moved away from about 7,000 acres. Those on 5,000 acres "hung on." Now their faith is being rewarded.

The 84,000-acre block has been included by the United States Bureau of Reclamation in "Unit A" of the Gila project, which ultimately is to embrace nearly 600,000 acres.

A canal has already been dug from the Imperial Dam, on the Colorado 23 miles north of Yuma, to a point on the Gila 12 miles east of here. An inverted siphon to carry the canal under the dry bed of the Gila has also been completed.

For the Gila project in 1941-42, Congress appropriated $1,000,000. With "carry over" from 1940-41, the total available is $2,800,000. From $1,500,000 to $1,750,000 will be used to begin a new canal up the Gila from the siphon, to Roll and Wellton. With three pump lifts required to raise the water a total of 18 feet, the cost will be $4,000,000.

If Congress will appropriate enough money for 1942-43, the canal can be in service in about two years. Colorado water can then be turned on the 5,000 acres already in farms. It will take some time more to complete a distribution system for the remaining 79,000 acres.

In the meantime, the Bureau of Reclamation is continuing work on a distribution system for 33,000 acres of new land just southeast of Yuma. As soon as water is available, that land will be put into alfalfa for a year or two.


August—a month of PEAK VALUES

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OPEN WED. AND SAT. NIGHTS

# RAF Blasts German Key Points

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—British bombers poundsd Germany and Occupied France day and night over the week end, carrying their heavy offensive to a peak with a Saturday night mass attack on Berlin.

Despite unfavorable weather, the raids last night carried to Hannover and Frankfort, where industries and communications were the objectives, as well as to the docks at Calais.

The attack on Berlin followed a day raid on the German naval base and shipbuilding center of Kiel, the Air Ministry said, and was accompanied by other night attacks on Kiel, Hamburg and Cherbourg. Cherbourg is on the German-occupied coast of France.

The Ministry, sparing of words, did not disclose the number of participating planes, merely observing that "a really strong force of four and two-engined bombers" took part. Loss of four was acknowledged. Unofficial estimates said between 200 and 300 RAF planes raided the Nazi capital.

**Hamburg Hard Hit**

The Air Ministry news service, quoting RAF pilots, said the raid was terrific, and that Hamburg was just as fiercely attacked and damage done to docks, railways and industry.

"I think we gave Berliners their money's worth," one pilot was quoted as saying.

So many planes flew over the city, the Air Ministry news service said, that German anti-aircraft gunners found it impossible to concentrate on one plane and thus the British were fairly free to dump their lethal loads.

The captain of one four-engined bomber said he had no difficulty finding the heart of the capital.

"Shells were bursting only a few feet beneath us," he said, "but we got through. My rear gunner told me he could see clouds of black smoke coming up after our bombs hit the mark.

"Our flares had lighted up the buildings at which we were aiming."

The Berlin raid was the second since the present RAF offensive began. The first was on July 25. Altogether, these sources said, Berlin has been raided nearly 50 times.

During the Saturday daylight activities, the Air Ministry said, a German patrol ship and a gun emplacement on the Island of Ameland, both off the Netherlands coast, were hit. The ship was seen to be sinking as the bombers flew away.

Many offensive daylight patrols were carried out over northern France, the communiqué said.

"Low level attacks were made with cannon and machine guns on a number of objectives including enemy troops, airdromes and aircraft, and on E-boats near the coast," it continued.

**German Bomber Downed**

One German bomber was reported by the Air Ministry as having been shot down Saturday night off the east coast of England.

The daylight attack on Kiel was described by the British as a surprise attack by a fortress aircraft of a regular reconnaissance fight. They explained that the Germans neither fought off the ship with fighter planes nor antiaircraft fire.

July was a good month for R. A. F. raiders hunting down German shipping, the press association reported. It claimed 90 victims totaling nearly 300,000 tons in Scandinavian waters and the North Sea alone.

Thirty-seven raids were made on German shipping during the month, the news agency said. It added that of the 90 vessels some were sunk, others heavily damaged and the remainder suffered direct hits.

In June, 39 R. A. F. attacks in northern waters were said to have resulted in destruction or damage to some 30 ships totaling between 60,000 and 70,000 tons.

**Air Losses Compared**

In the past week the R. A. F. listed 76 Axis aircraft downed against acknowledge losses of 46 British planes.

Last week's official announcements showed the R. A. F. lost no planes in the defense of Britain, but that seven German machines were brought down over these isles.

Twenty-three British craft failed to return from raids on Germany and attacks on occupied territory. Three German planes were destroyed in these operations.

In extensive middle east operations the R. A. F. seven of its own and 62 Axis planes destroyed.

The Fleet Air Arm accounted for four German planes, but lost 16, of which some pilots and crewmen are known to be safe, in an Arctic attack on Kirkenes, Norway, and Petsamo, Finland.

# Paris Press Blames Leahy For Blocking Move on Dakar

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 4 (AP)—The German-controlled Paris press today professed to see the hand of United States Ambassador William D. Leahy behind "the brake applied to the policy of French-German collaboration."

Following the reported decision of Chief-of-State Marshal Pétain at a Saturday cabinet meeting to stay within present agreements with Germany despite pressure for a military accord respecting Dakar, the Paris Aujourd'hui thundered, "Are we—yes or no—for collaboration with Germany? Unconditionally and unreservedly? That is what they want to know on the German side."

An answering voice in the press of the Unoccupied Zone meanwhile, praised Marshal Pétain.

L'Effort at Marseille was the boldest paper in this respect, declaring Marshal Pétain was "trying sometimes to resist, sometimes to maneuver."

Saturday's cabinet meeting followed a 45-minute conference between Marshal Pétain and Ambassador Leahy. The Paris press also professed to see the United States Ambassador's hand behind failure of Marshal Pétain to name Fernand de Brinon, French Envoy to the Germans in Paris, to a new post.

Marcel Deat's L'Oeuvre said, "everytime the brake is applied to the policy of French-German collaboration there re-emerges . . . the disquieting figure of Admiral Leahy, the Ambassador of President Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin rolled in one."

**No Ambitions But Aid**

The paper said Admiral Leahy "no doubt" told Marshal Pétain the United States had no ambitions regarding Dakar on the West African coast and on the contrary "offered us its aid" to defend Africa against Germany.

The Marshal himself has been looking particularly fit in the past few days and persons who talked with him said he was showing the usual tenacity of purpose behind a smiling face.

Admiral Jean Darlan, who is Vice Premier, Foreign Minister and Chief of the Navy, along with Defense Minister General Charles Huntziger, Colonial Minister Admiral Rene Platon, and a representative of the Finance Ministry, attended the meeting.

Admiral Darlan, seemingly in as good spirits as Marshal Pétain, attended a performance of Berlioz' Cantata, "The Damnation of Faust," last night at the Vichy Casino and went back stage to meet the artists.

One of the most significant developments of the week end was that Fernand de Brinon, Vichy Envoy to Paris and exponent of tightened collaboration with Germany, was not present at an important Saturday meeting of the Cabinet.

He left for Paris only a few minutes after the session opened although the Paris press had announced in headlines that he would attend.

The lessening tension in circles close to the Government was ceded in part to an interview that the United States Ambassador, Admiral William D. Leahy, had with Marshal Pétain and Admiral Darlan Friday.

**A Subtle Meaning**

Paul Marion, Secretary General of Information for the Petain Government, in a speech at Marseille, declared that the Marshal had shown himself at his greatest at the end of yesterday's cabinet meeting "when he confided to one of his Ministers his most intimate thought: 'Up to now I have only given my person. I am ready for the salvation of France to give up my popularity.'"

What this meant no one seemed to know or be ready to say.

A series of arrests and convictions for activity against the French National Revolution was announced. A former Sarbonne professor named Hatzfeld, his wife and her sister were interned on charges of using the mails for anonymous attacks on Vichy policy. A chateau in Correze Department was said to have been their headquarters.

Dispatches from Casablanca, French Morocco, said a military tribunal had sentenced three persons to five years' imprisonment for acts calculated to damage the national defense. At the same time it was announced that the bonus for a three-year enlistment in the French Colonial Army had been fixed at 52,000 francs ($120).

## Hungarians 'Revise' Jewish Residence

BUDAPEST, Aug. 4 (AP)—First news of the expulsion of foreign Jews from Hungary, which has been taking place for two weeks, was published Aug. 2 in the form of a Government communiqué.

"Hungarian police revised resident permits of all foreign citizens residing in Hungary and exercising a detrimental influence on the economic life of the country," the communiqué said.

"During this revision police visited all Jews with Polish or Russion citizenship as well as Jews residing in Hungary for 10 years or more, who failed to acquire Hungarian citizenship, and expelled them from the country.

"At the same time raids took place in Budapest and provinces in an effort to fine Jews who had entered Hungary without Jewish permits and who had not received resident permits. Twelve thousand such Jews already have been expelled.

# The Empire's Air Forces

Department of Information, South Africa; British Ministry of Information; Department of Information, Canada

**Flying to Defend Liberty**

**Top: South African Air Forces. Center: Part of the Indian Air Force. Lower: Canadian fliers training in Toronto.**

# Canada Simplifies War Services

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA—The Canadian Red Cross Society has been asked and has agreed to join with other war service organizations in a single drive for funds next spring. Hitherto, the Red Cross has carried through its own financing independently while the Canadian War Service Fund, Inc., composed of six independent bodies has made a united appeal to the people and divided the funds among its member organizations. The bodies incorporated in the War Services Funds are the Y.M.C.A, Canadian Legion, Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus, I. O. D. E. (Independent Order of the Daughters of the Empire) and the Y. W. C. A.

The joint appeal of war service societies will be made annually each spring. A similar drive on behalf of civilian bodies such as the community chests and public welfare societies will take place in the autumn, while the balance of the year will be left open for government financing. It is according to a plan worked out by the Department of Finance and an agreement was reached with the Red Cross after a series of conferences of Justice P. H. Gordon, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the society, with Finance Minister Ilsley, Defense Minister Ralston and Norman Robertson, Undersecretary of State for External Affairs.

What the new arrangement means is that a definite system will be followed in making appeals to the public for funds, and that there will be no overlapping which would impair efficiency. It also means that the Department of National War Services is taking a hand in directing the activities of these organizations. Before the appeal for funds is made by the war service organizations next spring, their budgets will be carefully surveyed by the National War Charities Fund Advisory Board. The recommendations of this board will be scrutinized by the Minister.

An aim of the Department also is that while encouraging to the full the humanitarian work carried out by all these auxiliary bodies, it would like to see the organizations take as far as possible independent lines and have as little overlapping as possible.

The Red Cross has been sending 10,000 food bundles weekly to war prisoners. The number is now being increased to 35,000, which means that every commonwealth prisoner in enemy hands should receive an 11-pound food parcel from the Canadian Red Cross every fortnight.

## *Christian Science Services on Radio*

**New England**

**Massachusetts**

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Aug 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19.

10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10.15 to 10:45 a. m., Sept. 7, Oct. 5.

7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m. Sept. 7, Oct. 5.

**Eastern States**

**Florida**

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on Sept. 14, Oct. 12.

**Georgia**

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Aug. 10, Sept. 14, Oct. 12.

**New York**

New York—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 17.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Aug. 17, Sept. 7, 21, Oct. 5, 19.

**North Carolina**

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 277.6mc, on Oct. 5.

**Central States**

**Ohio**

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Aug. 17, Sept. 7, 21, Oct. 5, 19.

**Pacific Coast**

**California**

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Aug. 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21, Oct. 5, 19.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Sept. 7, Oct. 5.

**Washington**

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Aug. 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19.

**Canada**

**Ontario**

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Aug. 10, 24; Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19.

**Territories**

**Hawaii**

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Aug. 17; Sept. 21; Oct. 19.

## Hopkins Expected To Return Soon

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins, co-ordinator of lease-lend aid, is expected to return to the United States soon. He arrived late yesterday from a four-day stay in Moscow, where he conferred with Joseph Stalin.

Mr. Hopkins' whereabouts was kept secret today by the United States Embassy, which would not even say that he had come to London from the airport where he landed yesterday.

# RAF Is Only One of Six Empire Air Forces

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ADELAIDE, South Australia—An Empire Air Force that soon will number 250,000 stalwart young men is one of Britain's first bulwarks of defense, yet little is known of this great aerial army apart from the Royal Air Force. The RAF is playing a truly heroic part in keeping the would-be Nazi invader at bay, but the RAF is only one of six air forces that are guarding the British Empire.

Nor are the six air forces separate, unrelated units. There is a solidarity between all branches of the Empire air defenses that is being rapidly tightened by the constant interchange not only of ideas but of the men themselves. Apart from the training scheme that is bringing thousands of young British trainees to Canada and the United States, service is taking these airmen to all parts of the globe.

Australians are in Canada, Malaya, Southern Rhodesia, Egypt, Britain. Canadians are in Bermuda, Newfoundland, Britain. New Zealanders are in Canada and Britain. Malayans are in Canada. South Africans are in Northeast Africa and Britain.

Belonging to separate air forces which have rallied to Britain's aid, they are being trained at their countries' expense and remain on active service under its orders.

The state of the five sister air forces of the RAF may be summed up as follows:

**The Royal Australian Air Force** was organized in 1913 when a Flying School was set up at Point Cooke in Victoria. It was the only Dominion Air Force to see active service as a force during the last war. On April 1, 1923, it became the RAAF and at the start of this war numbered 3,500 officers and men. Now it has grown to seven times that size, being about 25,000 all told. But the total figure is 48,000—meaning that about 20,000 have been allocated to the Empire Air Scheme. These men will mostly go overseas to join the RAF there to man special Australian Squadrons.

Australians were the first Empire air fighters to get into action in defense of Britain as a unit within the RAF. The Sunderland flying boat squadron, intended for air passage to the Commonwealth, was held back for service with the RAF Coastal Command and has already distinguished itself against Nazi U-boats.

**The Royal New Zealand Air Force** started off as the New Zealand Permanent Air Force in 1923 with 33 planes presented by Britain. On Feb. 27, 1934, it became the RNZAF. During 1914-18, some 200 men served in the Air Force of the Motherland. A year ago last September the force numbered only 766 permanent officers and men. Now it numbers 8,000, having been enlarged nearly 11 times—the highest rate of expansion of any Dominion Air Force.

In addition there is a ground staff of 6,000 to operate New Zealand's share of the Empire Air Scheme which is destined to put out annually 4,800 officers and men, mostly for the RAF.

Like other Dominions, airmen of New Zealand will wear their homeland name on the uniform shoulders.

**The Royal Canadian Air Force,** which has grown from the First Canadian Air Force Wing training in England when the 1918 armistice was signed, owes its existence to a £2,000,000 present of over 100 planes, armaments, radio equipment and some airships from Britain after the last war.

With this material, the Canadian Air Force was formed in 1920. But the prefix "Royal" was not granted till 1924.

A year ago last September it numbered 4,000 officers and men—today it has 36,000 on active service in Canada and elsewhere. The expansion rate is therefore nine times.

Canada, which is the home of the Empire Air Scheme, will have 40,000 men in the ground staff when operations are in full swing for this part of its air defense. At present there are 36,000 training and being trained for the RAF to which finished air fighters are being sent in an ever increasing stream. So many Canadians served in the RAF in the last war that they are allowed to wear Canada on their uniform shoulders; a quarter of the RAF officers were Canadians. In November, 1918, there were 22,468 of them as officers and airmen in the RAF.

**The South African Air Force,** starting off as the South African Aviation corps at Kimberley in 1913, was snuffed out prematurely by the Great War. All hands volunteered for and served in the Royal Flying Corps, which preceded the RAF.

As the war continued, the originals were joined by hundreds of their countrymen so that 3,000 flew for Britain during 1914-18.

The South African Air Force, still part of the Army, was formed as its flying section in October, 1920. In 1934 a "Five Year Program" was put into operation for expanding the force and in 1937 this was supplemented with a "Thousand Pilots Scheme."

When this war broke out results were so far ahead of schedule that the Union had its own air force of 3,000, which has since been expanded to at least 10,000.

The SAAF was the first Dominion air force to get into action as an independent Dominion air force when it began operations by bombing Italians at Moyale on the Kenya border. Before then, and of course since, part of it has operated as the Seaward Defense Force which guards the Union shipping routes by sea patrol.

**The Indian Air Force** is the youngest of the family. It started in 1932 after the first Indian cadets had been trained at the RAF Cranwell College, England. Many Indians served with distinction in the last war and those in the RAF today are distinguished by the "Air Force blue" turban.

It started with one flight, became two flights in 1936, then went into active service on the Northwest Frontier where some of its air fighters have been on duty for three months each year since.

A third flight was soon added, thus forming a squadron, so that when India joined up in the present war, there were 200 officers and men hardened to air war.

The Indian Volunteer Reserve, overwhelmed with recruits since it was announced, is being built up to 400 pilots and 2,600 mechanics for local defense, mainly above India's coasts and ports.

Some months ago five flights started to operate from Karachi, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. Pilots and air crews are being trained at Risalpur and mechanics at Ambala.

Meanwhile regulars are being expanded to four squadrons, three of which are formed already. Thus regulars and reserves have built up the IAF to fifteen times its prewar strength.

## More Jobs Asked For Older Workers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Requests that more persons between 45 and 65 be given jobs on Federal projects and that the Work Projects Administration cease operation in defense construction has been made by Representative Pat Cannon (D) of Florida.

Mr. Cannon said he would introduce a resolution asking—but not directing—that the WPA cease defense work. Mr. Cannon said that "under the present system the WPA is devoting a large part of its funds to defense construction projects, giving such projects preference and cutting out products in the areas which need WPA most."

Senator Carl Hayden (D) of Arizona, recently requested the Federal Works Administration to give more consideration to workers of 45 to 65 years, and John Carmody, FWA Administrator, advised him that his appeal had been sent to all contractors engaged in FWA work and to constituent agencies of the Works Administration.

## Petition Is Spread By Peace Groups

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—A group of peace organizations have announced that they had begun national circulation of a petition to President Roosevelt urging him to use his influence "for the cessation of hostilities and the achievement of a just peace."

The petition said that "if the U.S.A. as a non-belligerent possessed of vigorous, loyal people, is strong enough to aid in winning wars, it has sufficient influence and ingenuity to aid in ending them."

The Citizens Peace Petition Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. John Haynes Holmes, New York clergyman, is directing the circulation of the petition. The announcement said that the sponsoring organizations are the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Keep America Out of War Congress, the National Council for the Prevention of War and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

# Continent Invasion Rumors Go Unchallenged in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—A flood of reports—unconfirmed but unchallenged officially—persisted that Great Britain would open up a northern European front, possibly in Finland, while Germany still is heavily engaged with Soviet Russia.

The press carried reports from Goteborg, Sweden, that a large British naval force already is in the Arctic.

Editorial comment was lacking on this score but the Daily Express printed what it called "stories of Axis fears" from points as far apart as Finland and Iran under the heading:

"All the Axis is asking is where we will invade."

Britain is known to have prepared a shock force for an amphibious drive against the continent, but there was no confirmation of the current rumors in any London quarter.

Naturally, a foe is not tipped off to such an operation. The fact that this dispatch was permitted to move through the stringent British censorship might mean it was thought that the British felt that enough currency to rumors of such an operation might serve to divert considerable German strength.

# War Fails to Halt Bank Holiday

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Today marked the beginning of the 101st week of the current war and the 27th anniversary of the start of the last conflict, but Britons took the day off for their traditional August bank holiday.

It took 700 special trains—200 of them from London—to take a million or more holiday-makers to the seaside during the week end. The press played up the fact that this meant a cost of 5,000 tons of coal and congested tracks needed for transport of war supplies.

Holiday-goers ignored Prime Minister Churchill's warning that the zero hour for invasion is less than a month off and they thought, instead, they saw hopeful signs of progress in the Allies' fight against the Axis.

"The news is good," was the cheerful comment everywhere among people punished by bombings and many months of grim reverses.

A discordant note came, however, from the press, which angrily assailed the public for "flaunting" the Government's request to stay home and scolded the Government for making it a "request" instead of a "demand."

The Daily Sketch called it a "reckless holiday spirit" and the Daily Mirror emblazoned: "Joy Trains Halt Arms."

Wartime rationing took the joy out of the week end for some. Holiday-makers ate up a week's food supply by Sunday night at some resorts. And the Food Ministry served notice there'd be no extra supplies. Restaurants closed as their cupboards ran bare; one town saw its last loaf of bread vanish yesterday.

## Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

**By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship**

**United States**

**California**

Long Beach (joint lecture): Municipal Auditorium, American Avenue, 3 p. m., Aug. 10.

Redlands: Redlands Bowl, 8 p. m., Aug. 14.

Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., Aug. 11.

**District of Columbia**

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Aug. 12.

**Maine**

Boothbay Harbor (auspices First Church, Bath): High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 10.

**New Hampshire**

Littleton: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Aug. 14.

Wolfeboro: Brewster Memorial Hall, 3 p. m., Aug. 10.

**New York**

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, east of Broadway, 3 p. m., Aug. 10. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570kc.

**Rhode Island**

Wickford: North Kingstown High School, Post Road, 3 p. m., Aug. 10.

**Wisconsin**

Rice Lake: High School Auditorium, Wilson and Messenger Streets, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 10.

## Flight to London By Mrs. Roosevelt?

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Sunday Chronicle says that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt wants to visit London by bombing plane this fall.

The newspaper's "Behind the News" columnist said yesterday that she "may be in London this autumn to talk about the evacuation of children." He added that "she wants to come here in a bomber."


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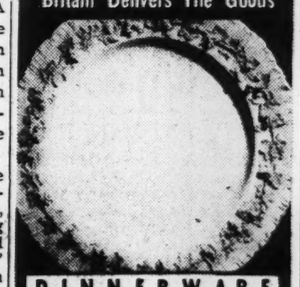

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MONTREAL, QUEBEC

# Many Americans Join RCAF to Wage War Against Hitlerism

## Pilots and observers from U. S. may retain citizenship while fighting for Canada.

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, who is flying over Canada to inspect its air training and air defense program.

TORONTO, Ontario—Many of the Americans who constitute between 8 and 10 per cent of the Royal Canadian Air Force "joined up" merely from a desire to take an active part in the present war.

Some felt an appeal to adventure. Some thought they saw an opportunity to make a name for themselves.

But it is a stirring fact that for the most part they were all motivated by a desire to combat a menace which they consider as great to them as to the British.

Touring Canada's air schools recently, we met a group of American boys at the Uplands airdrome in Ottawa who had just won their "wings" from the RCAF—the symbol on their uniforms that they are pilots in regular standing.

They are still Americans. They still are recognized by their Government, provided they do not swear an oath of allegiance to the British Crown.

They are still as ardently patriotic to their own country as one lad who, when asked inadvertently by Marshal William "Billy" Mitchell, Canadian World War ace, what "province" he was from, replied proudly: "Texas, suh."

### Fundamental Values

As Americans they are, no less than their Canadian comrades in arms, conscious of the fundamental values for which they are training to fight.

Some of these Americans joined the RCAF only because they did not possess necessary qualifications for the United States Air Corps. The United States requires its cadets to be 20 years of age and to have had two years in college. The RCAF takes youths who are 18 and who have had "junior matriculation" or high school training.

The RCAF also provides opportunity in liaison and communications work for pilots who are beyond the military combat age.

In this class was one American pilot, formerly a pilot for the police plane in Philadelphia. This pilot is now engaged in flying a staff plane and delivering new planes to the RCAF from Canadian aircraft plants.

At Uplands airdrome was found another American, a former automobile mechanic from Detroit who, though not interested in flying, was attracted by the need in Canada for technical personnel—incidentally at favorable rates of pay.

### Impressed by Speed

All Americans who enter Canada to train as pilots are impressed with the speed with which they can pass through the Air Training Scheme and emerge as full-fledged pilots.

Ordinarily this takes about six months. Then the pilot may be "posted overseas" to the "embarkation pool" on the Canadian seaboard. This means that in the course of a few weeks he will ship overseas where he will take some operational training to accustom him to British combat aircraft before engaging in front-line firing.

Training in Canada may be in one of several different branches.

Bombing pilots, aimers, and air gunners are a most important part of the Royal Canadian Air Force. They perform the raiding missions that the German pilots understand only too well and the German people are beginning to experience. They are the "mathematicians" of the RCAF.

Their job is to put themselves, by means of calculating devices, and in a movable medium, in the best position to bomb a movable or fixed target. As a rule, bombing pilots, observers, and gunners are the most mature air crew members of the RCAF, the men interested in the natural sciences which are applied to bombing, observation, and gunnery.

### Attend Gunnery School

Air observers are bomb aimers as well as observers and navigators. When they complete their primary training at an Air Observers School they go to a bombing and gunnery school. A typical station of this type is the No. 1 Flying Training Depot in the No. 1 area at Jarvis, Ont.

Jarvis is a twin-engined bomber pilots' school and the men train in Avro Ansons—English two-engined planes which are called "flying greenhouses" because of their expans of glassed-in area. The school was opened in November, 1940.

An intensive 10-week course, Jarvis divides its candidates into two groups which are given instruction in cockpit routine, familiarization and cross-country flights, each man alternating as a pilot then as navigator. These pilots also receive 20 hours in the Link Trainer. The course then intensifies into instruction in instrument flying, air navigation, night flying missions, formation flying, and armament instruction.

### Bombing Practice

We are taken into a hut on the Jarvis field into the roof of which was fixed a wide-angle lens with its aperture fixed toward the sky and focused on a paper inside the darkened hut—the "target." As the practice bombing plane flew overhead it former a small shadow on the paper and when the bomb aimer released his "bomb" he fired a smoke signal which was clearly visible in the hut. Using calipers and taking the speed of the plane, its height and certain mathematical factors into account the hut observer is able to tell how accurate the bomber has been.

At Fingal, Ontario, on Lake Erie, near Saint Thomas, chosen because of its watery location, ingenious devices and principles are used to obtain bombing and gunnery practice. Floating triangular wooden targets are anchored off shore. Bombing planes load up with small practice bombs which are launched at the target from all directions. By using a shore arrangement consisting of direction-finding telescopes combined with direct telephone communication with Fingal, bombing pilots are able to be told as soon as they get back to the field what their "score" is.

For gunnery practice a slow-flying twin-engined target plane tows a "drogue," a canvas device that resembles a wind-direction sock, and which is about twice as large. Fairey "battle" planes, many of which still wear the mottled camouflage they had when they participated in the evacuation of Dunkirk, are used as practice ships. The gunner and observer stand in the rear of the cockpit and fire at the drogue from various angles. The drogue is then cut loose and the gunner's score is tabulated by the number of holes counted in the drogue.

Bomb aimers practice with an ingenious mosaic air map projected on cloth which can be moved in various directions to simulate straight, cross-country or drifting flight. Lying prone above it as it simulates the ground passing beneath, a bomb aimer using a bomb sight is able to work out various problems.

In another building is a power-driven gunnery turret of a type used on the Wellington and Hampden bombers. A camera gun, however, is mounted in the turret. The gunner fires at a model plane which moves jerkily in a vertical plane to simulate actual flight conditions. The model plane contains an electric eye which when "struck" by the camera gun registers a "hit." Ironically this device was adapted by a Canadian from the familiar amusement park "tommy" gun-and-moving-plane concession trick so popular with youth.

Outside this turret practice building is a wire device looking much like the old-time cash conveyors in a department store. Models of enemy aircraft built to scale are mounted on this wire. The instructor moves the wire bringing the models to various distances from the gunner. Using a device simulating an air gun the sighters are required to estimate target range. In another part of the field are concrete butts where gunners can practice firing at various ranges before they go up in an airplane for further practice. There is little in fact that a bomber and gunner do not know when they leave this field.

Wide World

**Future Flying Instructors**

**Royal Canadian Flying Corps pilots study maps at the Central Flying School, Canada, before taking off on a training flight. Many of these men are in training to become flying instructors at flying schools of the Dominion. Passed by Canadian censor.**

Royal Canadian Air Force, Crown Copyright

**Americans With the RCAF**

**All sections of the United States were represented as this group of Americans obtained their "crested wings" of the Royal Canadian Air Force. With them is shown Flying Officer D. Van Buskert of Bronxville, N. Y., who was in command of their flight. Front row, left to right: Leading Aircraftmen Oliver F. Keller of Jacksonville, Fla.; Albert Eckert, Sandpoint, Idaho; and Leonard A. Johnson, Alice, Texas. Rear row, left to right: James V. Elliott, Kewance, Ill.; Harold L. Spangler, Bowling Green, Ohio; Flying Officer D. Van N. Buskert, and Lawrence J. Hayward, Woburn, Mass.**

# British Submarines Sink Two Axis Supply Vessels

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—British submarines in a drive against Axis shipping to North Africa, sank two supply ships of 1,600 and 6,000 tons and torpedoed an Italian six-inch cruiser and a floating dock, the Admiralty announced during the week end. It was not known whether the cruiser and dock were sunk.

The cruiser, which the British said they believed to be either the Engenio di Savoia or the Amenuele Filberto Duca d'Aosta, was reported struck by two torpedoes. These ships, of 7,283 tons, were built about 1935 and were armed with eight 6-inch guns.

When the the attack was made, the Admiralty said, the cruiser was sailing along with another six-inch cruiser of the Garibaldi class. Both were screened by destroyers which immediately upon attack began circling and laying down a protective smoke screen.

The floating dock, towed by two tugs and escorted by a destroyer and two torpedo boats, was attacked less than a mile from the Italian coast, the Admiralty said, and one torpedo hit it.

British sources in Cairo, Egypt, said British bombers and submarines were tightening their grip on the lifeline linking Italy with Libya, Africa, and were daily making more precarious the supply situation of the Axis forces in North Africa.

Axis airdromes and seaplane bases in Sicily and in the Mediterranean islands of Pantelleria and Linossa are raided with increasing regularity, these sources said while Malta, the British naval base, remains a stubborn obstacle to the Axis which more than 500 air raids and a big torpedo boat attack have failed to weaken.

## Axis Backs Up

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 4 (AP)—Axis troops are withdrawing from advanced positions in the siege ring they clamped four months ago around Tobruk, Libya, a British General Headquarters Communiqué declared today.

This, however, did not indicate lifting of the siege nor any major withdrawal of the German-Italian forces from their re-won hold on Eastern Libya.

The British have reported repeatedly in the past week that their hit-and-run night patrols striking out from Tobruk have failed to make contact with the besiegers and the latter, apparently, have decided that the siege can be held just as effectively without risking men in exposed outposts.

"Our offensive patrols from Tobruk have continued their aggressive activities," the communiqué said, "although valuable work has been done in locating and destroying hostile mine fields the enemy has apparently refused contact by withdrawing from forward positions under cover of darkness."

While the Axis continued its long-range bombardment of Britain's back door to the Mediterranean through the Suez Canal, the British said their mechanized forces in the frontier No Man's Land between Egypt and Libya harassed Axis troops, particularly by artillery fire.

The heaviest casualties yet recorded in an Axis bombing of the Suez Canal zone were reported by the Egyptian Ministry of Interior today.

In an air raid last night in the Delta Area, a communiqué said, 17 persons were killed and 58 were injured but material damage was slight.

Air alarms sounded in Cairo, Alexandria, Suez, Port Said and in several provinces.

Gunfire was heard here but no bombs were dropped on the city.

## Axis Siege of Tobruk Enters Fourth Month

*By the British Press Service*

London, Aug. 4

The beseiged British garrison at Tobruk, Libya, has beaten off all land assaults and has survived 937 air raids as defense moves into its fourth month.

The British are now continually harassing the Axis forces with active patrols, many of which are executed with bayonet charges against the Axis forces surrounding the garrison.

## Greeks Reviewed

JERUSALEM, Aug. 4 (AP)—Hundreds of Greek airmen, in training under the guidance of the RAF, were reviewed today by Prince Peter and Princess Irene at an airdrome somewhere in Palestine.

The Royal Hellenic Air Force is being rebuilt with the co-operation of the British.

# Reporter Tells of Nazi Prison

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Richard C. Hottelet, United States foreign correspondent who arrived here Aug. 1 aboard the West Point after spending almost four months in German prisons, says "doors which I can open myself are something to be thankful for and not to be taken for granted."

The United Press man, who was charged with suspicion of espionage, was released by the Germans in an exchange of prisoners with the United States. He had been imprisoned from March 15 to July 8.

In a story of his daily prison existence which was distributed by the United Press, Mr. Hottelet wrote that while he was confined to the old Police Presidium at the Alexanderplatz:

"I was not allowed to sit or lie on he cot from 6:30 in the morning until 4:30 in the evening. This, at first, was annoying. After weary weeks of solitary confinement, however, I came to welcome this prohibition. It gave me something to look forward to every afternoon when even the unexpected opening of the cell door was a real pleasure.

"In this prison the daily breakfast was a piece of dry black bread and ersatz coffee. Lunch consisted of bean, noodle or barley soup or a sour brew of dehydrated carrots. Dinner was again dry black bread and ersatz coffee, with a piece of cheese added as a special treat on Saturdays only. Occasionally jam or margarine was spread on the bread.

"Sessions with the secret police became less and less frequent during the last few weeks in Alexanderplatz. They never mistreated me. But shortly before I was transferred to another prison I was told flatly: 'You will sit until you confess. You will soften up. You'll be soft as butter, We've got plenty of time.'"

The United Press man wrote that on May 3 he was moved to the Moabit Prison where "prison routine was much more strict. There was no possibility to clandestine exchanges with other prisoners. But the food was better.

"It was known that I was an American and the trusties who handed us our food as we stood in the doorways of our solitary cells, frequently gave me large numbers of potatoes, which I would save and eat over a period of several days when I felt particularly hungry."

"The day's routine," Mr. Hottelet wrote, "consisted of getting up at five minutes to seven, washing, eating breakfast and then being taken out for a half hour's exercise every day except Sunday. Exercise was taken in a courtyard which had trees, grass, flowers and growing vegetables. Half the time we marched in circles, the other half we did calisthenics."

Describing the two visits he had from Consular officials, Mr. Hottelet said "the first during my first week in Alexanderplatz, the second during my last week in Moabit—took place in the presence of German officials and we were allowed to talk nothing but German and were forbidden to discuss my "case".

"The only other outsider I saw during my four months in prison was an attorney retained by the United Press and a representative of the American Embassy who called twice."

## *Private Invents New Bomb 'Basket'*

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 4 (AP)—Private Robert R. Stubbs of Macdill Field has received public commendation from his commanding officer for his invention of a bomb device which Private Stubbs described as an improvement of the "Molotov Bread Basket," which scatters bombs as it falls.

Brig. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker, former commander of the field, praised the invention, and Col. Harry H. Young, present commander, wrote a letter of commendation to Private Stubbs which was read before his company, the 44th Bombardment Group.

It was also announced at the field that the device has been favorably indorsed by high ranking officials of the War Department following tests at the Aberdeen, Md., proving grounds.

"The idea behind the whole thing," Private Stubbs said, "is to cause the maximum damage with a minimum of risk." He said he first conceived his invention about three years ago. He has assigned all his rights in the invention, he said, to the War Department.

Private Stubbs, a native of Charlotte, N. C., and a construction superintendent in civilian life, first tried his invention by dropping a harmless, miniature model off a seven-story building. It worked, and he then made a formal drawing for the War Department.

## New Tanker Launched

CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 4 (AP)—The 16,400-ton tanker, S. S. Esso Albany, was launched Aug. 2 at the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. The eighth ship of its kind to slide down the company ways since Jan. 1, the tanker, to be completed by October, will be put into oil-carrying service on the Eastern Seaboard.


# Do's and Don'ts— that will help you use 1/3 less gasoline for Uncle Sam

**DO**

1. Have your carburetor adjusted for the most economical mixture of gasoline and air.
2. Have ignition system and spark plugs checked regularly for most economical performance.
3. Keep transmission and differential properly lubricated, and lubricate chassis regularly. Use correct grade of lubricating oil in engine and change it regularly for maximum efficiency.
4. Keep the cooling system clean and filled to proper level.
5. Keep tires properly inflated. Keep brakes adjusted to eliminate "drag."

**DON'T**

1. Don't speed. Driving at high speed greatly increases fuel consumption. Wind resistance increases by geometric proportion to speed. At 60 miles an hour it is four times greater than at 30. Drive at a reasonable, safe speed and save.
2. Don't make "jack-rabbit" starts. Driving in first and second gear multiplies the consumption of gasoline. Watch your starts at traffic lights—avoid sudden bursts of speed.
3. Don't let your car idle at the curb—don't race your motor when starting. This is hard on the motor and wastes gasoline.
4. Don't use your car unless you have to. Plan your driving. Group your errands.
5. Don't forget others. Share the transportation your car provides—double up with friends going the same way.

**Do it the voluntary, American Way!**

"I hope that this (saving of gasoline) will be VOLUNTARY. I hope that this VOLUNTARY saving will be undertaken immediately.

"If it is not, then we can only conclude that our many exhortations . . . have fallen on indifferent ears, and that it will be necessary *to put into effect some system of INVOLUNTARY RATIONING.*"

**HAROLD L. ICKES**

*Petroleum Co-ordinator for National Defense, in his radio address Monday evening, July 28*

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***Published under the auspices of the Petroleum Industry District No. 1, Marketing Committee for National Defense***

# Japanese Ship Unloads And Speeds Home

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4 (AP)—The $15,000,000 Japanese liner Tatuta Maru sailed for home today after hastily unloading $2,500,000 cargo of raw silk highly prized for the defense program.

At Seattle another Japanese ship prepared to follow later in the day.

The Tatuta Maru at San Francisco, with emergency longshore crews working around the clock, discharging the last of her cargo, rounded up her 125 passengers, rushed aboard supplies of 1,000 barrels of motor oil (all that was permitted her of a 9,000-barrel request), ballast cargo of cocoa beans and asphalt.

U. S. Marshal's deputies, who had guarded the ship since libel actions were slapped on the cargo by American consignees last week, left the ship in the evening, as cargo was deposited and the liens lifted.

In Seattle, the Heian Maru also piled her raw silk on the docks, awaiting quick shipment to New York and New Jersey mills by train. The vessel was posted to sail as soon as loaded, probably some time today.

Somewhere at sea, the Asamu Maru, which left Honolulu Friday with 140 American passengers and a cargo including nearly $3,000,000 worth of raw silk, was maintaining radio silence. Offices of its owners, the N. Y. K. Line, said they did not know themselves whether Tokyo would order the vessel to return to Japan or allow it to continue to San Francisco as scheduled.

Meanwhile, the second Japanese tanker to leave America empty, sailed from San Francisco yesterday. It was the Daisan Ogura Maru, which sailed at 5:40 p. m. after failing to get a license to transport fuel oil to Japan. The Nissyo Maru went to sea empty from San Pedro yesterday.

## Private Auto Sales Fall Off in Canada

OTTAWA, Aug. 4 (AP)—Sales of new motor vehicles in Canada numbered 11,665 with a retail value of $15,080,286 during June, compared with 15,554 units which retailed for $17,326,537 in June, 1940, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

The survey does not include vehicles delivered to the Government for war purposes.

Sales for the first six months this year numbered 78,853 valued at $99,899,244. This compared with 86,599 new vehicles retailed for $96,216,060 in the same period of 1940.

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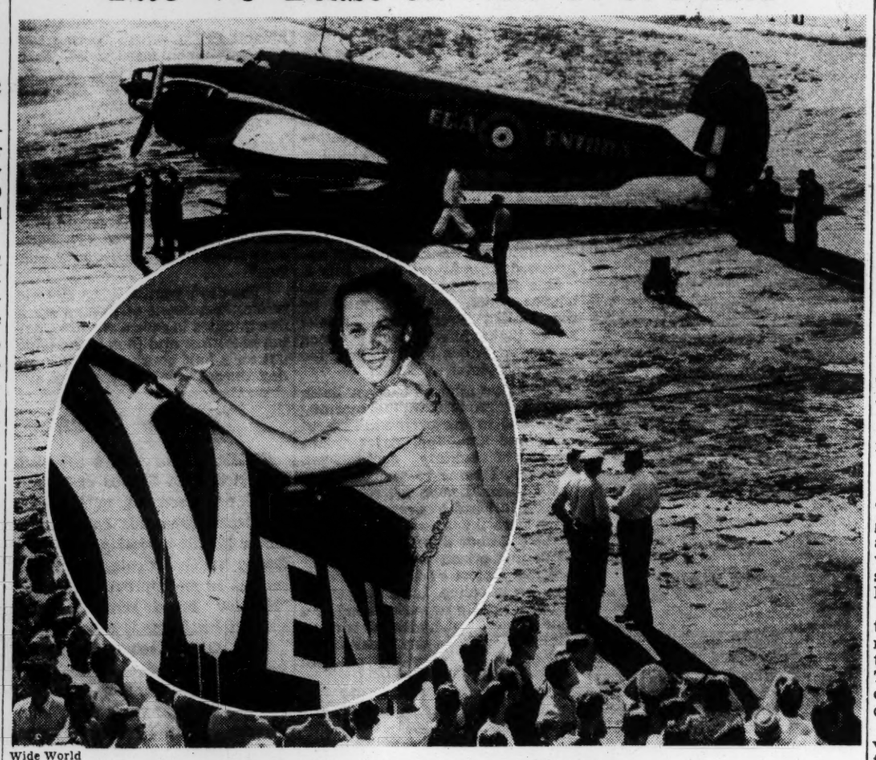
# Two 'Vs' Blaze on New U. S. Plane



Wide World

**Latest Vega-Ventura Attack Bomber**

**When this sting ray of the air rolled out onto the field at the Lockheed Air Terminal at Burbank, California for its first test flight it bore the cabalistic designation "-ega -entura."**

**Later on, a capital letter 'V' was painted in at the head of each series of letters and the name Vega-Ventura stood out on the new twin-engined attack bomber which will serve as the prototype of several hundred to be made for the RAF and which is the first to be turned out at the new $7,000,000 plant of the Vega Company at the terminal. The inset shows Sheryl Austin, Vega airplane Company employee, painting in a 'V' for victory.**

## Norwegians' Valor Lauded by Wickard In Attack on Naziism

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard commended yesterday "the bitter resistance of Norwegian farmers against all attempts at Nazification."

In an address prepared for radio delivery to Norway through station WRUL at Boston, Mr. Wickard told Norwegian farmers:

"We know that the Nazi 'new order' has made ruthless inroads on your liberty. It has taken away your horses for military purposes, and, at the same time, demanded that you increase acreage although motorized equipment must stand idle for lack of gasoline and oil. . . . The so-called 'new order' has confiscated your crops and shipped your food to Germany, while you have exerted every effort to feed your own nation."

The American people, Mr. Wickard said, "are with you in spirit as you carry on in the great tradition of a free people."

## *New Nazi-Fooler: 'Freak of Creek'*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 4 (AP)—A Kansas City paint contractor, who worked in San Francisco shipyards during the World War, believes he has the answer to Great Britain's marine defense—if he ever gets it launched.

Right now, A. J. Haskins is merely the designer of a dirigible-shaped steel and concrete model boat. The natives call it the freak of the creek.

He calls it a semi-submarine blockade runner. Mr. Haskins doesn't believe surface craft or bombers could spot it easily. It sits low in the water. He believes that it would be too speedy for submarines to hit.

Its speed would come from a pipe, which pierces the length of the model. Diesel engines would suck water in at the bow and force it out aft for propulsion.

A 2,000-ton seagoing model could be propelled at 50 knots by a four-foot pipe, the inventor claims.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## Peru Denounces Nazi Pact Covering Mail to Legations

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 4 (AP)—Accusing Germany of misusing diplomatic mail pouches, the Peruvian Foreign Office denounced an agreement of 1925 with Germany covering such mail.

The note to the German Minister said:

"I have the honor to advise Your Excellency in order that you may communicate to your Government the Peruvian Government's resolve to denounce the agreement reached between both countries Feb. 17, 1925, establishing an interchange of diplomatic valises for transportation of official mail between the Peruvian Foreign Office and its Legation in Berlin and between the German Foreign Office and its Legation in Lima and vice versa.

"The Peruvian Government has taken this decision in view of the Reich Government's lack of respect for the agreement by using diplomatic valises for purposes other than the transportation of official mail.

"Therefore it is my duty to inform Your Excellency that corresponding orders have been issued to the General Administration of the Post Office of Peru to halt immediately this service and that according to existing diplomatic uses the valises and luggage of German officials who travel to Peru or are in transit through this country will be subject to customs examination."

Peruvian authorities recently refused to permit the entry of three diplomatic pouches which were over the weight permitted. When returned to Argentina and seized there by a committee investigating Nazi activities, the pouches were found to contain a powerful portable radio transmitter and a secret code.

## Oregon Political Situation Eased—McNary to Run Again for Senate

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SALEM, Ore.—One of the big clouds of uncertainty on Oregon's political horizon has vanished, temporarily at least. Senator Charles L. McNary, who recently returned home from Washington for a rest, has declared that he will run for re-election next year. Should he be successful it will mark the beginning of his fifth consecutive term in the United States Senate.

More than 3,000 miles away from the center of legislative debate and discussion on world affairs, Senator McNary brushed the affairs of State and Nation aside from would-be questioners and insisted, before he did anything else, he had "to see how the peanuts were coming." It was no quip, the Senator actually has an acre planted in peanuts, an experiment which may bring a new agricultural crop to the Pacific Northwest.

Having found the peanut plants growing satisfactorily, all more than a foot high, he agreed to being led into a political discussion. In reply to the question as to whether or not he would seek another term, he replied, "I have been urged by many friends throughout Oregon, and through the country, by farm leaders over the Nation and colleagues in Congress."

On the foreign situation he was loath to discuss any phase at length. He insisted that he was still opposed to the sending of United States troops outside America and, up to now, he saw "nothing at present to indicate our participation in the world conflict. . . . A little calmness now is worth a whole lot more than flaming words."

The matter of retaining or releasing the draftees drew little comment. It was his opinion that better than 90 per cent of the draftees would "re-enlist in the event of an outright emergency. I have great confidence in the patriotism of the boys . . . but we said they could go home at the end of their training period and I stand on that pledge."

"Unity of thought and action now, is the goal of the hour," the Senator said. "No one knows what may happen in the future but I can still see nothing at present to point to our involvement in the war."

Senator McNary refused to discuss the controversy which has arisen over the reported transfer of the proposed, governmentally-constructed, aluminum plant, originally scheduled to be built at Cascade Locks to a site at Troutdale, farther up the river toward Portland. He merely said the site of the factory was a problem for the Federal engineers to solve.


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## Here's How to Save On Electric Current

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Householders were urged to keep the radio on only when they are listening to it, to turn out the basement lights, and operate refrigerators efficiently—all in the name of national defense.

Harriet Elliott, head of the Consumer Division of the Office of Civilian Supply, said that consumers should prepare now for possible power shortages in connection with the defense program.

"Practice of such economies is especially valuable in parts of the country where the estimated future demand for electric power exceeds the available supply," she said.

## British Sub Lost?

ROME, Aug. 4 (AP)—The High Command claimed today that a British submarine, rammed by an Italian torpedo boat in the Mediterranean, broke in two and 91 survivors were picked up and made prisoners.

An Italian submarine was acknowledged also to have been lost. The communiqué said it had not returned to its base from operations in the Atlantic.

The British submarine was identified as the 1,520-ton Cachalot.

The Italian High Command at the same time admitted that British planes machine-gunned southern Italian airports at Catania and Reggio Calabria, causing some damage and casualties.

Catania is a Sicilian air base and Reggio Calabria is across the Strait of Messina in southernmost Italy.

# Totalitarian Plots Scanned By Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 4 (AP)—Argentine authorities said evidence of a widely ramified movement to set up a totalitarian government for Argentina had piled up since raids were started Thursday night on branches of the German Welfare and Cultural Society at Paraná, reputed hotbed of Nazi activity.

Reports from authorities and documents they have seized are being co-ordinated here by the committee investigating anti-Argentine activities.

Police at Paraná issued a list of 134 persons under investigation as members of the movement.

**Secret Drilling Charged**

The Government suppressed the "Alliance of Nationalist Youth" on grounds that the movement "has a totalitarian military character violating in flagrant form the constitutional precepts governing the life of our country."

This action followed a raid on the German welfare culture movement headquarters at Paraná and the arrest of some of its members. The raid was made on complaint of residents that secret military drills were being held here at night.

The congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities disclosed that it had carried its inquiry to the Salta region, on the Argentine-Bolivian border, and found it to be "a heretofore unsuspected area of totalitarian infiltration." No details were given.

**Quieter Propaganda**

Both the German and British Governments were requested by the Argentine Foreign Office to tone down the acivities of their propaganda bureaus in Argentina so that Argentina would not have to close them.

The Foreign Minister in notes to both Governments declared that material published in Buenos Aires "more or less" under the auspices of the British and German Embassies and picked up by police in a campaign against anti-Argentine activities had been found to contain "statements injurious and offensive to one side or the other" in the European war.

The notes added that these publications thus "constitute propaganda which affects deeply the tranquility and order to this neutral country."

The notes pointed out the "convenience of preventing intervention in the press offices (of the Embassies) in the distribution of these publications," thus hinting that such intervention be made unnecessary.

## Sporadic Fighting

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Foreign Office said that sporadic fights had broken out at two places on the Peru-Ecuador boundary over the week end despite a truce in the frontier dispute between the two countries.

It also denied Ecuadorian reports that Peruvian forces had disregarded the truce and continued advancing.

The Foreign Office charged that on several occasions Peruvian citizens and consuls were attacked and insulted in Ecuador and said police protection there was insufficient.

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Ecuador Army High Command declared in a communiqué yesterday that Ecuador, complying with an agreement to cease hostilities along the disputed frontier with Peru, had ceased all firing since July 26.

The communiqué denied what it described as Peruvian reports that any operations had been undertaken along the border by Ecuadorian forces after that date and charged, on the other hand, that Peruvian forces shelled two border towns and occupied two others as recently as July 31.

## Spies in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 4 (AP)—The newspaper Universal Grafico reported Aug. 2 that the Ministry of Interior is compiling data on scores of Nazi, Fascist, and Communist spies in Mexico preparatory to expelling them.

The newspaper said the Government might take action against such foreign agents next week.

## Bolivians Seized

BERLIN, Aug. 4 (AP)—DNB announced over the week end that several Bolivian citizens in German-occupied countries of Europe had been arrested "because of suspicion of intrigues hostile to the State."

This action followed two protests by Germany against Bolivia's expulsion of the Reich Minister, Ernst Wendler, which the La Paz Government declared was necessitated by the disclosure of a Nazi plot against the administration of President Penaranda.

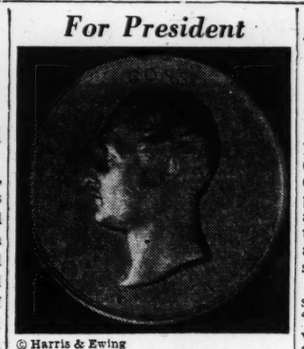
## Farm Market Income Gains $591,000,000

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Aug. 4

The Department of Agriculture reported that income from farm marketings during the first half of the year totalled $4,005,000,000, or $591,000,000 more than the same period of 1940. The general level of prices received by farmers, the report also said, may average nearly 20 per cent higher this year than last.

## *For President*



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**British Honor**

One side of the medal presented to President Roosevelt by Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, in behalf of the Duke of Connaught, President of the Royal Society of Arts. The citation reads: "Awarded to His Excellency, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, in recognition of his pre-eminent services to humanity as the fearless and resolute champion of the ideals of national freedom and individual liberty." The medal shows Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria.

## N. Y. Electricians May Return Soon To Defense Work

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—As the general strike of electricians entered its second week today, indications were that Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, would return additional workers to defense jobs. On Aug. 1, 286 strikers returned to their benches on six defense contracts at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Agreement to set machinery in motion to send more men back to defense work was arrived at a conference of officers of the union and the New York Electrical Contractors Association on Aug. 2. After the session, Harry Van Arsdale, business agent of the union, said officers of his organization would recommend to their executive committee that strikers who walked out of the Ford Instrument Company plant in Long Island City, which has about $100,000,000 worth of Navy gun and bomb sight contracts, be sent back to work.

At the same time, Mr. Van Arsdale promised that the union would consider the return of 200 to 300 other electricians who walked out from 25 construction jobs related to national defense.

The union called the strike in protest against the Consolidated Edison Company's use of the Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employees at the company's waterside plant.

Meanwhile, A. Lincoln Bush, President of the New York Electrical Contractors Association, voiced the hope that Consolidated Edison officers would "show a willingness to arbitrate the dispute."

## *Pennsylvanian Willing to 'Pedal'*

HAVERFORD, Pa., Aug. 4 (AP)—M. Mark Watkins, a banker, who rides the Pennsylvania Railroad trains into near-by Philadelphia daily, offers to do his bit to conserve fuel for national defense if the railroad will co-operate.

He proposed that a bicycle shed be built for commuters at the Haverford station, declaring he'd pedal three miles daily from his home and leave his automobile in the garage.

"I am sure many of my friends and neighbors would join me," said Mr. Watkins.

## President to Be Host To the Duke of Kent

OTTAWA, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Duke of Kent and his party left here Sunday in three Royal Canadian Air Force planes for a tour of Canada which will be climaxed with a visit to President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y., and Washington.

Winnipeg was the first scheduled stop on the Duke's tour westward across Canada. He plans to visit every Canadian province, then go to Hyde Park Aug. 23 and Washington the next day.

## RAF Fliers Now Carry Rubber Boats

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Rubber boats included with parachute packs is the newest thing for Royal Air Force pilots, the Commerce Department has reported.

A pilot bailing out over water pulls two rip-cords, one releasing a parachute and the other a rubber dinghy, which is inflated with a bottle of carbon monoxide gas. A small bellows also is in the pack, and the boat can be kept afloat for several days, the Department said.


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# 40 P. C. of Canadian Income Goes for War Against Nazis

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner to Canada, said that Canada was devoting more than 40 per cent of her national income to active prosecution of the war and that about 16 per cent of this amount was being used to pay for supplies sent to Great Britain.

At a press conference, which he said was designed to clear up some "misconceptions" of the Canadian war effort prevalent in the United States, the High Commissioner also declared that:

1. One hundred thousand Canadian troops are now in Britain at strategic points of possible invasion.

2. All men between the ages of 21 and 24 are being conscripted for home defense for the duration of the war. After four months of intensive military training they are sent to military posts to relieve Regular Army forces for overseas duty.

3. Canada is getting all the men she requires for overseas service through voluntary recruiting. The last call netted one and one-half times the number requested.

**Many Air Schools**

4. Thousands of pilots—Canadians Australians, New Zealanders, Americans and British—are in dozens of air training schools throughout the Dominion. Twice as many pilots, observers and air gunners are being sent overseas as was contemplated a year ago.

5. In addition to 200,000 men in the Home Defense Service, Canada has 300,000 on active duty with the Army, Navy and Air Force. Based on comparative populations, he said, this latter figure was equivalent to an armed force of 3,000,000 in the United States.

6. French-Canadian sentiment toward the war is much better from the standpoint of the British Commonwealth than during the World War.

"I have seen it said in the United States," he told reporters, "that Canada is asking Britain to pay cash on the barrelhead for war supplies. This is not true. The taxpayers of Canada will pay $1,150,000,000 during the current fiscal year for supplies that are being given and lent to Britain. The idea that Canada is asking cash is a myth."

**Ship Construction**

Basing his comments on a three-month tour of Canada, Mr. MacDonald said that production of ships—corvettes, patrol vessels, mine sweepers and merchant vessels—was being undertaken on a gigantic scale not only at seacoast points, but on inland rivers.

"There has been some disappointment," he said, "that the Canadian Army has not seen any fighting. The Canadian Government has said that its forces can go anywhere the British authorities think most useful, and those authorities have said they should stay in Britain, the crucial fortress of the war." Canadian pilots and sailors, he declared, have been active in the Royal Air Force and in the Battle of the Atlantic.

Stressing the effort being expended to train pilots, Mr. MacDonald expressed the view that bombing of Germany was likely to be the decisive factor in the war. "It seems," he said, "that that is the point where Germany is likely to crack."

Canada's war budget of $1,464,000,000 for her own effort and approximately $1,000,000,000 for aid to Britain, the Commissioner asserted, was equivalent to a $40,000,000,000 budget in the United States.

# Wheeler: Army Plans A. E. F.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, charged today that the Army was waiting for the pending service extension bill to pass so that it could offer legislation authorizing the use of selectees and Guardsmen outside the Western Hemisphere.

The Montanan, long a foe of Administration foreign policy, said he was agreeable to a prompt vote on the extension bill, but he promised an energetic opposition filibuster against any subsequent proposal for use of the men beyond Hemisphere confines.

In raising the Hemisphere issue as the Senate opened its fourth day of debate on the service bill, Senator Wheeler sided with Chairman David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, of the Senate Naval Committee who also contended that the Army had such plans.

Senators Wheeler and Walsh were challenged by Senator Lester Hill (D) of Alabama, the Democratic whip, who informed reporters that, to his knowledge, the Army was contemplating no such request to Congress.

The bill, as drafted, would empower the President to extend indefinitely the service of regular enlisted men, selectees, reservists and National Guardsmen until such time as Congress terminates that authority. Last week, however, a majority of the Senate Military Committee agreed to have the legislation provide that no man would be held longer than 18 months beyond his original service period.

This 18-months proposal failed to find any favor with Senator Wheeler or fellow foes of the bill, and Senator Wheeler announced today that the opposition forces would fight any extension longer than six months. Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, already has backed such a shorter time limit.

Outside of making a fight for the shorter limit, Senator Wheeler indicated he had little hope of forcing any other changes in the extension bill, remarking that "nothing could be gained by making a long fight."

Although Senate approval of the Administration compromise was a foregone conclusion, oppositionists placed their main hope on the House. It was said authoritatively that the Administration decision to limit the service extension to 18 months was designed primarily to win House votes.

## Warner Backs Plan

ANTIGO, Wis., Aug. 4 (AP)—Milo J. Warner, National Commander of the American Legion, demanded preparations "that will allow us to do our defensive fighting outside the United States—with an Army and Navy unfettered," in addressing the Wisconsin American Legion Convention last night.

Asking support of Gen. George Marshall's position that the national emergency requires the retention of draftees, he declared that "this is the time to begin universal military training for the youth of America.

"We have seen in the last year that Hitler is a real menace to America," Mr. Warner asserted. "Britain must be helped to stand him off, for we are still not adequately prepared, and our shipping must be protected while it carries suchc aid."

## *U. S. Told to Grow Own Vital Goods*

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 4—An industrial research expert advised the Nation's vegetable growers today to begin producing raw materials which the United States has been buying from abroad.

Great opportunities await the American truck farmer in the cultivation of special crops essential to industry, especially since the war has reduced or cut off imports of numerous products, said Dr. Paul Kolachov of Louisville, Ky., in a paper prepared for delivery before the Vegetable Growers' Association of America.

The Association opened its 33rd annual convention today, anticipating 2,000 delegates who represent the leadership in a $567,776,000-a-year industry.


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# Sailings to United States Halted by Tokyo Ship Lines

TOKYO, Aug. 4 (AP)—Japan has suspended all regular direct steamship services with the United States, it was reported reliably today, and next week is likely to invoke complete national economic mobilization to meet United States and British economic pressure.

The Foreign Office-controlled Japan Times and Advertiser said that "wholesale invocation of the national (economic) mobilization law now is contemplated by the Government for a complete reorganization of the political, economic, industrial, and social structures, coping with the critical situation confronting the Nation."

Severance of the steamship connection came when departure of the Nitta Maru, the Hikawa Maru, and other vessels scheduled to sail for the United States were postponed indefinitely, according to a reliable source.

**Passengers Taken Off**

Passengers aboard the Nitta Maru, en route from China ports to San Francisco, were taken off by lighters at quarantine when the liner arrived at Kobe, Western Japan. Passengers boarding the ship at Shanghai had been told the company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, would not guarantee passage beyond Kobe. The Hikawa Maru usually runs to Seattle, Wash.

The suspension of sailings leaves about 600 United States citizens still in Japan, excluding several thousand American-born Japanese without means of returning directly home should the necessity arise.

United States and British lines, such as the American President Lines and the Canadian Pacific, have been omitting calls at Japan ports for several months. Americans, however, it is presumed, still could leave Japan by Japanese steamers running to Shanghai, where connection might be made with American vessels.

**Businessmen Hard Hit**

Many local American businessmen, especially those in import-export businesses which had been hit by recent freezing orders in the United States and Japan, had arranged to return home by the Nitta Maru.

Other Britons and Americans, pessimistic over the future course of business dealings, expressed the belief that few if any of them would receive permits for exemptions under the act freezing British and United States assets here.

Where the gasoline now delivered to embassies and a few other establishments by American oil companies will come from hereafter could not be determined. Tankers have stopped bringing in fuel supplies.

## Border Manned

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Aug. 4 (AP)—The British have placed some of their finest troops—Australians and some Indian regiments—on the Malaya-Thailand border in expectation of a showdown with the Japanese.

They are fully equipped not only with tanks and heavy artillery but also with secret weapons especially designed for jungle warfare.

The frontier is still closed despite the cessation of hostilities.

Everywhere along the border are British forces, including a new contingent of 150 Royal Air Force pilots and crews who arrived recently. Moreover, the British are preparing room for additional thousands of Australian infantrymen.

The atmosphere in Bangkok is one of extreme uncertainty. Some sections of the Thai Government seem to regret having accepted the Japanese mediation of the dispute with Indo-China, and feel that it is impossible to refuse whatever proposals Japan may make.

Well-informed sources in Bangkok assert that Japan is demanding bases in Thailand and access to vital raw materials.

In the meantime, the Thai armies are pouring into the new border zones. At least three long and heavily laden troop trains leave Bangkok daily.

## U. S. Business Hit

SHANGHAI, Aug. 4 (AP)—The American Chamber of Commerce at Tsingtao, Japanese-occupied North China, was reported today to have telegraphed the State Department requesting assistance to alleviate the effects of Japanese measures taken in retaliation for the United States freezing of Japanese credits.

Official American reports said that all American businesses at Tsingtao, Chefoo and Dairen had been closed as a result of Japanese-sponsored picketing. Some interference with American business also was reported from Peiping and Tientsin.

The assets of American firms at Tsingtao were said to have been tied up and a quantity of American Red Cross cracked wheat destined for Chinese famine relief was reported "frozen" in a Chinese storehouse.

## Troops at Dairen

SHANGHAI, Aug. 4 (AP)—Japanese troops were reported today continuing to arrive in increasing numbers at Dairen, Japan's port of entry for Manchukuo, where Japanese forces along the Russian border have been reported strongly reinforced.

# Wheat for Food—Bags for Clothes

International

**Latest Style in China**

Dr. J. C. McCracken, Superintendent of the American Hospital for Refugees at Shanghai, poses with two of his charges. The children appear to be thriving on meals made up largely of cracked wheat which they consider a luxury. The Red Cross bags in which the wheat was brought to China are cut up and used for making clothes for the children.

# Nazis Push Closer to Kiev

*Continued from Page 1*

statement corroborated by the flow of Nazi Red Cross trains westward.

The Nazis say they don't want any more territory to occupy and administer and that their primary desire—as Hitler announced when ordering the invasion of Russia—is to remove the constant threat the Soviet Army was held to represent. They want to free Nazi soldiers and airmen from defensive duties on the Eastern Frontier for use against Germany's chief enemy, the British Empire, in other fields.

Students of German military methods here do not believe it likely that the Nazis entered upon the Russian commitment without good information as to what lay ahead of them. Yet the tone of recent German comment suggests that the Soviet Army has proved to be far more effective, especially in guerrilla tactics, than German military experts anticipated when they forecast the speedy fall of Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev.

**Over-Optimistic Program**

They talked in terms of weeks, but their ambitious and demonstrably over-optimistic program can be allotted something like two more months before winter brings heavy snow and the demand for special equipment and training which the Russians have and the Germans have not.

If the Russians can hold out until then, the Nazi campaign probably can be written off as a failure, for frost is a tank's most deadly enemy.

It looks now, though, as if the Germans were more concerned with the drive toward the fou- ta inhead of th eoil supply, than toward Moscow, which is valuable strategically as the hub of the Soviet railways so that oil supplies could be cut off there for the rest of the Russian armies.

But even if the German invasion of Russia does not prove a bad miscalculation, its service to the Allies has been most significant. Ever since the war began 100 weeks weeks ago, the Allies' primary objective has been to gain time. An important contribution to this essential has been made by the Russians, following the valuable days and weeks gained in successive desperate Allied rearguard actions by the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Greece and Crete.

Moreover, aerial warfare against Britain has cost the Germans 2,382 planes and at least 5,000 crack airmen, as against Britain's 734 fighter planes and 377 pilots between Aug. 1 and Nov. 1, 1940.

Since then the Nazis have adopted the large-scale strategy of the indirect approach, calculated to force the Allies to disperse their resources around the perimeter of a wide circle, while the Germans, inside it, have turned nearly the whole European continent into a vast war factory working to supply Nazi needs.

So long as the Russians continue to hold the main Nazi forces in grapple, as at present, the Allies are presented with the most valuable opportunity for a direct air, land, and sea offensive against the Nazis. That offensive already has opened with the Royal Air Force onslaught upon Berlin and other strategic points.

# Swiss Repeat Ancestral Vow To Stay Free

*Continued from Page 1*

in Chief of the Swiss Army, in a stirring speech appealed to the unity of the people and re-emphasized the importance of military preparedness in the maintenance of freedom.

After the speech an official review of Switzerland's Army before the General and seven members of the Federal Council gave the impression of rugged troops making up in camaraderie what they lacked in mechanical precision and drill.

The General showed himself a "regular fellow" when he led the worthy Federal Council in hearty laughter as bearded peasants of the type of the first fighters for freedom appeared in the last row of a company of clean-shaven modern youth.

**Emphasis on Neutrality**

President Ernest Wetter in the Ruetli speech set the tone of neutrality for the festival by pointing out the Swiss mission to bring "sympathy to suffering nations, heal illnesses, lessen hardships, fulfill our duty to humanity without partiality."

Officials underlined the neutrality of the festival by not inviting foreign diplomats and the press to this "fete de famille."

They pointed out that Switzerland was Europe's most neutral state, having allowed no troops to pass. Necessary economic collaboration was evidenced by the roll of German coal cars across the narrow strip of the lake from Ruetli on the Gotthard line en route to Italy.

Many persons followed the lead of the Government by showing restraint in criticizing foreign governments. In the festival in the Stadium the banner of the International Red Cross waved opposite the Swiss flag, a white cross on a red field.

Despite the sentiment of neutrality on all sides, this celebration of freedom, shared alike by Germans, Italians, French, and Romansh sections, was a symbol of what Europe might be if it could overcome nationalism.

At my table a French-speaking Lausanne farmer, a German-speaking farmer from Berne and an Italian-speaking lawyer from Locarno got along famously.

But the French farmer outdid his fellow citizen from a German-speaking canton in enthusiasm for the tradition of freedom of the first cantons which, though German-speaking, are racially largely of Celtic origin.

# Text of Hull Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The statement of Secretary of State Cordell Hull calling for the unity of all free peoples against aggression follows:

"I think that no rational person needs any argument to convince him that during the weeks of my absence, the most clinching demonstration has been given of what some of us for some years have insisted was being planned.

That is, that there is a world movement of conquest by force, accompanied by methods of governing the conquered peoples that are rooted mainly in savagery and barbarism.

That situation calls for ever increasing preparations for our national defense and ever increasing production of military supplies both for ourselves and for those who are resisting the would-be world conquerors.

On these points, there should be absolute unity among the American people in the first place, and among the other free peoples who have not yet been conquered.

With full effort and ever increasing production and preparation for defense, whenever and wherever such defense is most effective, a successful resistance to the present world movement of invasion and destruction can be made and, in my judgment, undoubtedly will be made.

I feel very strongly that with unity of purpose, maximub effort and firm determination, the remaining free peoples of the world will win and that those who are at precent the victims of the forces of barbarism can hope for the restoration of their human rights and liberties.

# U. S. Watches Vichy and Tokyo

*Continued from Page 1*

cisions in both the Atlantic and Pacific today as it awaited clarrification of the policies of the Japanese and Vichy-French Governments.

**Two Major Issues**

Two questions stand out above all others today. They are:

1. Will the French Government at Vichy capitulate to reported German demands for greater collaboration, presumably including German occupation of strategically-placed Dakar?

2. Has Tokyo decided that it is "now or never" with its plans for the establishment of Japanese hegemony over East Asia and will Japan push from French Indo-China into Thailand and thence up against British and Netherlands defenses?

**Hopkins to Report**

Meanwhile, officials here are awaiting with the keenest anticipation the return of Lease-Lend coordinator Harry L. Hopkins and his report on Russian resistance, the extent to which Britain is able to aid the Soviets and the quantity of American material which Moscow feels is necessary for continued and successful resistance to the German Army and Air Force.

It is held that an optimistic report by Mr. Hopkins will result in a still stiffer American stand against Japan. Proof of real German difficulty in Russia would also inspire increased American efforts to prevent further French capitulation to Berlin, it is predicted.

Adding to the problems confronting the State Department today was the report that Russian and Japanese troops had already clashed along the Amur River. Officials here expressed doubt, however, that any serious fighting was likely to develop in Eastern Siberia immediately, since all reports indicate that the Russian forces there far outnumber the Japanese forces stationed in Manchuria.

**Warning by Welles**

State Department officials were silent on what they believed would be the result of Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles' week-end warning to Vichy against distributing pieces of the French Empire to Axis aggressors. They refused to do more than to say that the warning was inspired by reports of new German demands and of an important, policy-making Cabinet meeting in Vichy.

There is a sharp feeling in Washington that a crisis in the war is at hand and that it would be tragic for France to increase its collaboration with Germany before there is a clear indication of the outcome of Russo-German hostilities. Little hope is held for continued Vichy resistance to German demands in the event that Russia is overrun.

The outlook for American-Japanese relations is viewed as particularly dark following reports from London that Tokyo has now directed "mutual defense and trade" demands at Thailand. The confirmation of these reports would be interpreted here as indicating the failure of American-British Empire attempts to deter Japan through the application of economic and financial sanctions.

American action to date indicates that this Government is ready for either eventuality. If Japan appears determined to go the whole way, the machinery is now ready for full American economic action. If the demands on Thailand turn out to be merely diplomatic maneuvers or are confined to trade alone, Washington may be content to hold the full force of its opposition in reserve.

# Nazis Claim New Advances in Ukraine

*By the Associated Press*

Monday, Aug. 4

Swift attacks by German and Hungarian Schnell Truppen—speed troops—in the Ukraine have cut off vital railroad connections behind the Red Army, the German High Command claimed today, in an advance that brought the Germans to a point barely 50 miles from Kiev.

The greatest German progress on the eastern front was through the ripening grain fields of the southern Ukraine, below Kiev, but the Germans credited their armies with valuable week-end gains all along the line.

In the central sector, where the Germans have punctured the Stalin Line in a drive toward Moscow, the High Command said "the bulk of Soviet armed forces trapped east of Smolensk now have been destroyed" and "the remainder is facing dissolution."

**New Encirclements**

Unofficial reports told of numerous "new encirclements" by tanks pushing through the Russian lines south of Kiev.

The Russians declared that the attempt to wrest from Russia the golden wealth of Ukraine wheat had failed because the Germans were unable to sweep in with the speed the coup would have required.

The fields already are golden ripe and the harvest, speeded by worker groups behind the lines, were reported flowing rapidly into granaries to be taken far back to safety. Where the ripened grain cannot be saved, the yellow fields are burned in the scorched-earth policy laid down by Premier Stalin.

The Russians reported that the Germans had driven into the vicinities of Korosten, 80 miles northwest of Kiev, and Bel Tserkov, barely 50 miles south of the capital—thrusting past Zhitomir on both sides.

**Front Still Stable**

The communiqué indicated the front remained stable during the week-end in the hotly contested Smolensk salient toward Moscow and along the Estonian gateway to Leningrad as the war enters into its seventh week.

The Communist Party paper, Pravda, declared in a dispatch datelined Tallinin that the Estonian capital still was in Russian hands.

The German High Command said yesterday 10,000 Russians were captured in roundups west of Lake Peipus, on the Estonian-Russian border. DNB, German news agency, said a panzer division had made important new gains to the northwest, capturing thousands of Russians and adding 2,300 dead and wounded to Rusian casualties.

In the southern sector, where unofficial German sources hinted at a quickened advance into the Ukraine, DNB said the first Italian expeditionary force of elite troops from northern Italy had arrived and would move into the fight soon.

**Finnish Forces Gain**

Meanwhile, dispatches from Helsingfors, where Finnish forces have said they have regained almost all the territory lost to Russia a year and a half ago, reported a strong Russian garrison still holding out in the big port city of Sortavala in Finnish territory at the north of Lake Ladoga.

As the fighting proceeded at the front, the Luftwaffe staged its eleventh raid on Moscow. The alarm lasted little more than two hours—one of the shortest Moscow has had. Some fires were started. But the Russians said damage to military objectives was prevented by fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns which went into action to get more showpieces for the open air museum of wrecked Nazi planes heaped in a Moscow square.

Two bombers were hauled to the heap after a raid Aug. 2 and newspapers said there would be more, raid by raid, for the sightseers who gather by hundreds to examine the trophies.

**Attack on Naval Forces**

A Moscow communiqué reported the latest of intensified air, surface craft and undersea attacks on German naval forces in the Arctic Ocean north of Norway, and in the Baltic and Black Seas.

It declared that Soviet submarines, attacking off the far north Norwegian island port of Vardo, sank an 8,000-ton German steamer "laden with arms and ammunition for the German-Finnish Army."

# Duce: War Line-up Complete

ROME, Aug. 4 (AP)—Premier Mussolini, in a speech made public today, told Italian troops leaving for the Russian front that the "line-up now is complete" with Rome, Berlin, and Tokyo on one side, and London, Washington, and Moscow on the other, "for a clash between two worlds."

The Premier's declaration, hitherto undivulged, was made to Blackshirts he reviewed July 29 at Mantua before they left to fight alongside the Germans and their other allies against the Red Army.

Il Duce told the Blackshirts they were going to take part in a "battle of giants" and said the "drama" which Italian Fascism began against Bolshevism had reached its "Fifth Act."

The other four, presumably, were the Fascist march on Rome which put the Fascists in power in Italy, the conquest of Ethiopia, the civil war in Spain and the defeat of France.

"Legionnaires," the Premier told the troops, "a great honor and a supreme privilege await you and I am sure you feel it in your souls as volunteer fighters; the honor and privilege of taking part in an authentic battle of giants:

"For 20 years the peoples of the earth have been agitated by this alternative, this hard dilemma—Fascism of Bolshevism, Rome or Moscow."

He declared that "we have not the least doubt about the outcome of this cruel battle—we will win . . . because history tells that peoples who represent ideas of the past must lose to peoples who represent the idea of the future."


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# Art Exhibitions in Boston — Stage and Screen Plays and Players

## Whistler Prints on Display At Boston Public Library

By Dorothy Adlow

Under our very eyes there is a tradition in the making. At the beginning of each month there will be placed on view in the Print Gallery of the Boston Public Library a special selection of prints chosen from the Albert H. Wiggin Collection. The admirable installation with fluorescent lighting and appropriate backgrounds enhances the exhibitions immensely, as do the instructive labels carefully composed by Arthur W Heintzelman, Keeper of Prints. An enjoyable and informing half hour may be spent at the August exhibition, which sonsists of etchings and dry-points by James Abbott McNeill Whistler.

It is not often that so many first-rate impressions can be seen at one time. In some cases there are different impressions so that we have an opportunity to see how the artist operated once he had pulled trial prints and decided upon alterations and improvements. The fine differences are discernible to the understanding and practiced eye. To the initiate, the Whistler prints will seem overwhelming for their luminous clarity and expert manipulation of subtle variants of texture, for the nuances in atmospheric effect, and the sensitive gradations of "color" developed by that master in his later work.

Whistler was born in Lowell, Mass., a little more than a century ago. Histories of American art embrace him as an American luminary, but he preferred to join the international brotherhood of artists in centers abroad. The etchings at the Public Library reveal him as an artist of the world who achieved the rank of the greatest masters of etching, Rembrandt van Rijn and Charles Meryon.

The medium of etching is one which has limitations for the mediocre performer, but which is extremely flexible for the artist with sensibility, skill, and imagination. Whistler at work on the famous "Thames Set" portrayed the docks, the moored ships, the bridges, the warehouses, and the workers with such command and perspicacity that there is no doubt as to the texture of each time-worn, weather-worn surface. He was always aware of the whole while executing the part; and each small detail was worth dwelling upon with miniature precision.

But there was in Whistler a quality of temperament, a deep sentiment for the old masts and timbers, which despite their shabbiness and wear were informed with significance. The etched line is handled with versatility, now thick, now barbed, now spun like silver thread. It takes mastery to put the line to work with such variation. At the Public Library are to be seen handsome impressions of "Black-Lion Wharf," "Rotherhithe," "Wapping Docks," and the "Old Battersea Bridge" in Chelsea.

For many people the "Thames Set" is the most gratifying, for to these portrayals of London life along the riverbank Whistler imparted a firm, realistic visualization. Such realism had a recognizable, tactile character, The world thus represented was one in which the spectator could identify himself. That was the world of Gustave Courbet, of Edward Manet, and Edgar Degas.

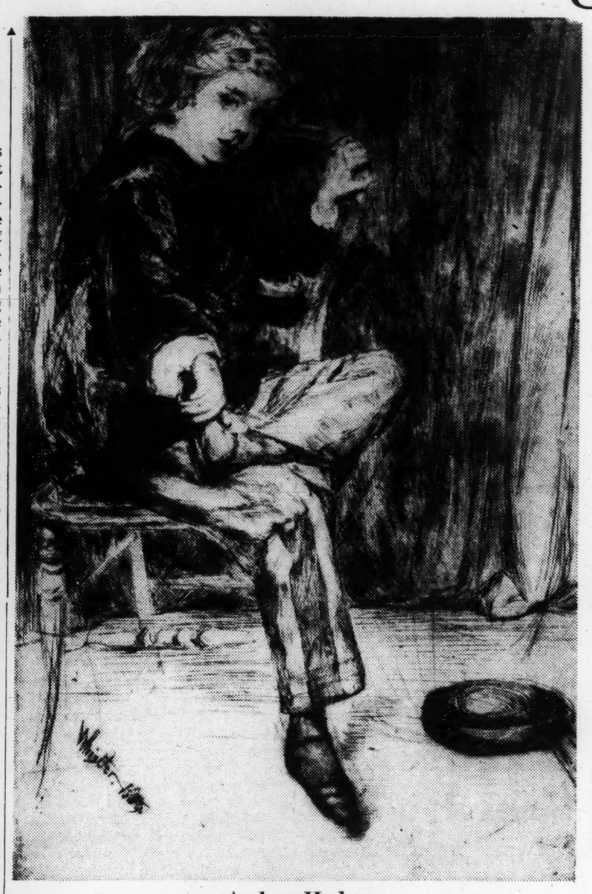
★ ★ ★

But there was another phase of Whistler's genius which responded to a trend asserting itself in Paris during the 1360's and 1870's. It was the tendency towards Impressionism. Once Whistler had mastered problems of articulation, he turned away from the solids of realistic representation and lavished his increasingly sensitive skill with the etched line upon dissolving contours and melting textures. The prints of the "Venetian Sets" gradually relinquish the world of fact for a world of fancy. The clear daylight which heightens contours gives away to the shadow of twilight and the shades of nocturnal darkness. The line vanishes into the general atmosphere, and despite the web of delicate traceries which suggest the shapes of bridges, towers, and facades, the effect is tonal rather than lineal.

The Venetian pictures bespeak fancy in a most tenuous fashion. They provide the link with Whistler's paintings which invited well-advertised controversy. It is no mere coincidence that an artist, practicing in two mediums, the print and the painted canvas, should eventually cultivate a rapprochement between the two. Yet some critics believe that the substantial quality became diluted and weakened when the painter in Whistler governed the draughtsman.

Among the most delightful exhibits at the Library are the etched portraits. the exquisite rare impressions of "Annie Haden" is a masterpiece of portrayal. It was Whistler's favorite. The picture may well be compared with portraits by Edgar Degas and Antoine Watteau, and Velasquez. It is interesting to learn that Whistler's favorite was a print in which the draughtsman supersedes the painter. "Bibi Lalouette," the child of his landlord, is one of the most lovable of Whistler's, child portraits. And finally there are two less commonly known prints that make notable additions to this already richly stocked exhibition, to wit "Arthur Haden" and "The Velvet Dress."

The exhibition is one which is a revelation not alone of the genius of one of the greatest etchers but it is a source of revealing information as to the practice and potentiality of the medium of etching and dry-point.

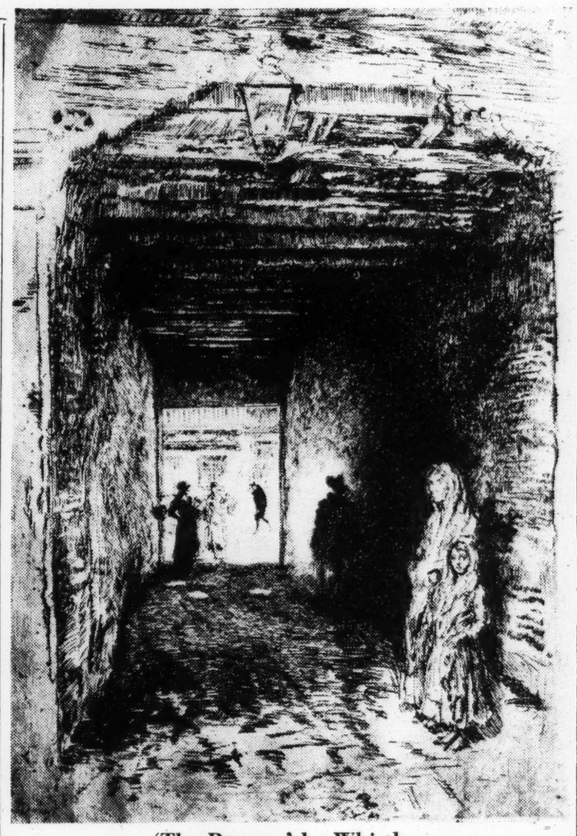


**Arthur Haden**

Etching by J. A. M. Whistler at the Boston Public Library

**Bibi Lalouette**

Whistler etching on exhibition at the Public Library.



**'The Beggars' by Whistler**

One of the 16 etchings in the First Venetian Set, now shown at the Boston Public Library.

## New Dance Team at Lee

Lisa Parnova and Barton Mumaw, who will tour next season as partners, will give the first performance of their joint professional career Friday and Saturday on the International Dance Program at "Jacob's Pillow," near Lee, Mass.

This will be Miss Parnova's first appearance at the Berkshire School of the Dance. Mr. Mumaw needs no introduction to audiences in this section, as this will be his eleventh summer at "Jacob's Pillow," which was established by Ted Shawn and his Men's Group. Miss Parnova had a wide reputation, not only in the United States, but throughout Europe, where she has appeared in all of the capitals

The program will open with three Music Visualizations: Andante Favori, Miss Parnova and Mr. Mumaw; and two solos: Contre Danse, Miss Parnova, and Bourée, Mr. Mumaw. They will dance together again in "Muse." The other dances are "The Mongolian Archer," Barton Mumaw: "Legend," Lisa Parnova; "Pierrot in the Dead City," Mumaw; "Summer Days," Parnova; and "Gypsy Rondo-bout Town," Parnova and Mumaw.

Mr. Mumaw and Miss Parnova are in residence in the Berkshires and are perfecting their program for their coming tour. For their program here they will be accompanied by Jess Meeker, who also will be their pianist this fall.

Tea will be served at 4. The program will start at 4:45 and be over promptly at 6.

## Art Exhibitions

Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street—Exhibition in the Art Room (second floor) of a selected group of reproductions illustrating the history of the Gallery. (Apply for admission card at the desk on entering.)

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous exhibition of works by local artists.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Group show loaned by the Grace Horne Gallery. Through summer. Open daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, 12 to 6 p. m.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of XVIII century English portraits, XIX century English landscapes, and rare early American furniture.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Closed during August.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Open daily except on Sundays and legal holidays, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. Exhibition of drawings, through October. French paintings and drawings of the XIX and XX centuries. Through Aug. 16.

Musuem of Fine Arts—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Chinese Buddhist paintings, through Sept. 17. French prints of the nineteenth century (Print Department), through the summer. The Museum in Education, a loan exhibition of educational material from museums, throughout the country. Through Sept. 7. South American Silver (Recent Accessions Gallery).

### Exhibitions Outside Boston

Portland, Maine: Sweat Memorial Art Museum—Portland Society of Art exhibits portraits by Willard Cummings and paintings by Karl Zerbe; also collection of old ship portraits. Through Sept. 16.

Cohasset Harbor, Massachusetts: Cohasset Art Galleries—Exhibition of paintings, sculpture, and crafts by contemporary artists. Galleries open 2—5 p. m. Through August.

Cohasset, Massachusetts: Cohasset Town Hall (South Shore Players)—Paintings and drawings by Katherine Wilkins. Opens Aug. 4.

Hingham, Massachusetts: The Print Corner—Exhibition of prints by living American graphic artists.

Lenox, Massachusetts: Lenox Library—Sketches drawn by Donald Greason of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Festival.

Marblehead, Massachusetts: Marblehead Art Association, King Hopper Mansion—British Print Exhibition. Through Aug. 8.

Pittsfield, Massachusetts: Berkshire Museum — Exhibition of American folk paintings from collection of Horace W. Davis. Throughout the summer. Birds of North America by Rex Brasher. Through August.

Rockport, Massachusetts: Twenty-first annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture and prints. The Old Tavern, 12 Main Street.

Rockport, Massachusetts: Thieme Galleries—Loan exhibition through the courtesy of the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York City. Through August.

Rockport, Massachusetts: The Modern Gallery, 105 Granite Street—Exhibition by a group of modern artists. Through Aug. 28.

Rockport, Massachusetts: Great Ledges at Land's End—Paintings of the sea by Galen J. Perrett. Through August.

Sudbury, Massachusetts: Sudbury Art Center Exhibition of pictures. Through Aug. 10.

Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire: Rodman Gallery—Exhibition of paintings by Hilda Belcher. Through Labor Day.

Manchester, New Hampshire—Annual exhibition of oils, water colors and paintings by American artists. Through August.

Providence, Rhode Island: Rhode Island School of Design—New installations of Museum Accessions.

### Films in Prospect

Films announced to arrive this week in the first-run movie houses include the following:

Metropolitan — "Charley's Aunt," with Jack Benny and Kay Francis; and "Dressed to Kill," with Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes.

State and Orpheum—"Blossoms in the Dust," with Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon; and "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore, and Laraine Day.

Keith Memorial — "Hold That Ghost," with Abbott and Costello, Richard Carlson, and Joan Davis; and "Accent on Love," with George Montgomery, Osa Masson, and Cobina Wright, Jr.

### On the Stage

Ferenc Molnar's "The King's Maid," the first play which he has written since he arrived in the United States in January, 1940, will be tried out by Oscar Serlin at the Bass Rocks Theater, Gloucester, the week of Aug. 25. Sam Jaffe and Teresa Wright have been engaged for the leading roles, and Martin Manulis will direct the Bass Rocks production.

## Barrie Film Planned By Paramount

Plans are under way for a movie production of Barrie's play, "The Admirable Crichton," to be made in England by Paramount. The title role will be played by an English star.

★ ★ ★

Charles Nordhoff's and James Norman Hill's story of Tahiti, "Out of Gas," has been purchased by RKO for use as a starring vehicle for Charles Laughton. James Hilton will prepare the screen play.

★ ★ ★

Samuel Goldwyn is preparing to produce in England a film biography based on the career of R. J. Mitchell, designer of the Spitfire plane. Leslie Howard and David Niven will be starred and Mr. Howard will direct. The film will be called "Spitfire" . . . Another biographical film, based on the career of Lou Gehrig, is in preparation for Mr. Goldwyn.

★ ★ ★

Marta Eggert, the Viennese singer and actress, has been signed to a long-term contract by M. G. M. Her first film is still to be announced.

★ ★ ★

"The Twins" is the temporary title of Greta Garbo's new film for M. G. M. Miss Garbo has a double role, and is the third star at the studio to play a dual part this season. Spencer Tracy is Jekyll and Hyde in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and Jeanette MacDonald plays two people in "Smilin' Through."

★ ★ ★

Brenda Marshall, who will have the leading feminine role in Warners' "Captains of the Clouds," has joined the location company at North Bay in Canada. Michael Curtiz is directing and James Cagney and Dennis Morgan have the star roles.

★ ★ ★

The film version of "The Little Foxes," starring Bette Davis, will have its world premiere at the Radio City Music Hall in New York on Aug. 21, and will be nationally released on Aug. 29.

★ ★ ★

Bobe Hope will be starred in a Paramount film to bear the title of "The Murder Farm." At the same studio Florence Rice will appear opposite Chester Morris in "No Hands on the Clock."

★ ★ ★

Humphrey Bogart will have the leading role in "All Through the Night," Warner production in which the cast will include Judith Anderson, Peter Lorre, Frank McHugh, Jean Ames, and William Demerest. Al Eben, comedian of "Pins and Needles," will make his movie debut in the film.

★ ★ ★

The Warner picture which has been called "Flight Patrol" up to now will henceforth bear the title of "International Squadron." The story is about American fighters in the RAF.

★ ★ ★

John Garfield and Lloyd Nolan will be seen in Warners "Bridges at Night," a film about bridge construction.

★ ★ ★

"Life Begins for Andy Hardy," eleventh in the series of Hardy family films, is announced for national release on Aug. 15. Approximately 375 showings are planned throughout the country within a week of the release date. This, according to M. G. M., will be the largest number of simultaneous bookings since Jean Harlow's last production, "Saratoga."

★ ★ ★

Unusual secrecy has surrounded Spencer Tracy's make-up for the role of Hyde in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." He acted on a sound stage which was barred to the public. No still photographs were made of him in the role, and even scraps of film from the cutting room are said to have been destroyed to prevent their use for "blow-ups."

★ ★ ★

Walter Pidgeon has been given a long-term contract by M. G. M. and when he has completed his present assignments will co-star with Rosalind Russell in "Achilles." He will have the role of trouble-shooter for a newsreel organization.

★ ★ ★

Paramount is planning a film to be called "Private Yoo-hoo," the idea for which was suggested by the so-called "Yoo-hoo Battalion," recently in the news. Eddie Bracken will be starred.

★ ★ ★

"Fiesta," a Technicolor musical, is in preparation for production by Hal Roach early this month. Leroy Prinz will direct.

★ ★ ★

Walter Abel has been given one of the roles in "Holiday Inn," Irving Berlin musical which Mark Sandrich will produce and direct for Paramount. Bing Crosby and Fred Astaire are in the cast.

★ ★ ★

Frank Capra will direct the film version of "Arsenic and Old Lace" for Warners. The production is expected to go before the cameras in the fall.

★ ★ ★

May Robson and Patsy Kelly have been signed for Kay Kyser's next picture, "Playmates."

**Bedelia Falls**

In "Dear Brutus" in the North Shore Players production at Marblehead tonight.

## Stars and the Box Office

Movie stars who limit their screen appearances to one or two pictures a year injure their marquee value, according to findings made public in Hollywood by the Audience Research Institute after a year's polling of theater audiences throughout the nation. On the other hand, it was found, those stars who make three pictures a year show an average gain in marquee value of 9 per cent.

Three pictures a year seems to be the golden mean, for the one-picture stars average a 17 per cent loss, the two-picture stars an 11 per cent loss, while the gains recorded by four-picture and five-picture stars are 7 and 8 per cent respectively.

Study just completed, and announced by George J. Schaefer, president of RKO Radio Pictures, which sponsored the project, measured the changing marquee value of more than one hundred stars at regular intervals during the past year.

Five of that number had not made a picture during the year and, despite the fact that some of their earlier pictures still were being shown, it was found they had a big drop in marquee or box office value as a result. Average loss was said to be 43 per cent.

Examined, in addition to those of the five stars who had made no pictures at all the past year, were the box office standings of 18 who made only one picture, 19 who made two, 26 who made three, 11 who made four, and seven who made five pictures during the year.

Marquee values of stars in reaction to number of pictures made were found to fluctuate along substantially parallel lines for the 27 highest ranking stars, the 27 of medium rank, and the 27 of lowest rank.

## Industrial Activity High in Bay State

Massachusetts industrial activity during June reached the highest peak recorded in the monthly index made by the State Planning Board since January, 1928.

The composite index figure for June was 111.5, 11½ index points above the years 1925 to 1927 which have been used to represent the index figure 100.

The figures were released today by Miss Elisabeth M. Herlihy, Chairman of the State Planning Board, who said the June index "undoubtedly represents the largest physical volume of goods ever produced by Massachusetts industry."

Miss Herlihy pointed out that all five component subjects making up the index showed substantial increases this year over June, 1940. The composite figure for the month was 36 index points, or 47.7 per cent above that for June, 1940. Factory employment increased 23 index points, or 30.8 per cent over June, 1940.

New building contracts showed a "phenomenal advance," Miss Herlihy said, standing 203.7 per cent, or 55.6 index points above June, 1940. Electric power consumption increased 28.6 per cent, or 37.8 index points, over a year ago, while shoe production jumped 54.6 per cent, or 42.9 index points.

Cotton textiles activity gained 48.6 per cent, or 20.5 index points over 1940.

## Japan Seen Foil To Keep U. S. 'Out'

BANGOR, Maine, Aug. 4 (AP)—Dr. Charles Hanford Blakeny, Minister of Education for the Province of New Brunswick, said here that German propaganda had lulled Americans into a false sense of security and that the Nazi regime was using Japan as a foil to keep America out of the European war.

In a room dominated by a huge picture of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and flanked with American and British flags, Dr. Blakeny told a Canadian-American goodwill dinner recently that the present United States defense sacrifices in taxation were merely a foreshadowing of "what must surely come."

## Gardner Paper Omits A Day's War News

By the Associated Press

Gardner, Mass., Aug. 4

The Gardner News, which did the same thing for a day during the World War, published not a bit of war news on its front page recently to give the reading public "a rest" from such stories.

## Entertainment Timetable

### Films in Boston

**Exeter—**
"Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. 2, 5, 8:05. "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

**Fenway—**
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche, Rochester, and Oscar Levant. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson. 10:55, 2, 5:10, 8:18.

**Fine Arts—**
Paderewski in "Moonlight Sonata." 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:35, 9:35. "Power and the Land." 1, 3, 5, 7, 8:55.

**Keith Memorial—**
"My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "March of Time." 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

**Kenmore—**
"Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 1:10, 4:35, 8:05. "Devil and Miss Jones. "March of Time." 6:25, 9:50.

**Metropolitan—**
"Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan and Shirley Ross. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

**Modern—**
"Underground," Philip Dorn, Jeffrey Lynn, Kaaren Verne and Martin Kosleck. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 10:05. "Shepherd of the Hills." 9:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 8:10.

**Orpheum—**
"Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 7:05, 10:10. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and Ann Miller, 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

**Paramount—**
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche, Rochester, and Oscar Levant. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

**RKO-Boston—**
"Cyclone on Horseback," Tim Holt. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:50. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10.

**Scollay—**
"Underground," Philip Dorn, Jeffrey Lynn, Kaaren Verne and Martin Kosleck. 11.30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50. "Shepherd of the Hills," 9:55 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

**South Station Theater—**
"Air-Raid Wardens and First-Aid Corps." "Information Please." "Travel to Delhi-India." "You Can't Fool a Camera." "Jan Musica," latest newsreels and shorts.

**State—**
"Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 1, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and Ann Miller. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:50.

**Strand, Huntington Avenue—**
"Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. Continuous 1-11.

**Telepix—**
"Sweden in Peril." "Information Please." "Camera Magic in Scenes from 20 new films." "Islands of the St. Lawrence." "Miniature Musical." "Water Sports." "Raggedy Ann Cartoon." 30-minutes news digest.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Murder By Invitation," W. Ford. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Dirty Faces," James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and Ann Sheridan. 10:44 a. m., 1:34, 4:24, 7:14, 10:04.

**Tremont—**
"Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. Continuous from 1-11.

**Uptown—**
"Million Dollar Baby," Jeffrey Lynn, Ronald Reagan and May Robson. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 3:05, 6:35, 10.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON — Capitol:** "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:45 and 8.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol:** "Sunny," Anna Neagle. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat Obrien. 2 and 8.
**Regent:** "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "Little Men." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

**BRAINTREE — Braintree:** "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell and Roland Young. "Power Dive," Dick Arlen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian:** "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:50 and 8.

**BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner:** "They Dare Not Love," George Brent. 2:05, 5:15, 8:10. "She Knew All the Answers," Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. 3:40, 8:45, 9:40.
**Brookline Village:** "Missing Ten Days," Rex Harrison. 1:50, 4:56, 8:03: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:36, 6:42, 9:48.
**Cleveland Circle:** "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "The Big Store," the Marx Brothers, and Tony Martin. 1:45 and 8.

**CAMBRIDGE — Central Square:** "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "West Point Widow," Ann Shirley and Ann Carlson. 2 and 8.
**Harvard:** "Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 2 and 7:45.
**University:** "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "They Dare Not Love," Martha Scott. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

**CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square:** "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour, "Penthouse Mystery," 2 and 8.

**DORCHESTER — Dorchester:** "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Father's Son," 2. Evenings 7-11.
**Strand:** "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 3:41, 9:41. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:54, 7:54.

**EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston:** "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Cowboy and the Blonde." 1:45 and 7:45.

**EVERETT — Capitol:** "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 2:38, 8:49. "Mr. Dynamite." 1:30 and 7:41.
**Park:** "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and Brian Donlevy. "Melody for Three."

**HINGHAM—New Loring Hall:** "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "March of Time." 1:50 and 7:45.

**JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica:** "Robin Hood." Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland. "Three Cheers for the Irish." Priscilla Lane and Dennis Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

**LEXINGTON—Lexington:** "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich and Bruce Cabot. 2:30, 8:15. "Land of Liberty," 3:50, 9:35.

**LYNN—Open-Air Theater:** "The Westerners," Gary Cooper. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**MALDEN — Granada:** "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.
**Mystic:** "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "Out of the Fog," John Garfield and Ida Lupino. 3:25, 8:25.
**Maplewood:** "Men of Boys' Town," Spencer Tracy. "Roar of the Press." 1:45 and 7:30.
**Orpheum:** "Nice Girl." Deanna Durbin. "I Was a Prisoner on Devil's Island." 1:45. Evening 7-11.
**Strand:** "Singapore Woman." Brenda Marshall. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "One Night in Lisbon." Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. 3:15, 8:20.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental:** "Out of the Fog," John Garfield and Ida Lupino. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane.

**MEDFORD—Fellsway:** "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.
**Medford:** "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:45, 8:25. "There's Magic in Music." Allan Jones and Susan Foster. 2:20, 6:45, 9:55.

**MELROSE—Melrose:** "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Cowboy and the Blonde." 1:30 and 7:30.

**NATICK—Colonial:** "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 3:35, 9:35. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. 2, 8.

**NEEDHAM—Paramount:** "Sunny," Anna Neagle. "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. 2 and 8.

**NEWTON — Paramount:** "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Devil Dogs of the Air." 2 and 8.

**NORWOOD—Norwood:** "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie.

**QUINCY—Quincy:** "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "The Roundup," Richard Dix.
**Strand:** "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley.

**REVERE—Boulevard:** "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Hit the Road," Dead End Kids. 2 and 8.
**Revere:** "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Hit the Road," Dead End Kids. 2 and 8.

**SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater:** "Eternally Yours," Loretta Young, David Niven, "South of Panama," Roger Pryor. Cont. dusk to midnight.

**SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square:** "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.
**Central:** "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2 and 8.
**Davis Square:** "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Glenn Ford. 2 and 7:45.
**Strand:** "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Ride on Vaquero," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

**SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway:** "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Lucky Devils." 2 and 7:30.
**Strand:** "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Ellison. 2 and 7:30.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo:** "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield:** "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:52, 8:52.

**WALTHAM—Embassy:** "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 2 and 8.

**WATERTOWN—Coolidge:** "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.
**Watertown Square:** "Penny Serenade," Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. "Bloodie Goes Latin." 1:45 and 7:45.

**WAVERLEY—Strand:** "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young. "Power Dive," Dick Powell and Jean Parker. 2 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse:** "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton:** "Sunny," Anna Neagle. "Ride on Vaquero," Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 7:45.

**WEYMOUTH — Drive-in-Theater** "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," C. Lombard, R. Montgomery. "Murder Among Friends." Continuous, dusk to midnight.

**WINCHESTER—Winchester:** "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 3:25, 7:55. "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 2:15, 6:40, 10:10.


# AMUSEMENTS

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My Life with Caroline
ANNA LEE CHARLES WINNINGER
REGINALD GARDNER • GILBERT ROLAND
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Aug. 8- 9—"DEVIL AND MISS JONES," Jean Arthur
Aug. 10-12—"PENNY SERENADE," Irene Dunne
Aug. 13-14—"SO ENDS OUR NIGHT," Frederic March
Aug. 15-16—"TOPPER RETURNS," Joan Blondell
Aug. 17-19—"THE WESTERNER," Gary Cooper
Aug. 20-21—"CHEERS for MISS BISHOP," Martha Scott
Aug. 22-23—"GREAT AM. BROADCAST," Alice Faye
Aug. 24-26—"I WANTED WINGS," Ray Milland

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## *Butterfly Game*

Sometimes to gardens newly dug
In dewy morning hours,
Gay yellow butterflies will come
And play that they are flowers.
And then—oh, look!—they soar away
In one bright, fluttering bouquet!

EVANTHA CALDWELL

(What do the five little rabbits do next? See the page For Children next Monday)

## In Rainbow Land

Have you ever been to Rainbow Land? If you haven't, ask a fairy to take you there some day. They are very busy at present filling the flowers with perfume, painting the petals, and trimming the glow-worm's lamps, but later on they will have more time to spare.

Wait until a summer shower is over, and when the sun begins to shine again, and the rainbow spreads its gay circle of colors over the sky, run down to the buttercup meadow and watch for the fairies.

When the soft breeze stirs the thistledown and tosses it into the air you will see the fairies arriving in their tiny silvery aeroplanes, and if you can make yourself tiny enough they may take you with them to Rainbow Land. Up, up you will sail, till the world below is like a patchwork quilt, and the buttercup meadow is a little spot of gold.

Wherever you look in Rainbow Land you will see lovely colors, for it is from the rainbow that the fairies get their shades for painting the flowers: pink for the may, red for the pimpernels, blue for the harebells, purple for the heather, and yellow for the buttercups.

"And where is the gold that lies at the foot of the rainbow?" some of you will ask.

Wait till the fairies have collected their paints, and then down you will float while the world grows bigger and bigger, and the buttercup meadow becomes more and more golden.

"Here it is!" the fairies will tell you, as you land among the shining flowers. "Here is the gold that lies at the foot of the rainbow!"

## *Bounce, Ball*

Bounce, ball; bounce, ball,
Over the hedge, over the wall;
Over the church, over the spire,
Over the tree-tops, higher and higher.
Isn't it fine? Isn't it fun?
Bounce, ball, over the sun.

ROSE FYLEMAN

## Bushy Tail Ventures Out

By Alice Gall and Fleming Crew

**Part One**

One spring an old brown toad sat just outside his small shelter between two moss-covered stones, deep in the forest. High above his head the tree tops were bending and swaying as a gusty wind whipped their branches, and higher still, gray clouds scudded across the sky, promising a shower of rain before the day was much older.

But the old toad paid no heed to the wind and clouds, for he was busy at the task of catching his breakfast of insects. From time to time he darted out his long, sticky tongue and snared a fly or gnat that was buzzing near him. And after each catch he gulped and blinked his yellow eyes with satisfaction.

When at last he had eaten all he wanted, the brown toad drew his legs more closely under him and settled down to rest. For a long time he sat so still that his short, pudgy body might easily have been mistaken for a clod of earth. But though he appeared listless and sleepy, his brain was as active as that of any creature in the forest, and he missed very little of what was happening around him.

### Waiting for Rain

"It is going to rain," he said to himself presently, and this thought pleased him greatly. "It is going to rain, and all the other creatures will hurry into their dens and burrows. But I shall sit right where I am and enjoy it." Rain had no terror for the old toad. He liked it better than sunshine, for when he sat in the sunshine too long it always made the skin on his back feel hard and dry and uncomfortable.

After a while he grew drowsy and was about to take a nap, when he caught sight of two bright eyes peering out at him from a hole at the foot of an old stump nearby. The toad knew that hole well. It was the doorway to a burrow in which a pair of chipmunks made their home, and he chuckled to himself as he saw the two eyes looking at him so curiously. "It's a young chipmunk," he thought, "and he is getting his first glimpse of the world. There are young in all the forest burrows at this time of year."

For a while the toad waited to see what would happen next, but the bright eyes only continued to stare at him, so at last he said: "Good morning, young chipmunk. Why don't you come out of your hole? You needn't be afraid. There is nothing here to harm you."

The little chipmunk half turned about as though to dart farther back into the burrow, but seeing the old toad sitting there so quietly he took courage. "I don't think I had better come out into the forest," he said timidly. "My mother says there are fierce, unfriendly creatures out there."

"So there are. So there are," agreed the toad. "And it is always well to keep a sharp lookout for them. At this moment I don't see any of them around, but you must do as you think best about coming out." And with this he closed his eyes as though to show that he had nothing more to say.

### Making Friends

The young chipmunk crept a step or two nearer the doorway. He was more than ever eager to see the outside world, but there were some things he must be sure of before he ventured out. So after a moment he said loudly: "Are you an unfriendly creature?"

The old toad opened his eyes. "Of course not," he answered gruffly. "No one is afraid of me except flies and gnats and a few other insects. Look at me, young chipmunk; how could I harm you? My legs are so short that I could not catch you if I wanted to, which I don't."

"Well, then," the chipmunk said, "I don't suppose it would hurt if I came out a little way. I don't believe mother would mind that."

"Why don't you ask her?" suggested the toad.

"She isn't at home just now. She's over in the forest." And then suddenly making up his mind, the chipmunk took a step or two outside the burrow and stood gazing about him, his bushy tail twitching excitedly.

"I have often wondered what the forest looked like," he said. "It's a big place, isn't it?"

"Yes," replied the toad, "it is a big place, and you will find it a very pleasant place, too, in spite of its dangers."

"There are a great many things that I will have to learn," said the chipmunk presently. "Why, I don't even know your name, do I? Would you mind telling me what it is?"

"A few of the creatures around here call me 'Bumps,'" answered the toad, "because my skin is rough and knotty. But I don't like that name very well. You can just call me Brown Toad, if you will, young chipmunk."

"Thank you," the little chipmunk said politely. "My name is Bushy Tail; at least that is what my mother calls me. She says she has never seen a young chipmunk with a fluffier tail than mine."

"Bushy Tail," the old toad repeated thoughtfully. "It's a fine name. But don't let it make you vain. Plenty of other chipmunks have fluffy tails too, you will find."

"I suppose so," Bushy Tail said meekly.

"How many young ones are there in your burrow this spring?" asked the toad.

"There are four of us," Bushy Tail told him. "My mother said there were four young ones last spring, too. What became of them, Brown Toad? Do you know?"

"They must have grown up and gone out into the forest," answered the toad. "That's the way all young creatures do. There is no keeping them at home once they are old enough to look after themselves."

Bushy Tail was silent for a moment as he watched a gray squirrel run up the trunk of a tree not far away. "I can hardly wait until I am old enough to go about the forest by myself," he said. "Tell me some of the things I will see then, won't you, Brown Toad?"

"I can't tell you much about the forest," answered the toad, "for I usually stay pretty close to my shelter. Of course," he added a little proudly, "I do make a journey each year—one that takes a long time. I am going to set off on it very soon now."

### A Long Journey

"Where will you go?" Bushy Tail asked.

The old toad raised himself a little on his short legs.

"I asked you where you are going on your journey," Bushy Tail reminded him.

"Oh, yes, so you did. Well, I will tell you. I am going to the pond, young chipmunk."

The way the old toad said it, this pond sounded like a wonderful place, and Bushy Tail was eager to hear more about it. "What is this pond, Brown Toad?" he asked, "and where is it?"

The old toad did not answer at once, and when at last he spoke it was in such a low voice that he seemed to be thinking aloud rather than answering Bushy Tail's question. "It is a far journey," he said; "a very far journey for a slow creature like me to make. But when I get there I will see the pond with its quiet, shining water. I will see the green water-weeds and sunken mosses and the cattails growing all about. And I will not be alone. All the other toads will come back to the pond for the great spring gathering."

The young chipmunk sat very still and waited for the rest of the story. He wanted to hear more about the far journey the old toad was going to make, but just then a puff of wind rushed through the new leaves overhead, bringing with it a few scattered raindrops, and Bushy Tail ran quickly toward his burrow.

"I must go inside now," he called back. "Tomorrow I will come out again and you can tell me more."

(To be concluded next Monday.)

## *Blueberry Barrens*

Wilderness, how do the birds thank you?
How do the bears and the stamping deer?
What words shall we find as gracious and casual
As the blueberry feast you offer here?

You have studded the branches so thick with berries
They bend like plumes with the pretty weight.
You have made your wild orchard and left your notice,
"Welcome to All" by an open gate.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

## How Can You Win a Book?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on the page For Children.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to ten years of age.

Your paper may be about any stories or articles you have read on either of The Christian Science Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write about anything at all that interests you.

Your paper may be about 150 words long—never more than 200 words. It should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. It should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

PETER WHITE'S CONTEST
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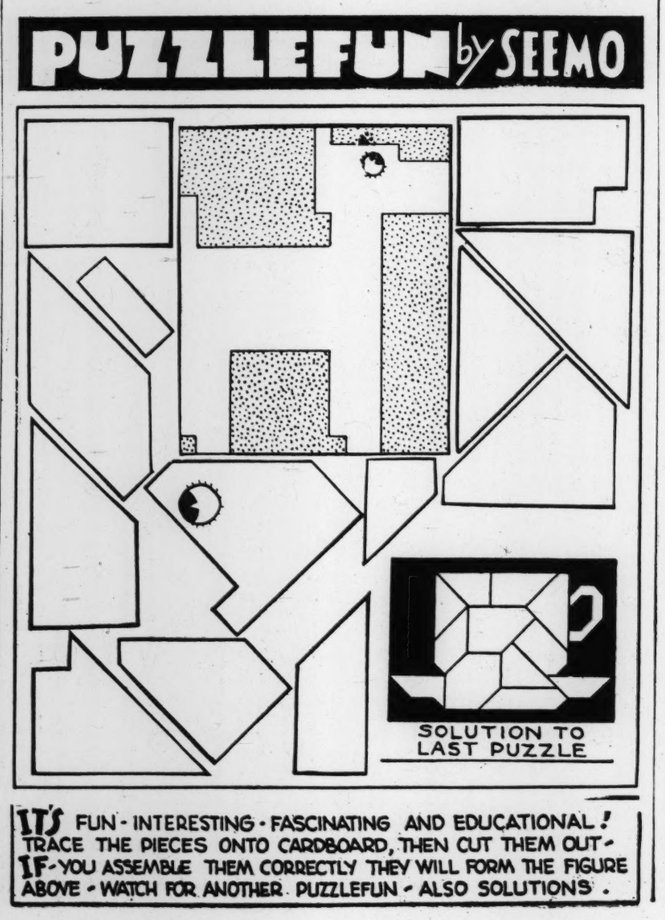



## Sea Urchins and Sand Dollars

By Carroll Lane Fenton
Illustrated by the Author

### At the Shore—8

Do you recall Vulga, the starfish which you found under rockweeds on the seashore? She walks about on little, soft tube-feet, and her skin is filled with armor made of hard lumps and spines.

Vulga has a distant cousin that also lives on rocks along the shore. This cousin is the green sea urchin. Some people call him a sea biscuit, for he has almost the same shape as the biscuits your mother bakes in the oven. But no biscuit ever had such a hard crust; it is made of limy plates fastened tightly together. And no biscuit ever had such a coat of sharp, prickly spines.

Some sea urchins are red, some are brown, and some are dark purple. This special kind generally is green. This is why we often call it the green sea urchin.

### Sea Urchins Walk on Stilts

Like most spiny animals, the green sea urchin is not one bit fierce. He likes to sit still or crawl about on rocks, using tube-feet that stick out among his spines. When he has to cross some mud or sand, he pulls in his feet and uses his spines. He can move them and walk about, pretty much as you sometimes walk on stilts.

If the sea urchin feels hungry, he crawls to some small seaweeds growing upon a rock. He nips them off with five white teeth. These teeth are in a round mouth on the under side of his body. Nip-nip-nip! they go, until the seaweeds are eaten.

Can you look on a sandy bottom near rocks where the green sea urchin lives? You probably will see some animals that are a little larger than an old-fashioned silver dollar. They are almost as smooth and as flat as a dollar, too. This explains their name, which is sand dollars.

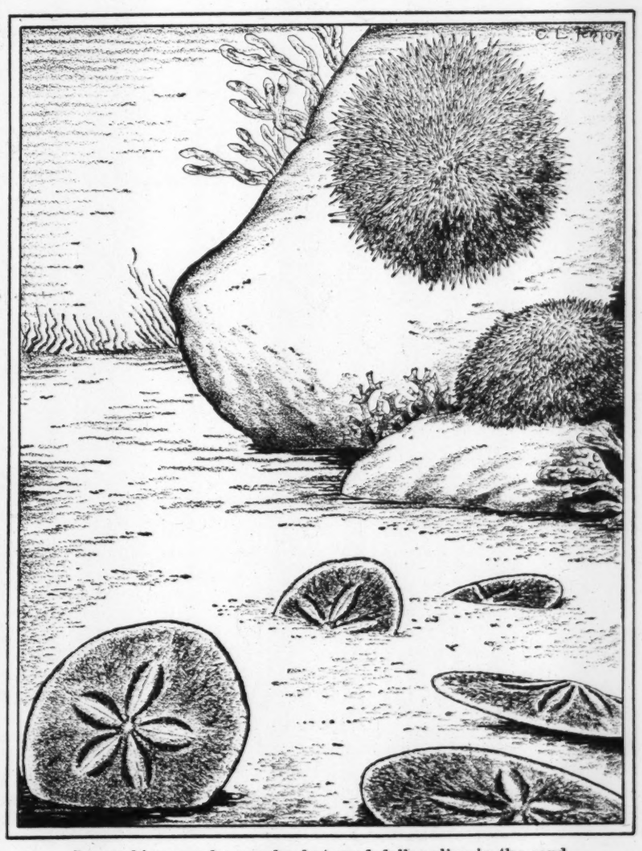
A sand dollar really is very much like a sea urchin. It is almost flat, of course, and it has thicker plates in its round shell. But its mouth is on its under side, and it has tube-feet and spines. These spines are green, brown or dull purple, and are so fine that they look almost like silk.

### When Sand Dollars Dine

Sand dollars like to lie slantwise on the bottom of a shallow bay. When they move, they crawl just under the sand. Their tube-feet pull their bodies along faster than you would expect.

When one of these animals feels hungry, it shovels sand into its mouth. Its food is tiny animals and plants that live in the sand. The "dollar" eats these little things and then pushes the sand grains out of its mouth.

Waves often wash empty sand dollar shells ashore. They have lost their silky spines and their bright colors and become chalky white. You can see their plates, and thousands of tiny knobs where the spines were fastened. You also see petal-shaped rows of holes which let the tube-feet come out through the hard shell.



Sea urchins crawl on rocks, but sand dollars live in the sand.

(The next At the Shore article will be about squids.)

# The Home Forum



## The Under Side of Gardening

STASIA SAYS THAT gardening has an under side.

"That business of spraying the rose-bushes is symbolical," she avers. "It's no use just to stand off and pump the spray at the bushes. You have to lift every single leaf and turn it over, to make sure that the spray covers the entire under side of it from tip to bare.

"There's even an under side about my sprayer. I paid two dollars and a half for it, and now everyone tells me that I ought to have a different kind. Not one different kind, mind you, but a separate and distinct style recommended by each of my advisers, and costing all the way from eighty-nine cents to ten dollars. Even my Tony looks down on my sprayer and says: 'Too beeg. Too much for leetle bush. Beeg pump all right for beeg rose garden. But *deese!* You go to Five-Ten.'

"Now if that isn't another under side! Having my nice, choice, *eight* rose-bushes called *deese!* And by my good Tony, too.

"Not to mention the two dollars and a half that I paid for the pump."

⁂

She showed it to me. I admired it, for it really is a beautiful object, all copper and modern art. She had borrowed other kinds to experiment with, but the little one became clogged with the particular kind of solution that she had been instructed to use; and the large one was too heavy for a delicate female hand, so that she went back to her own, which is at least a handsome garden ornament.

It is the same way with fertilizers, she has found. No sooner does she purchase one brand than she hears a chorus: "Did you get that? Well, it didn't work in *my* garden. Try this. Try that. I always use—I used it once, but never again!—"

"About that undersidedness," Stasia continued. "You always have to be getting underneath things—under the peonies to pull out the chickweed, under the weigela to dig around the iris, under the grape arbor with your hair-net catching on the tendrils of the vines, to take up the day lilies that would rather grow there than outside where they belong. Under the hollyhock leaves, looking for rust, under the delphiniums to give them a mulch—" She stopped for breath.

"And that isn't all," she went on with renewed vigor. "Will and Caroline came to look at my garden the other evening."

"Didn't they like it?"

"Oh, of course they said it was beautiful, and I've no doubt it did look so to them, coming from a city apartment. They exclaimed, and admired everything, and Will had to quote: 'A Garden is a lovesome spot, God wot!' just as I knew he would. Well, it was lovesome, I'll grant. And Caroline said: 'It must be so perfectly sweet, just to go out and cut flowers whenever you want them.'"

⁂

Stasia's eyes gleamed. "Just to go out and cut flowers! I wouldn't have thought it of an intelligent woman like Caroline. I wanted to tell her! I wanted to say to her: Do you see that delphinium? Do you know what those blossoms mean?—It is doing well, isn't it?—They mean raking away last year's leaves, digging in fertilizer, pulling weeds, cultivating, chasing off the neighbors' dogs, dusting, spraying, pulling weeds, staking, watering, pulling weeds—"

"You've said that three times," I suggested.

"Well, I did it three times three times, if you want to know," Stasia replied grimly, looking at her broken finger-nails. "And that is what just going out and cutting three or four spikes of bloom means." She interrupted herself to make a swoop at a dandelion that had dared to show its head on her lawn; and, when she came up, she was laughing at herself.

"I know what you are saying inside. You are saying that I enjoy all the work that I put on the garden—that it is not the result nearly as much as it is the process that I actually dote upon. Maybe. But I sometimes agree with the man who said his garden reminded him of the White Queen's breakfast table: 'Jam tomorrow and jam yesterday, but never jam today.'"

⁂

We sat down on a stone bench that was Stasia's latest harvest of an antiques auction, and for a few minutes she let herself relax.

"Cutting flowers is pleasant, I will admit; but, if you want to know what I think is the very top side of gardening, I'll give you three guesses."

"It is showing your garden to your friends," I replied on the instant.

She made an impatient gesture. "Not if they are Carolines!"

"But not everybody is a Caroline," I countered weakly. "Well, then, top side is sitting in the garden like this."

⁂

Stasia's garden is, indeed, a place in which to linger. Climbing roses arch the white portico of the side door. A border of delphiniums, clear rich indigo, pale silvery blue and lilac, grow sturdy and bee-haunted against the house-wall, pansies, coral bells, and dianthus nestle at their feet. At our left is the little rose garden that Tony dismissed so inconsiderately, or so Stasia imagined. It has a bird-bath and that day a Japanese iris, rising chaste and stately, the flower like white samite. It had a Killarney rose that was lavishly outdoing itself, and—for praise and wonder—an exquisite yellow rose just opening.

⁂

We sat and gazed. Suddenly Stasia pounced upon a bit of witch-grass that was growing between the roses and us. "Sitting!" she cried. "It would be pleasant enough if one could sit, but one can't. You have still another guess."

I put myself into it and tried to think of something not too obvious. "The best of gardening that I know is going out as soon as breakfast is over, to take stock of what has happened during the night, of each new blossom that has opened, and each measure of new growth. Poring over every plant, tucking runaways back into their borders, picking a rosebud with the dew on it—" My voice trailed away.

Stasia was slow to speak. Then: "You do love a garden, my friend. You didn't give my own particular answer, but I like it.—For me, the best of a garden arrives even earlier than the moment after breakfast. It is before I come down in the morning, when I look from my upper windows on the garden. Then I see, literally, the top side of the garden. I see the first faint green line of seedlings that have just come up, the first peony that is beginning to unfold. I get the full blend of all the colors in the border. I am sure that the best way to look at a garden is from above."

⁂

When I left Stasia that afternoon, she proudly showed me a waste barrel full of weeds. One might have thought it was a vase of rare blossoms, so unreserved was her gloating. She had pulled them that day, she said, all of them, with her own hands, bending over, in the sun, with her eyes glued to the ground. In view of her manifest pride, I suppose I failed to express the proper amount of sympathy.

At the bend in the road, I turned to wave to her. She had her back to me in the familiar posture of a lady dealing with an obstinate dandelion. Above her head, at the back of the garden where the ground rises toward a little knoll, I could see a brilliant flight of poppies riding on air. The under side and the top side of gardening were one.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

## *Refusal*

Off with your gift and bring it again,
if you must, in a different way:
warmed by the sun, freshened by rain,
blown by a wind inside-out.
It is too cold, dry, precise,
too—can you understand—too *nice*.
And that is all that there is to say.

Some,
I haven't a doubt,
there are who prize such preciosity—
but how in the world did you ever come
to offer it to the likes of me?

DORIS PEEL

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

*"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."*
JESUS

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## England in Full Sun

IN THIS HOT WEATHER I like to walk at times amid the full glow of the sun. Our island sun is never hot beyond endurance, and there is a magnificence in the triumph of high summer which exalts one's mind. Among streets it is hard to bear, yet even there, for those who have eyes to see it, the splendour of the sky lends beauty to things in themselves mean or hideous.

I remember an August bank-holiday, when, having for some reason to walk across London, I unexpectedly found myself enjoying the strange desertion of great streets, and from that passed to surprise in the sense of something beautiful, a charm in the vulgar vista, in the dull architecture which I had never known. Deep and clear marked shadows, such as one only sees on a few days of summer, are in themselves very impressive, and become more so when they fall upon highways devoid of folk. I remember observing, as something new, the shape of familiar edifices, of spires, monuments. And when at length I sat down somewhere on the embankment, it was rather to gaze at leisure than to rest. for I felt no weariness.—From "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft," by GEORGE GISSING. (New York: Boni and Liveright.)

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ETRUSCAN KANTHAROS

THIS KANTHAROS was probably made in Etruria in the seventh century, B. C. Etruria was one of the districts of ancient Italy and it has been fairly well established that its settlers were of Asiatic origin, and that its distinguished culture differed basically from that of the native Italic tribes. They maintained trade relations, after settling, with Greece and the Orient thus benefiting by developments in other centers of culture.

In the seventh century there were three notable products of handicraft: bronze vases and utensils decorated with engraving and repoussé, objects wrought of gold and ornamented with fine granulation, and black bucchero pottery. This kantharos belongs to the latter. It was made of red clay which turned black when fired, and was polished with tools of wood or stone. Geometric designs were incised or scratched upon the surface. In the bowl a fan-shaped motive makes an encircling border. This fan-shaped ornament was apparently popular and it was produced—so it is believed—with a toothed tool.

D. A.

## ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΣΜΑΤΙΚΗ ΑΝΤΙΣΤΑΣΙΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Σήμερον βλέπει τις πολλὰς ἐκδηλώσεις κακοῦ ποὺ πρέπει νὰ ἀποκρουσθοῦν καὶ νὰ ὑπερνικηθοῦν. Ἐν τούτοις ἡ προφανῶς προοδεύουσα κατάστασις τῆς σκέψεως τοῦ κόσμου, προοιωνίζεται τὴν βεβαίαν καταστροφὴν τοῦ κακοῦ καὶ τὴν βεβαίαν ἐμφάνισιν εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην σκέψιν τῆς ἤδη ἱδρυμένης βασιλείας τῆς εἰρήνης καὶ δικαιοσύνης τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ἡ Βίβλος σαφηνίζει ὅτι αἱ φαινομενικῶς φοβεραὶ καταστάσεις εἰς τὰ προσωπικὰ ἢ κοσμικὰ ζητήματα, δὲν δύνανται νὰ νικήσουν ἐκείνους ποὺ ἐννοοῦν καὶ μένουν εἰς τὴν κυβέρνησιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ καλοῦ, ἐπειδὴ ἀντιπροσωπεύουν μόνον τὴν φανέρωσιν τῶν πλανῶν τῆς σκέψεως, αἵτινες δύνανται νὰ ἀποκρουσθοῦν ὀρθῶς καὶ νὰ νικηθοῦν. Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν εἰς τοὺς μαθητάς του (Ἰωάν.16:33), "Ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ θλῖψιν ἔξετε· ἀλλὰ θαρσεῖτε, ἐγὼ νενίκηκα τὸν κόσμον." Ὁ βίος καὶ τὰ ἔργα τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἐπαραδειγμάτισαν τὴν διδασκαλίαν του ὅτι ἡ ἁμαρτία καὶ ἡ ἀσθένεια—πάσης φύσεως κακόν—ὑπερνικῶνται διὰ τῆς ἀληθοῦς ἐπιγνώσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς Πατρός. Σήμερον, ὁ ἴδιος Χριστός, ἡ Ἀλήθεια, ποὺ ἐζωογώνει τὸν Ἰησοῦν, ἔχει γίνῃ προσιτὸς ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ, καὶ ἔχει βοηθήσῃ πολλοὺς νὰ ἀντισταθοῦν καὶ νικήσουν τὴν φαινομένην δύναμιν τῶν κακῶν δοξασιῶν.

Τὸ ἀνθίσταμαι καθορίζεται ἐν μέρει, ὡς "ἀντικρούω· ἀντέχω κατά· εἶμαι ἱκανὸς νὰ ἀποκρούω·" ἐπίσης "ἀγωνίζομαι ἐναντίον· τὸ νὰ ἀγωνίζεταί τις νὰ ἀντιδρᾷ, νὰ κατανικᾷ, ἢ νὰ ματαιώνῃ." Ἡ ἀντίστασις ἥτις εἶναι προσωρινή, καὶ ἐν τέλει δίδει τόπον εἰς τὴν δοξασίαν τοῦ κακοῦ, δὲν εἶναι ἡ ἀποτελεσματικὴ ἀντίστασις ἥτις καταστρέφει τὴν πλάνην. Δὲν ὑπερνικᾷ τις τὴν ἀτιμίαν διὰ τῆς κλοπῆς, οὔτε γίνεται φιλαλήθης μὲ τὸ νὰ ψεύδεται. Τὸ νὰ ὑποχύπτωμεν εἰς τὸν πειρασμὸν δὲν μᾶς ἀπαλάττει τῆς πλάνης· ἀλλὰ καθὼς ἀρνούμεθα τὴν πλάνην καὶ ἐννοοῦμεν τὴν μὴ πραγματικότητά της, τὴν ὑπερνικῶμεν. Εἰς τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τὴν Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, λέγει (σ. 339)· "Τὸ νὰ ἀπαλλαχύωμεν τῆς ἀσθενείας διὰ τῆς Ἐπιστήμης, εἶναι νὰ ἀπεκδύσωμεν τὴν ἁμαρτίαν ἀπὸ παντὸς ὑποθετικοῦ νοὸς ἢ πραγματικότητος, καὶ νὰ μὴ παραδεχθῶμεν ποτὲ ὅτι ἡ ἁμαρτία δύναται νὰ ἔχῃ νομιμοσύνην ἢ δύναμιν, πόνον ἢ ἡδονήν. Κυριεύεις τὴν πλάνην ἀρνούμενος τὴν πραγματικότητά της."

Εἰς τὴν κατανίκησιν οἱασδήποτε ἀξιώσεως τοῦ κακοῦ, ἡ ἀντίστασις, ἵνα εἶναι ἀποτελεσματική, πρέπει νὰ ἐξακολουθήσῃ μέχρις ὅτου αἱ ὑποβολαὶ τῆς πλάνης ὄχι μόνον ἀντικρουσθοῦν ἀλλὰ καὶ κατατροπωθοῦν. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει (αὐτόθι σ. 407), "Ἐὰν ὁ ἄνθρωπος δὲν εἶναι νικητὴς ἐπὶ τῶν παθῶν, κατασυντρίβουν τὴν εὐτυχίαν, τὴν ὑγείαν, καὶ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα. Ἐδῶ ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη εἶναι ἡ κυριαρχοῦσα πανάκεια, δίδουσα δύναμιν εἰς τὴν ἀδυναμίαν τοῦ θνητοῦ νοός,—δύναμιν ἐκ τοῦ ἀθανάτου καὶ παντοδυνάμου Νόός,—καὶ ὑψοῦσα τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα ὑπεράνω τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ της εἰς ἀγνοτέρας ἐπιθυμίας, εἰς πνευματικὴν δύναμιν καὶ εὐδοκίαν πρὸ τὸν ἄνθρωπον." Εἰρήνη, ἀληθὴς ἱκανοποίησις, καὶ πνευματικὴ ὁλότης δοκιμάζονται παρ'ἐκείνων οἵτινες, διατηροῦν τὴν ἀγάπην καὶ πεποίθησίν των πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, τὸ καλόν, πρὸ τῆς πιέσεως τῶν ἐπιθετικῶν κακῶν ὑποβολῶν. Εἰς τὴν ἐπιστολὴν πρὸς τοὺς Ἑβραίους (3:14) δίδεται ἡ διαβεβαίωσις "μέτοχοι γὰρ τοῦ Χριστοῦ γεγόναμεν, ἐάνπερ τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς ὑποστάσεως μέχρι τέλους βεβαίαν κατάσχωμεν"

Ἕνας ἄνθρωπος ὅστις ἦτο θῦμα τῆς μέθης ἐστράφη εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην διὰ βοήθειαν. Εἶχεν αἰσθανθῇ ὅτι οἱ ἀγῶνες του ἐναντίον τῆς ἀκρατίας δὲν ἠδύναντο νὰ εἶναι ἀποτελεσματικοί. Ἐβεβαιώθη ὑπὸ ἑνὸς πρακτίσιονερ ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς τοῦ εἶχε δώσῃ τὴν δύναμιν νὰ κυριεύσῃ τὴν ἀνάξιον ἐπιθυμίαν. Ἀποκτῶν πεποίθησιν ὅτι μὲ τὴν βοήθειαν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἡ πλάνη θὰ ἐνικᾶτο, ἀντέστη ἐπιτυχῶς τὸν περαιτέρω πειρασμόν. Ἤρχισε νὰ ἐννοῇ τὴν τελείαν, πνευματικὴν ταυτότητά του, καὶ ἐθεραπεύθη ἐντὸς δύο ἑβδομάδων. Ἕνας τοῦ ὁποίου ἡ ἀντίστασις βασίζεται εἰς τὴν ἀντίληψιν τῆς παντοδυναμίας τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ καλοῦ, δύναται πράγματι νὰ γίνῃ νικητὴς ἐπὶ τῆς πίστεως εἰς τὸ κακόν.

Ἡ ἀληθὴς ἀντίστασις, ἥτις ἔχει ἐλευθερώσῃ πολλοὺς ἐκ τῆς δουλείας εἰς τὴν ἁμαρτίαν καὶ ἀσθένειαν, εἶναι ἐπίσης βοηθητικὴ εἰς τὸ ἐμπόριον ὅταν ἠθικὸν θάρρος εἶναι ἀναγκαῖον ἵνα ἀποκρούσῃ τὰς ἀποπείρας ἐκθρονίσεως τῶν δικαίων κανόνων. Οἱ μελετηταὶ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ὑπῆρξαν ἱκανοὶ νὰ θεωρήσουν ὀξέα προβλήματα ἀροσωπολήπτως, καὶ νὰ ἴδουν ὡς ἀνύπαρκτα καὶ ἀνίσχυρα τὴν ἀπληστίαν, τὴν ἀτιμίαν, καὶ τὰς διατορικὰς μεθόδους ποὺ προσωρινῶς φαίνονται νὰ ἐπικρατοῦν. Ἔχουν ἐξέλθῃ νικηταὶ εἰς τὰς τοιαύτας καταστάσεις, μὲ τὸ νὰ ἀνέρχωνται ὑψηλότερον εἰς τὴν ἰδικήν των σκέψιν, αὐξάνοντες οὕτω τὴν πίστιν των εἰς τὴν δύναμιν καὶ τὴν ἀγάπην τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ καλοῦ.

Ἡ ὀρθὴ ἀντίστασις εἰς τὴν πλάνην εἶναι θετική, καὶ συνίσταται ἀπὸ τοιαύτην καθαρὰν συναίσθησιν τῆς ἀληθείας ὥστε ἡ πλάνη δὲν δύναται νὰ εἰσέλθῃ εἰς τὴν συνείδησίν μας νὰ μᾶς πειράξῃ ὅπως δεχθῶμεν τὰς ἀξιώσεις της. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἔδειξε τὸν δρόμον πρὸς τὴν ἀποτελεσματικὴν ἀντίστασιν εἰς τὴν παραίνεσίν της (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 210, Ἡ Πρώτη Ἐκκλησία τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἡ Ἐπιστήμων, καὶ Ἀνάμικτα), "Ἀγαπητοὶ Χριστιανοὶ Ἐπιστήμονες, διατηρεῖτε τὰς διανοίας σας τόσον πλήρεις μὲ Ἀλήθειαν καὶ Ἀγάπην, ὥστε ἡ ἁμαρτία, ἡ ἀσθένεια, καὶ ὁ θάνατος νὰ μὴ δύνανται νὰ εἰσέλθουν εἰς αὐτάς." Καὶ εἰς τὸ ἴδιον ἄρθρον μᾶς διαβεβαιοῖ, "Αἱ καλαὶ σκέψεις εἶναι ἀδιαπέραστος ὁπλισμός· ἐνδεδυμένοι αὐτὸν εἶσθαι τελείως προφυλαγμένοι ἀπὸ τὰς ἐπιθέσεις παντὸς εἴδους πλάνης."

Ἡ Βίβλος εἶναι πλήρης ἀναγραφῶν χαρακτήρων οἵτινες ἦσαν τόσον ποτισμένοι μὲ τὴν δύναμιν καὶ πραγματικότητα τῆς παρουσίας τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης, ὥστε οὐδεμία συνωμοσία τοῦ κακοῦ ἠδύνατο νὰ ἐκθρονίσῃ τὸν Χριστὸν εἰς τὴν συνείδησίν των. Ὁ Δανιήλ, ἐπὶ παραδείγματι, ἠσθάνθη ἑαυτὸν ἀσφαλῆ εἰς τὸν λάκκον τῶν λεόντων. Πνευματικῶς διανοούμενος, καὶ ὑπηρετῶν τὸν Θεὸν διηνεκῶς, ἱκανώθη νὰ τὸν ἐμπιστευθῇ μὲ πίστιν καὶ οὕτω ἐξέλθῃ θριαμβευτικῶς ἐκ τῆς δυσκόλου ταύτης περιπετείας.

Διὰ τῆς ἀντιλήψεως τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης εἷς μανθάνει ὅτι τὸ κακὸν καὶ ἡ ἀσθένεια δὲν εἶναι πραγματικὰ ἂν καὶ φαίνωνται εἰς τὴν ὑλικὴν αἴσθησιν νὰ εἶναι πραγματικά. Ὑψούμενος ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ του σκέψει ὑπεράνω τῆς πίστεως εἰς τὸ κακόν, εἷς εὑρίσκει τὴν δυσαρμονίαν νὰ γίνεται ὀλιγώτερον πραγματικὴ εἰς αὐτόν, καὶ συνεπῶς νὰ ἐξαφανίζεται ἐκ τῆς πείρας του.

Ἐπὶ πλέον, ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἀποκαλύπτει τὸν Θεὸν ὡς παν-ἐγκλεῖον καλόν. Πᾶν ὅπερ ὁ Θεὸς ἐδημιούργησεν ὂν καλόν, πᾶν ποὺ πράγματι ὑπαρχει, ποὺ ἔχει παρουσίαν ἢ δύναμιν, εἶναι καλόν. Τὸ κακόν, λοιπόν, ἀδιάφορον ἂν φανερώνεται ὡς ἁμαρτία, ἀσθένεια, ἢ περιορισμός, δὲν ἔχει πραγματικὴν παρουσίαν ἢ δύναμιν. Δὲν ἀνήκει εἰς κανένα, διότι δὲν εἶναι πρόσωπον καὶ δὲν γίνεται ποτὲ περισσότερον ἀπὸ μίαν ψευδῆ δοξασίαν. Ἴσως νὰ εἶναι δύσκολον νὰ ἀντισταθῇ τις εἰς τὸ κακὸν ὅταν τὸ θεωρεῖ ὀντότητα ἢ πρόσωπον· ἀλλὰ βλεπόμενον ὡς μία μὴ πραγματική, ἀπρόσωπος δοξασία, δύναται νὰ ἀποκρουσθῇ ἐπιτυχῶς εἰς τὴν συνείδησιν ἑνός. Καὶ ὅταν ἀποκρουσθῇ ὀρθῶς, ἀποχωρεῖ καὶ ἐξαφανίζεται πρὸ τῆς συναισθήσεως τῆς παρουσίας καὶ δυνάμεως τοῦ παντοτρόγου καὶ δικαίου Θεοῦ.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## Effective Resistance

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

ONE SEES TODAY many manifestations of evil to be resisted and overcome. Yet the unmistakably advancing status of world thinking presages evil's sure destruction and the certain appearing to human thought of God's already established reign of peace and righteousness.

The Bible makes it plain that seemingly terrifying conditions in personal or world affairs cannot defeat those who understand and abide by the government of God, good, since they only represent the coming to light of errors of thought, which can be rightly opposed and vanquished. Christ Jesus said to his disciples (John 16:33), "In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." Jesus' life and works exemplified his teaching that sin and sickness—evil of every nature—are overcome through the true knowledge of God as Father. Today, the same Christ, Truth, which animated Jesus, has been made available in Christian Science, and has aided many to resist and defeat the seeming power of evil beliefs.

To resist is defined, in part, as "to withstand; to be proof against; to be able to repel;" also "to strive against; to exert oneself to counteract, defeat, or frustrate." Resistance which is temporary, and finally gives way to the belief of evil, is not the effective resistance which destroys error. One does not overcome dishonesty by stealing, nor become truthful through lying. To yield to temptation does not rid us of error; but as we deny error and understand its unreality, we overcome it. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (p. 339): "To get rid of sin through Science, is to divest sin of any supposed mind or reality, and never to admit that sin can have intelligence or power, pain or pleasure. You conquer error by denying its verity."

In the overcoming of any claim of evil, resistance, to be effective, must continue until error's suggestions are not only withstood but routed. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 407): "If man is not victorious over the passions, they crush out happiness, health, and manhood. Here Christian Science is the sovereign panacea, giving strength to the weakness of mortal mind, —strength from the immortal and omnipotent Mind,—and lifting humanity above itself into purer desires, even into spiritual power and good-will to man." Peace, true satisfaction, and spiritual wholeness are experienced by those who, against the pressure of aggressive evil suggestions, maintain their love for and confidence in God, good. In the epistle to the Hebrews (3:14) is given the assurance that "we are made partakers of Christ, if we hold the beginning of our confidence stedfast unto the end."

A man who was a victim of drunkenness turned to Christian Science for help. He had felt his struggles against indulgence could not be effective. He was assured by a practitioner that God had given him the power to conquer unworthy desire. Gaining confidence that with God's help the error could be defeated, he successfully resisted further temptation. He began to understand his perfect, spiritual selfhood, and within two weeks he was healed. One whose resistance is based on an understanding of the omnipotence of God, good, can indeed be victorious over belief in evil.

True resistance, which has freed many from bondage to sin and sickness, is also helpful in business when moral courage is necessary to resist attempts to dethrone right standards. Students of Christian Science have been able to view acute problems impersonally, and see as unreal and powerless the greed, dishonesty, and dictatorial methods temporarily appearing to predominate. They have come out victorious in such situations, through going up higher in their own thinking and thereby increasing their faith in the power and love of God, good.

Correct resistance to error is positive, and consists of such a clear realization of truth that error cannot enter our consciousness to tempt us to accept its claims. Mrs. Eddy pointed the way to effective resistance in her admonition (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 210), "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them." And in the same article she assures us, "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort."

The Bible is replete with records of characters who were so imbued with the power and reality of divine Love's presence that no conspiracy of evil could dethrone the Christ in their consciousness. Daniel, for example, felt secure in the lions' den. Spiritually minded, and serving God continually, he was enabled confidently to trust Him and thus emerge triumphantly from this difficult experience.

Through the understanding of Christian Science one learns that evil and disease are not real, though to material sense they appear to be real. Rising in one's own thinking above belief in evil, one finds discord becoming less real to him, and therefore disappearing from his experience.

Moreover, Christian Science reveals God as all-inclusive good. All that God has created being good, everything that really exists, that has presence or power, is good. Evil, then, whether it masquerades under the guise of sin, disease, or limitation, has no actual presence or real power. It belongs to no one, for it is not a person, and it never becomes more than a false belief. It may be difficult to resist evil when one regards it as an entity or a person, but seen as an unreal, impersonal belief it can be successfully resisted in one's own consciousness. And, when rightly resisted, it recedes and disappears before the realization of the presence and power of the all-loving and just God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

## *August Rain*

This is the day we have awaited
These many weeks, or ever since the start
Of haying in late June. The summer days
Were dry and long and hot, and man worked
With little pause from dawn to dark,
For these were harvest days and the hay
Cured quickly. Instead of the locust
In the pasture elm, I hear the rain come,
Soaking the earth and the steeple bush,
Brightening the grass in the meadow,
Turning more brilliant the goldenrod,
Cooling the stones, softening the leaves
Of this wooded path into a carpet
That responds with each footstep. I pause
In the edge of the woods for this new song:
Rain striking the trees in sleepy tunes.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

## All of One Great Family

IN ALL THE world's history no nation has thrown its gates open so wide to welcome into citizenship the peoples of other lands as has our own United States; nor has any nation received such gifts as have come to us from the homelands of Europe. . . .

While we owe a greater debt than is usually acknowledged to the American Indian for his contribution to our progress, and while people from every continent have had some part in our development, yet the main roots of our civilization are buried in the old world soil of Europe, and American culture is more than anything else, a combination of European tradition and American environment.

This acknowledgment does not detract from the quality of the product; it only distinguishes it, and it seems to me fitting that as we rejoice in the blessings of America we should try to discover the elements that have made us what we are. . . .

It will help us to understand ourselves better and will deepen our sympathy for the scenes and life of the old world if we remind ourselves from time to time of the basic fact that we are all of one great family, and that there is not a corner of Europe from which some of us have not come. . . .

There is no danger, I think, that we cannot Americanize our immigrants; the danger is rather that in the process we may overlook and lose some of the best elements which we need in the building of our national life.—From Author's Preface to "Immigrant Gifts to American Life," by ALLEN H. EATON. (New York: Russell Sage Foundation.)

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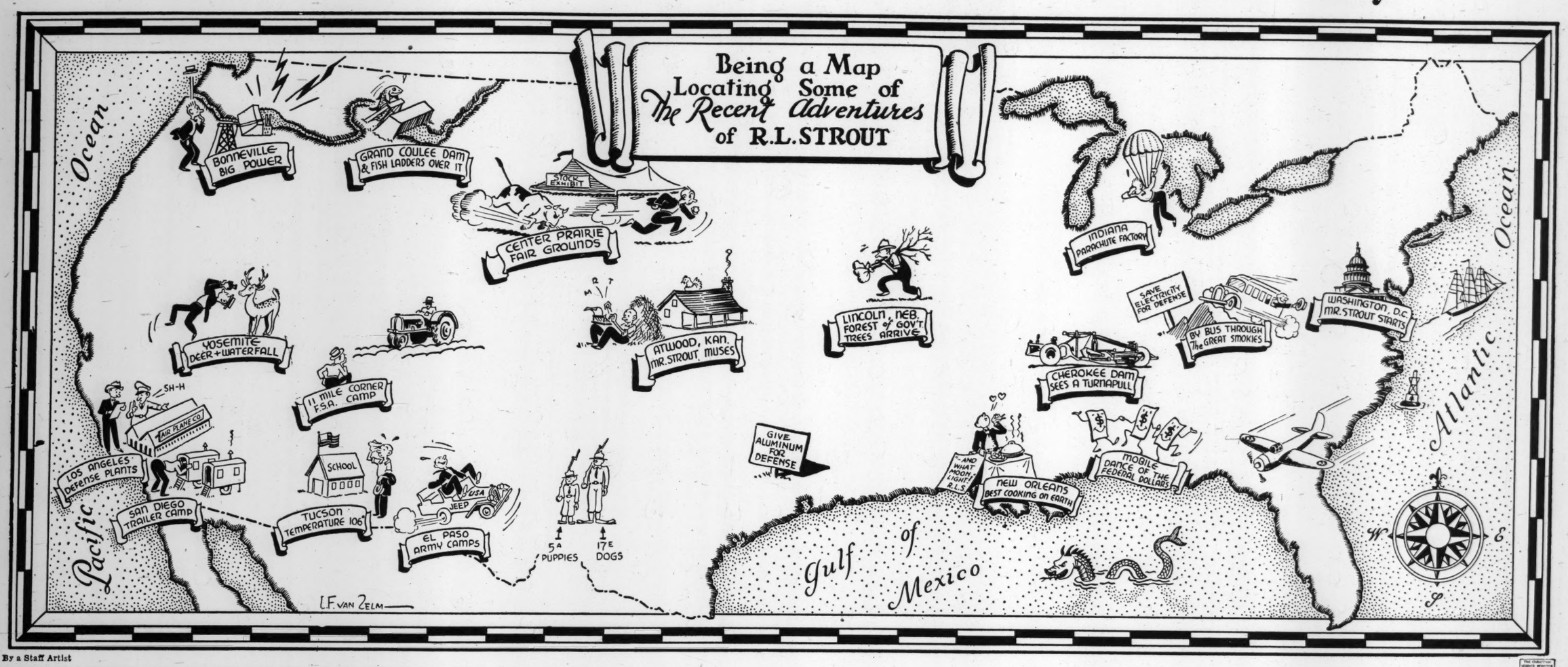
# Inside America, 1941: A Bus Ride to Democracy




By a Staff Artist

## Intimate Message: Washington

***War Finance*** . . . . . ***By R. L. S.***

The big new tax bill is one of the dullest subjects on earth. We don't blame newspapers for keeping it on the financial pages. And a more complicated situation than the present we can't imagine.

There is not one tax proposal but four, with countless combinations of the four versions. At the same time, the tax bill is about as important a subject as can be raised.

On the pattern of this bill, very largely, will depend whether there will be a big group of profiteers in America. And on this bill will depend, to some degree at least, whether the present inequality of income distribution in America which now gives the upper one half of 1 per cent of the population an income about equal to that of the whole bottom 33 per cent, will be enhanced, reduced, or just continued.

The new tax bill is the biggest peacetime bill in history. As drawn it will raise about $3,500,000,000. The House Ways and Means Committee has worked three months on it. If passed it means that about 60 per cent of the emergency expenditure will be raised by taxation this year and the rest by borrowing as contrasted to the World War period, where only about 33 per cent was raised by taxation.

**System Is Unique**

As everybody knows, the American Government is unique in this, that the Executive does not have the final word on the crucial matter of taxes. In Britain, the Government introduces a tax measure and if Parliament defeats so much as a penny of it, the whole Cabinet may fall. In the United States it is sometimes hard to find where responsibility ultimately rests for a tax bill. It is even more confusing this year.

The Administration, through the Treasury, has made its recommendations to the House Committee. In many important particulars these have been rejected. Now Mr. Roosevelt has reviewed these Treasury proposals, and the House Committee has once more rejected them. But in doing so Mr. Roosevelt has advocated a modest extension of the income taxes into the lower brackets.

Apparently this is objected to both not only by the Committee but by the Treasury as well. Even Mr. Roosevelt seems apologetic about proposing it. He says: "I know that very few tax experts agree with me."

The tax experts argue that collection would cost more than it is worth and that there are other objections.

Mr. Roosevelt and the Treasury agree on one thing, however, which the House Committee opposes. This is a bigger tax on "excess profits." The subject is very close to war profits, about which there were congressional investigations and cries of scandal after the World War.

Mr. Roosevelt and the Treasury feel that the House Committee is being too lenient with a group of corporations. The Committee proposes to give these corporations the choice of two ways of computing their income tax. Mr. Roosevelt and the Treasury would give them only one way. They cite examples of big corporations avoiding the excess profits tax under the present law, which the House Committee wants to continue. A "true" excess profits tax, Mr. Roosevelt argues, would prevent profiteering, and help prevent inflation.

**Partial Agreement**

On a third subject, Mr. Roosevelt and the Treasury partly agree with the House Committee and partly disagree. The House Committee wants to force taxable married couples to make mandatory joint tax returns, and says such a provision would return more than $300,000,000. By refusing to permit husband and wife to make separate returns, the Committee points out, the income taxes on some big-income families would be much higher.

Mr. Roosevelt and the Treasury do not disapprove of mandatory joint tax returns (although a faction in the House led by Speaker Sam Rayburn does; as do many members of the Senate). The President and Treasury argue, however, that "substantial relief" should be given to husband and wife for earned income under a mandatory joint return system and charge that the House draft of the bill omits such relief "altogether."

Thus there are various proposals, or versions, of the new taxes. Mr. Roosevelt's glancing criticism of the mandatory joint return may be just enough to defeat it. In that case Congress will have to look around somewhere else for an extra $300,000,000. On good information it is learned here that life insurance companies may be considered for this purpose. These companies have incomes of about $5,000,000,000 a year, of which $4,000,000,000 is from premiums, and $1,000,000,000 from regular interest on bonds, mortgages, and other investments. The proposal is not to tax the former, but to subject the latter $1,000,000,000 to the same tax as other corporations.

Life insurance companies benefit from a special deduction of all investment income under 4 per cent of legal reserves, which is practically tantamount to complete tax exemption. If the life insurance companies are not taxed, then a national sales tax is possible. Many economists frown on this because it hits the poor relatively harder than the rich. But one way or other the total $3,500,000,000 is pretty likely to be raised. Congress apparently wants to tax this year, rather than borrow.

## The Country Speaks: Chicago

***How Not to Strike*** . . . . . ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

A few thousand men go out on strike or threaten to strike. A million dollars or so is involved in annual wage increases. Stoppage of work would cause, or does cause, embarrassment, perhaps serious dislocation.

This situation sets off screaming headlines. It dominates the radio news flashes. Newsreels give us graphic highlights. It's big news for sure.

But then comes another serious labor dispute. It involves not a few thousand, but more than 1,000,000 men. It involves not $1,000,000 but $900,000,000. And stoppage in this field would cause not just embarrassment, or mere dislocation; it would in effect practically paralyze the entire Nation.

It's the railroad business we're talking about. These million railroad workers have asked for more pay. If they get the 30 per cent they ask the roads say they'd have to dole out $900,000,000 more every year. The workers haven't said they would strike, but if they don't get a promise of part of what they want right away they will take a strike vote, and there isn't much doubt here as to the outcome of that. And think what a general railroad strike would mean.

But does this situation draw headlines? No. I've heard nothing about it on the radio. And the newsreel people apparently don't even know there is such a controversy. There is a reason. However serious the dispute might be, there probably would not be a strike.

The layman doesn't know that the machinery of the Railway Labor Act in effect precludes a showdown, by its provision for "cooling off" negotiations and last-resort reference to a presidential committee, whose edict, bearing the force of public opinion, is invariably accepted.

The reason that this potentially dangerous situation has less sensational news value than lesser labor controversies is that the machinery of that Railway Labor Act runs so smoothly. There just isn't any noise or fuss or bother. There are no pickets, no "goon" squads, no sign bearers, no "unfair to labor" placards paraded before the public, or even before the users of the railroads. There is no disputing on either side as to who will represent whom, or who will negotiate, or where, or when, or how long. All these things are right down there in black and white in the Railway Labor Act.

If it's possible to settle arguments involving millions of men and as much as $900,000,000 comparatively easily and quietly, why can't these other strikes be settled that way?

For one thing these railroad workers have been organized longer than most trades. They've learned the ropes. They've learned how to deal with management, and the managers have learned how to deal with them. Passage of the Railway Labor Act in 1926 provided some refined machinery especially suitable for this situation. The question now is whether the same sort of machinery would work in other fields. There has been no good argument to the contrary, except that in other fields, labor, steel, automobile, for examples, the men haven't been organized long enough; they are not well enough disciplined, they say, to make full use yet of such machinery, depending, as it does, entirely on negotiation, rather than on violence or threats of violence.

American labor in all fields, it seems, can learn to use a machine built on compulsory negotiation, on a sitting-around-a-table kind of settlement. Let's watch this current railroad controversy. Unless the revolution has come, you'll find it settled by negotiation—with a compromise. And you won't see or hear so very much about it in the press or on the radio.

**Wherein a reporter-traveler seeks escape from the stress of the hour and meets history coming down the road—The Nation, he finds, is in transition—An old era passes.**

**By Richard L. Strout**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

(First of a series of 30 articles)

Our driver toes his left front wheel on the double white line of U.S.—1 as closely as a seamstress keeps her sewing machine on the pattern. The swish of the wet cement outside comes through the slotted personal ventilator at my elbow. A high rural electric line loops along in the mist over the tops of the sandy scrub pines and live oaks and every now and then dashes off on a short-cut across the hills to a point where you know U.S.—1 will soon follow. There is a cloud ceiling about 500 feet overhead. Now and then there is a long drawn blast of the horn and a swish of somebody we have passed. For we are passing about everybody as we head south, and taste the joys of bus travel in this, our America, in the emergency summer of 1941.

You know, somehow, that it is The Emergency Summer. The sense steals upon you gradually. At first you do not think much about it. It is a relief to get away from Washington, and put daily newspapers aside and just catch the war news every now and then from the headlines of the man in front of you. You are interested in the bus and the passengers and this swooping up and down hill.

Outside the quick-lunch stands are carrying on their eternal competition, as intense a struggle to survive as that waged by the underbrush in a forest. Soft drinks and cabins compete in advertising. . . .

From his mirror in front the driver can see our two rows of 10 double seats, all 40 of them filled, with the "second section" somewhere behind. There is aluminum galore in this slick and splendid road monster, and it will be lucky if Leon Henderson does not melt it all down for airplanes.

The thought of the aluminum shortage brings back the emergency. Yes, the sense of it was there even in the bus terminal at the start. It had crept somehow into the trinket and bric-a-brac counter where the brisk young lady with the snappy comeback to soldiers sold souveniers and keepsakes to folksy people who travel on buses. There was the blue silk banner painted "God Bless America," with the picture of a man on it you knew must be the President because it said so: "Franklin D. Roosevelt, the great humanitarian." Well, that would appeal to New Dealers.

There were other indications of patriotic afflatus, a profusion of small American flags for sale among walking sticks; postcards, three for five; necklaces and thermometers on Washington Monuments; yes, the doll boys dressed in khaki were a popular number and some large fluffy bears in cellophane struck an international note in highland military uniforms.

Small signs there, but before the Pillow Service man has gone down the center aisle you are aware of other changes close at hand. How many uniforms there are! Four Negro sailors come in and pass unobtrusively to the rear. Round about are young fellows in khaki going or coming from camp on furlough. They are a conspicuous feature of travel now.

But the smooth rumble of the bus and the individually reclining seats lull you into a sense of security and forgetfulness. The machine overtops the cars it passes. It moves at a tremendous rate, swooping down hills, sweeping up the other side, following smaller, more timid cars implacably until it passes them.

And then suddenly, out of the road ahead springs something that brings back the Emergency Summer of 1941. A snub-nosed, olive drab car sweeps by, then another and another, and bigger ones. They are square, squat, tight-lipped vehicles. They are not polished or streamlined or built to overcome finicky customers' sales-resistance. They are filled with men in uniforms. Some cars are open and some are canvas covered. The girl across the aisle shakes her mother. "Look quick—a gun!" she exclaims. Our bus, the vehicle of domestic tranquillity, of commerce, and family travel, sweeps on the other way but even it must slow down a bit, now in the Summer of 1941, to breast the rising current.

What emotion does it cause? They have none of the military dash and elan of other times, the horse-drawn field guns that went into action at a tingling gallop like an old fashioned fire engine pounding down the street. They do not bring your heart up pounding into your throat. These have a sombre, ominous efficiency and a quietness about them. We can hear the hissing swoop of the tires on the wet pavement as they pass, one after another, woosh — woosh — woosh. We discuss it in momentary excitement, the selectees arguing technical details; a few of us thoughtful. Is that History rolling up the road?

**This IS History**

It is hard to think of History in the present tense. History is a thing that is put in books and studied by boys and girls. When I tell Alan and Phillis and Nancy how I was in the Army myself, and how a group of Senators called themselves "Irreconcilables" and wouldn't let the country join the League, and of how I heard Henry Cabot Lodge, with his whiskers and vindictiveness, attack Woodrow Wilson, that is History. How the crowd cheered! Yes, certainly, that was History.

But how about this present time, juxtaposed with the daily weather report and the newest shade of lipstick? Call it what you please. But at every turn in this Summer of 1941, while eyes are on Europe, there are signs that America at home is in transition An old era is passing away.

What shall we call this era? Some dull professor with no shade of irony may label it the Era of Normalcy That was Harding's word. It began in 1918. We were all going back to the normal American way, to forget Europe. Abroad . . . no entangling alliances. At home . . . rugged individualism and free enterprise and high tariffs. No more crusades; no more allies; forget the Army and Navy. Neat logic that: if you didn't have allies you didn't need an Army. And for a happy, idyllic interval, how well it all worked! Bonuses for veterans and bonanzas for business. Harding, Coolidge, Hoover—I have seen the mall on the Washington stage. Harding, big and endearing and noble-looking, the very image of everything a President should appear and the very opposite of everything a President should be; Coolidge, cool and cautious, and conscientiously letting Big Business help run the country; Hoover, conscientious too, in a broader way, and hardworking and increasingly anxious—the sound of distant thunder in his ears. What a thing Normalcy was. It led to the 1929 crack-up at home, and abroad—Are those armored cars still rolling past?

**A World Grown Small**

Now we are certainly out of Normalcy, whatever else we are into. Let's see, 1918 to 1941; that's 23 years, no long time. Here we are back in a bewildering era of transition again. When it is all over, when the danger is past, will this era all wash up into another Warren G. Harding, I wonder? I don't think so. For there is one immense difference today from 1918, a difference so vast that it makes a yawning gulf from yesterday. One fact is so unmistakable now that only a few people longer deny it. The lesson of 23 years can be set down in five words. The world is grown small

There it is. The world is grown small. We know it now. It won't get any bigger. And in the light of the new knowledge we must take down cherished old bric-a-brac from the mahongany whatnot and dust them off and reexamine them. Words like "freedom" and "liberty" and "equal opportunity." Do those things mean anything—or are they just junk? Why did grandmother set such store by them? Why wouldn't grandfather let us sell the sword made of a scythe that his grandgather wore at that place in Massachusetts—was it Lexington? Aren't we too big and prosperous and, well—civilized—now, to fight for things like that? Democracy has competitors in the world. Civilized gentlefolk, there are sabre-toothed tigers loose. Shall we work out a peaceful formula with them?

Well, it isn't my job to solve those big, pretentious questions. My job is to travel in this bus, and take a few snapshots, maybe, of this rapidly changing scene. Some day it may be nice to remember how we talked and acted in the Historic Summer of 1941. What did people do and say? Well, take this bus.

Half of us are curled up asleep now. It is dark outside. The big carriage rolls on. The boys in uniform at the back are still arguing about whose contingent that was. The man and woman in front of me are wondering what the rents will be in Birmingham. The man across the aisle is reading a folded-up newspaper.

Quick—is it war news? No, the baseball columns.

Sensible chap! I would, too, probably, if I didn't need some sleep.

## About Mr. Strout

*When Willis J. Abbot was Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, he remarked that the highest title in the newspaper world was that of reporter. It is necessary, then, to refrain from calling Richard L. Strout "more than a reporter."*

*The writer of the "Inside America" series of articles, starting today on this page, has gone to the people of the United States in this Year of Emergency, 1941, and written what he saw and heard. He wrote with a sense of news values, with perception, and with a gift for expressing himself.*

*It is not enough by way of introduction to reprint biographical material concerning him; how he has written for this newspaper for more than two decades, here and abroad; how he covered thus and such political conventions and national elections; what books he has written, and the like. It is more to the point that he knows people. He likes people. And with much understanding, he talks about what the American people are and hope to be, at this turning point in history.*

## To Change the Subject:

***"Cab-bages, Ca-beans, and Car-rots!"*** . . . . . ***By Millicent Taylor***

What with all the organizations there are, we really ought to have one more when the need is so great, and I am here to urge it. Its field is not touched by the SSC or the OPM, the TVA, the FHA, the ABC, or the USPO. It already has an eager waiting list of active members (active in talk, at any rate) all over the U. S. A., and a group of initials all its own. So with no more delay I rise and make a motion that a charter be granted to the WWLFS — the We-Wanta-Little-Farm-Someday Society.

You know them, these WWLFS members. They spin their dreams in buses, in subways, on crowded street corners, and in weedy suburban vegetable plots over back fences. They are found on warm evenings—no, not in ploughman's overalls homeward plodding their weary way, but sipping iced orangeade under the breezy canopy of some New York penthouse veranda. They may not know a hoe from humus, or a petunia from a potato bug; but they moon aloud about that place in the country, "For you know, Barbara and I want a little farm someday."

It happens to all walks of life. The "Boss" discusses business with his keenest salesman. Things are going well, they agree (or perhaps they agree that things aren't going well). And even if they are intent on selling steel rivets or pulp magazines in railway stations, they sooner or later switch to chickens and cabbages—that is, if they are candidates for membership in the WWLFS Society. Driving in the country you see them, too. You know them by the dreamy way they stay in the middle of the road just ahead of you, slowing down suddenly in front of tumbledown stone walls and leggy lilac bushes. And wherever you meet them over whatever pressing business, a mere advertisement of a farm for sale will set any of them off—though they never get quite as far as the cash.

**How About Mottos and Songs?**

It doesn't seem thrifty to let all this farm-energy go year after year alone and undirected. These people should have a fraternal society so they might stand (and talk) together. Wearing a lapel insignia in the form of, say, a small alarm clock set for 4 a. m., they should be able to greet one another wherever they meet, knowing that their organization binds them in a conversational brotherhood whose slogan is some appropriate motto.

I have been at some pains to provide possible appropriate mottos. If, for example, Grays "The ploughman homeward plods," seems not quite cheerful, how about Chaucer's "Nowher so besy a man as he ther was," or Poor Richard's "Plough deep while sluggards sleep"? Short and apt for so purely a hobnobbers' organization might be Lewis Carroll's "Of cabbages and kings." Or if a more realistic approach were preferred, one might go Shakespearean with the quotation from "Macbeth" beginning, "All the perfumes of Arabia. . . ." or from "King John," "Another lean, unwashed artificer." Swift and suitable, too, for those who have left their all to live from their acres by their own effort might be the well-known phrase, "From hand to mouth"; while should a Latin motto be demanded, there is, of course, this bit from the poet Horace: "Magnas inter opes inops,"—"Penniless amid great plenty."

**Bucolic Ditties**

We all know that it improves one's work to sing. And even though one hears at these subway and back fence business meetings of the WWLFS a great deal about having cows and beans, and nothing about cleaning out stalls or hoeing rows, one presumes that the earth may at times be tickled a bit and the goats be given fresh tin cans. Therefore, an appropriate song as well as an appropriate motto might be useful. So I offer as Organization Song this ditty learned once from Carl Sandburg. If you know it, you know the tune, which is so much the better. If you don't know it, be sure to accent the last syllable of each of the vegetables. Members of so enthusiastic a Society as the WWLFS need not, of course, be told that it should be sung with fervor.

Cab-bages, ca-beans, and car-rots!
Car-rots, ca-beans, and cab-bages!
Sweetest of flowers,
I love you so!
I like to sit and watch you gro-o-ow.
Some people like rhododendrons,
And some, forgetmenots.
But what I like best, is a piece of roast beef, and
Cab-bages, ca-beans, and car-rots!

Think what it would mean to all these people to know one another so they could exchange dreams of Vermont sunrises and Hoosier cornfields and the sponginess of watercress in some Minnesota creek! Think, too, what it would mean to all you of the anti-wanta-farm bloc to throw all of us rapturous dreamers together and be left in peace to discuss possible shortage of silk stockings or the latest baseball results!

# State and Sectional Links Titles Traded—Athletics Precede Yanks to Fenway

## Top Position in N. E. Golf Still Considered Toss-Up

By Gordon Campell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

A curious cycle in New England golf came to a conclusion at New Haven, Conn., over the week end, leaving unanswered the question as to which is the better golfer—Ted Bishop of Woodland or Leo Martin of Trapelo.

Although these two par busters have been playing topflight golf for many seasons, it is really only in the past two summers that they have brought their rivalry to a head and posed the neat problem of superiority.

Last summer the husky Trapelo twin seemed to have a bit of the edge when he went to the final of the State amateur, only to lose out to Ted, and then turned around to win the New England championship. Both qualified for the national amateur sectionally, and passed the tournament qualifying test at Mamaroneck. Each got through his first round match only to fall in the second round before a couple of nationally known campaigners — Leo before Wilford Wehrle, and Ted before the 1936 national champion, Johnny Fischer.

**Ball of Fire**

Came this summer and the two started right in where they left off, with Bishop being a ball of fire in M. G. A. competitions. To date he has won 12 of them, including The Country Club Cup in which he beat Leo in the final.

The first real showdown came in the State amateur at Longmeadow, and though on his record Bishop was favored to defend his title, Martin came through. Ted lost out in the semifinals. Now over the week end, Leo lost his New England title, with Bishop taking over in his place. Leo was put out in the very first round.

**Ted Has Edge**

Which is better? Anyone's guess is good, for the result of a match between them would still be a toss-up. With victory paint still fresh on his clubs, Ted may now have a slight edge, but any final judgment had better wait until after the national test is past again. The sectional qualifying round comes Aug. 14 at Brae Burn, with the clan gathering at Omaha, Neb., Aug. 25-30 for the showdown.

Bishop defeated Holly Mandly in the 36-hole final yesterday by a 3-and-2 score. On the way to the final he beat W. W. Hughes, Walter Senna, Art Peterson, and Leo's twin brother, Edward Martin. Mandly ousted Ernie Doherty, Bobby Knowles, Joe Goldshinsky, and Arthur Williams. In the matter of New England titles, Massachusetts now has seven to Connecticut's six. Maine has won the other three.

**Digging Divots**

Three interesting events are on the local golf schedule this week, beginning with the father-and-son tournament at Winchester tomorrow and Wednesday and concluding with the four-ball tournaments at New Bedford and Essex later in the week . . . Essex is a four-day affair running from Wednesday through Saturday, while New Bedford starts on Thursday and concludes Saturday . . . In addition, the Country Club of Pittsfield will also conduct an invitation medal and match play tournament Friday and Saturday.

❧ ❧ ❧

Sam Videtta of Happy Valley won the Ould Newbury singles tournament over the week end . . . A triple tie for low net resulted among Howard Bushway of Woodland and Raymond Leighton and R. R. Thissell of Wenham . . . All had reduced 69's . . . Bushway—Ted Bishop's boss—won the toss for the prize.

❧ ❧ ❧

Joe Mastroperi carded a 78 to win low gross in Class A in the annual Filene's golf tournament at Kernwood . . . He had a five stroke lead over the field. . . . Henry Dale's 83-63 won low net . . . This is certainly Craig Wood's year in golf . . . After winning the Masters' at Augusta and the national open at Fort Worth, he finally beat the P. G. A. champion, Vic Ghezzi, in a 72-hole match at Girard, Ohio . . . There now seems to be no more worlds for him to conquer, but you can rest assured that he will play plenty of exhibitions . . . Now in the wind is one with Byron Nelson, the P. G. A. finalist who lost out to Ghezzi.

❧ ❧ ❧

The Shields brothers, Francis and John, yesterday won the annual City of Brockton open four-ball golf championship . . . Francis, professional caddy master, and John, an amateur, had a better-ball score of 206 over three local 18-hole courses, D. W. Field municipal course on Saturday, Brockton Sunday morning, and Thorny Lea Sunday afternoon . . . Bill Bearse and Johnny Capello of Hyannisport won the pro-amateur tournament at Wianno yesterday with a 66, with runner-up honors being taken by Henry Tibolt and Roy Bronsdon of Brae Burn, who had a 69.

## Amateur Pitcher Ties Record Set By Vander Meer

HOVEN, S. D. (AP)—Double no-hit Johnny Vander Meer will have to move over and make room for young Urban Rader, star right-hander for the Hoven, S. D., team in the Blue Valley Amateur League.

Rader, 20-year-old graduate from Junior American Legion baseball, hurled two successive no-hit, no-run games in league play recently.

He struck out 16 batters in letting Lowry down without a hit for a 3-0 shutout July 13, and then whiffed an even dozen for an 11-0 win over Seneca July 20.

The two no-hitters gave Rader a season's record of nine victories and one defeat in the league, one of 30 organized loops in the South Dakota Amateur Association.

## Oddities

Rene Monteagudo, Cuban pitcher with Jersey City, prefers summer in his native land. He took ten days off to rest up there in mid-season.

❧ ❧ ❧

The extremes met in tennis at Sea Bright. The opponent of Charles Mattmann, biggest tournament player, was Bitsy Grant, five feet four. Bitsy won.

❧ ❧ ❧

The Georgetown (Ill.) Merchants, a semi-pro baseball team, has won 140 of its last 154 games.

❧ ❧ ❧

During his long winning streak Elmer Riddle beat every National League club but the Pirates. He didn't face them.

❧ ❧ ❧

Chester Lestman of St. Louis highlighted his vacation this year with holes-in-one in succession.

❧ ❧ ❧

Elmer Riddle, Cincinnati pitching sensation, has been in baseball several years, and no manager has ever changed his style. It is the one he started with and appears to be all right.

❧ ❧ ❧

When the call was made for entries for the annual marathon swim in the Mississippi, between Quincy, Ill., and La Grange, Mo., the first to respond was James Lenny of East St. Louis, age 10.

❧ ❧ ❧

Lefty Gomez is a veteran pitcher, but this year marked his first appearance in a night game. He likes it, having won his first moonlighter.

● BASEBALL ●
Tomorrow—Fenway Park—3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

## Local Box Scores

### Red Sox

Yesterday

| DETROIT | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Radcliff lf | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Gehringer 2b | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| McCosky cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Higgins 3b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Campbell rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stainback rf | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| York 1b | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| Sullivan c | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Croucher ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Newhouser p | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Benton p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 39 | 6 | 11 | 13 | 27 | 12 | 2 |

| BOSTON | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Di Maggio cf | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Fox rf | 5 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cronin ss | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Williams lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Tabor 3b | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Doerr 2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Finney 1b | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Pytlak c | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| H. Newsome p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Wagner p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| *Foxx | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ryba p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 37 | 3 | 11 | 15 | 27 | 7 | 1 |

*Batted for Wagner in 8th.

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —6 |
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —3 |

Runs batted in, Radcliff 2, McCosky, York, Sullivan, Cronin, Fox. Two-base hits, Radcliff, York, Di Maggio, Fox. Threebase hit, Fox. Stolen base, Fox, Cronin. Double play, Gehringer, Croucher and York. Left on base, Detroit 8, Boston 13. Base on balls, by Newhouser 6, by Newsome 2, by Ryba. Struck out, by Newhouser 4, by Newsome 2, by Wagner 2, by Ryba. Hits off Newhouser 11 in 8 innings (none out in 9th); off Benton 0 in 1 inning: off Newsome 10 in 4⅔ innings; off Wagner 0 in 3 1-3 innings; off Ryba 1 in 1 inning. Passed ball, Pytlak. Winning pitcher, Newhouser. Losing pitcher, Newsome. Time, 2h. 28m. Umpires Pipgras, Rommel and Geisel. Attendance, 14,634.

### Braves

Yesterday

First Game

| BOSTON | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hassett 1b | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Cooney cf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Sisti 3b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| M West lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| P Waner rf | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Rowell 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Miller ss | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Berres c | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Tobin p | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 39 | 5 | 11 | 14 | 27 | 9 | 1 |

| CINCINNATI | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Werber 3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| M McCormick lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Frey 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| F McCormick 1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Gleeson rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lombardi c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| R West c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Craft cf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Joost ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Riddle p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| *L Waner | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beggs p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 32 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 27 | 14 | 2 |

*Batted for Riddle in seventh.

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | —5 |

Runs batted in, Sisti, M. West, Miller 2, Tobin. Two-base hit, Hassett. Three-base hit, Miller. Sacrifice, Joost. Double play, Frey, Joost and F. McCormick. Left on bases, Boston 9, Cincinnati 8. Bases on balls, by Tobin 3, by Riddle. Struck out, by Tobin, by Riddle 3. Hits, off Riddle, 7 in 7 innings; off Beggs, 4 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Riddle (M. West). Losing pitcher, Riddle. Umpires, Reardon, Conlan and Goetz. Time 1h. 59m.

Second Game

| BOSTON | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hasset 1b | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Cooney cf | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Sisti 3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| M West lf | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| P Waner rf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rowell 2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Miller ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Masi c | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Hutchings p | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 35 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 27 | 11 | 1 |

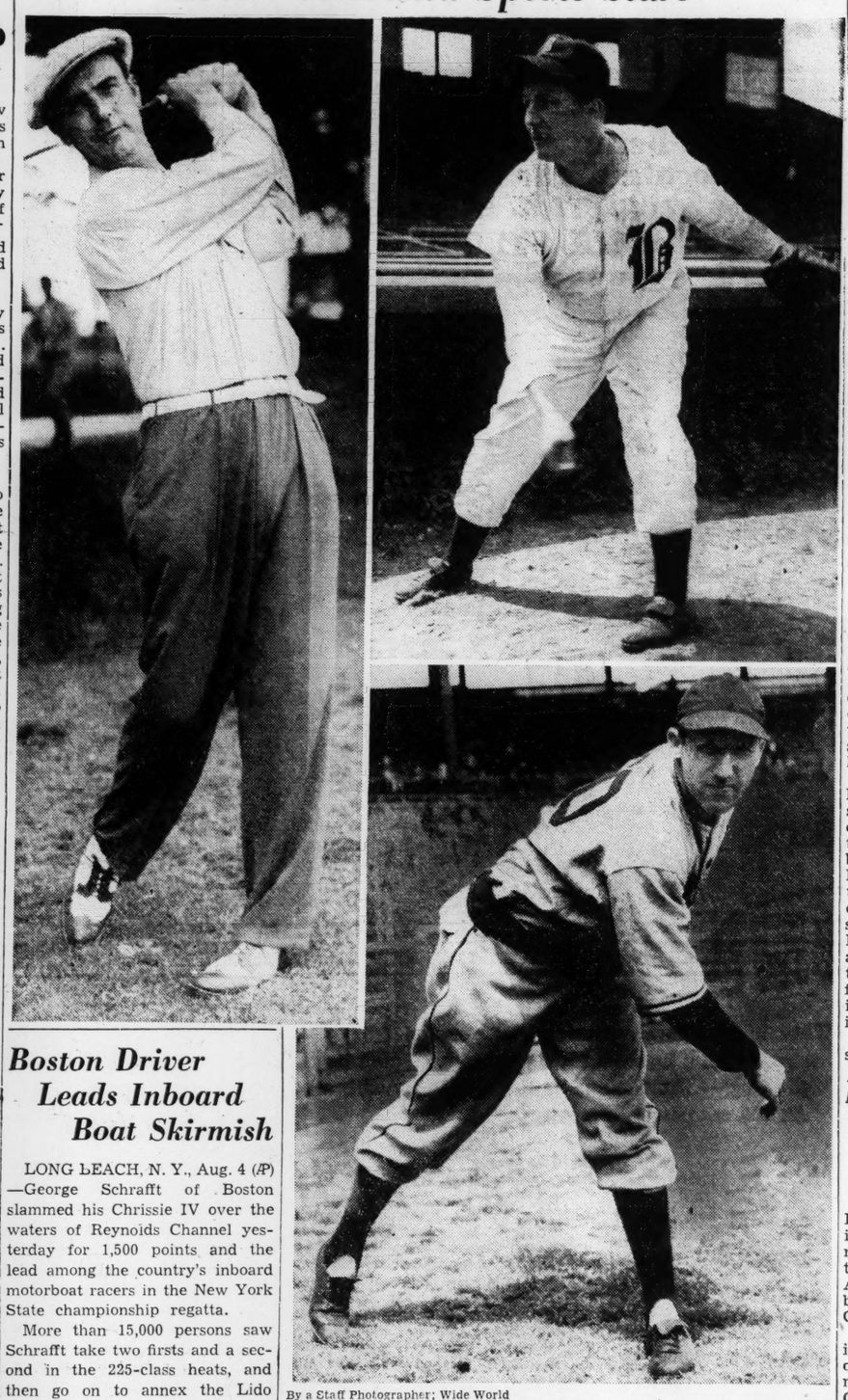
| CINCINNATI | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| L Waner rf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| M McC'mick lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Frey 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| F McC'mick 1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 1 |
| Aleno 3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Lombardi c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| R. West c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Craft cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Joost ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Walters, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| *Koy | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 28 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 27 | 20 | 3 |

*Batted for Walters in ninth.

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —3 |

Runs batted in, Hassett, Rowell. Two-base hit, Hutchings. Stolen bases, M. West, Rowell. Sacrifice, Hutchings. Double plays, Sisti, Rowell and Hassett 2; Rowell, Miller and Hassett; Frey and F. McCormick. Left on base, Boston 8 Cincinnati 2. Base on balls, by Hutchings, by Walters 2. Struck out, by Hutchings 4, by Walter 2. Time, 1h. 38m. Umpires, Conlan, Goetz and Reardon. Attendance, 18,109.

## Local Week-End Sports Stars



By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

**Left: Ted Bishop of the Woodland Golf Club, who won the New England Amateur golf championship at New Haven yesterday. Top right: Johnny Hutchins of the Braves who pitched shutout ball against Cincinnati to win 3-0 in the second half of a double-header at Crossley Field after Jim Tobin (lower right) had held the Reds scoreless in the first game 5-0. Hutchins allowed three hits and Tobin five.**

## Boston Driver Leads Inboard Boat Skirmish

LONG BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—George Schrafft of Boston slammed his Chrissie IV over the waters of Reynolds Channel yesterday for 1,500 points and the lead among the country's inboard motorboat racers in the New York State championship regatta.

More than 15,000 persons saw Schrafft take two firsts and a second in the 225-class heats, and then go on to annex the Lido Beach Club trophy as well as the New York State title in the heavyweight class.

Jack Wood of Detroit won the first heat with his famous Michigan Kid, but "couped out" and was unable to continue racing. Wood turned in the fastest time of the day with a 5:04.8 in the initial five-mile heat.

The most thrilling race of the afternoon developed between Schrafft and William H. Bourne of Rye, N. Y., in the Lido Cup race. The pair ran nip and tuck for nine of the 10 miles before the candy heir pulled ahead to win by 80 yards. Guy Lombardo finished third in the trophy race.

The summaries:

Inboard runabouts: Won by Dr. Martin Haurin, Philadelphia (Gooch), time 7:38; second, Sam Crooks, Philadelphia (Dragon XV), 7:39; third, Louis Burk, II, Philadelphia (Senorita), 7:52.

Inboard "135" hydraplanes: Won by Henry Davis, Jr., Granogue, Del. (Freight Ball III), time 7:13; second, Lou Eppel, Rutherford, N. J. (Ho-Hum), 7:42.5; third, Ed Campanella, Rumson, N. J. (Okie Dokie), 9:37.2.

91-Hydroplanes: Won by Byron Russell, Long Branch, N. J. (Rustle) time 7:19; second, C. H. Ruth, Jr., Arlington, Va. (Bomba), 7:41; third, Tracy Johnson, Philadelphia (Tra-Mar), 8:07.

225-Hydroplanes: Won by Geo. Schrafft, Boston (Chrissie IV), time 5:07.8; second, Jos. T. Taggert, Canton, Ohio (Tomyann), 5:32; third, Frank Vintschger, Morristown, N. J. (Tortuga III), 5:37.0; fourth, Jack Wood, Detroit (Michigan Kid), 5:04.8.

Lido Beach Club trophy race (10 miles): Won by George Schrafft; second, Wm. H. Bourne, Rye, N. Y.; third, Guy Lombardo, New York.

Ladies open: Won by Virginia J. Bracker, New York (Onwega); second, Mrs. Jos. T. Taggart, Canton, Ohio; third, Mrs. Guy Lombardo, New York, time 7:07.

## Boston Batting

### Red Sox

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | AVG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Williams | 283 | 76 | 116 | 21 | 74 | .410 |
| Cronin | 334 | 65 | 110 | 6 | 56 | .329 |
| Foxx | 311 | 66 | 92 | 15 | 68 | .296 |
| Tabor | 325 | 41 | 93 | 13 | 79 | .286 |
| Peacock | 163 | 13 | 46 | 0 | 22 | .282 |
| Finney | 375 | 63 | 103 | 3 | 35 | .275 |
| Di Maggio | 387 | 82 | 105 | 5 | 20 | .271 |
| Pytlak | 222 | 21 | 60 | 1 | 27 | .270 |
| Fox | 95 | 9 | 25 | 0 | 10 | .263 |
| Doerr | 294 | 37 | 77 | 10 | 57 | .262 |
| Newsome | 145 | 16 | 33 | 1 | 11 | .228 |
| Spence | 166 | 18 | 37 | 2 | 23 | .223 |
| Carey | 12 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | .083 |

### Braves

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | AVE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cooney | 305 | 33 | 98 | 0 | 15 | .321 |
| Moore | 272 | 31 | 76 | 4 | 30 | .279 |
| Sisti | 328 | 45 | 90 | 1 | 34 | .274 |
| Waner | 166 | 20 | 45 | 1 | 20 | .271 |
| Rowell | 355 | 38 | 94 | 4 | 37 | .265 |
| West | 321 | 42 | 83 | 8 | 46 | .259 |
| Hassett | 228 | 32 | 59 | 0 | 11 | .259 |
| Roberge | 16 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 5 | .250 |
| Demaree | 50 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 5 | .240 |
| Masi | 126 | 12 | 30 | 2 | 15 | .238 |
| Miller | 369 | 34 | 83 | 5 | 42 | .225 |
| Montgomery | 21 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | .190 |
| Berres | 168 | 12 | 29 | 0 | 12 | .173 |
| Gremp | 34 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 | .088 |

## Campanale Wins

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, Aug. 4 (AP)—Benny Campanale, Providence, R. I., roared over a wet "kite" track here yesterday to win the 50-mile New England championship motorcycle race in 45m. 2.3s.

Campanale almost lapped the second-place man, Bob Hallowell of Yonkers, N. Y., Whitey Westerberg of Springfield, Mass., won the 25-mile novice championship, which was cut short by rain at the end of 11 laps.

## Ted Bishop Is Now Primed For National Amateur Golf

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 4 (AP)—If you want the name of a fellow who may cause a bit of trouble in the national amateur golf championship at Omaha, Neb., late this month, put away for future reference the name of Ted Bishop of Auburndale, Mass.

Bishop, a rangy former professional, won the New England amateur title yesterday, climaxing nearly a week of spectacular golf, by beating Holly Mandly, Jr., of Hartford, Conn., open champion and one of the East's leading stars, 3 and 2.

The match ended on the 34th where Mandly, in the face of Bishop's sub-par shooting, suddenly lost his putting touch.

**Long From Tee**

Bishop, six feet three inches and weighing 176 pounds, is tremendously long from the tee, a superb iron player, and a skillful putter. He is regarded by those familiar with his game as one of the country's ace shotmakers.

The Boston ice cream salesman is expected to qualify for the national amateur easily. Playing in that classic won't be a new experience to him. In 1938 he lost to Johnny Fischer, a former champion, in the opening match, and two years later again was eliminated by Fischer in a second-round test.

Says Bishop: "But it's going to be different should we ever meet again.

**Back in Form**

"I feel I've finally reached the form I had hoped I would after my showing in the Canadian open 10 years ago."

In 1931, fresh from the caddie ranks, Bishop stole the show from the great Walter Hagen when he tied the "Haig," who evenutally won, at the halfway mark in the Canadian event.

Bishop succeeds Leo Martin of Weston, Mass., who was eliminated in his first match last Thursday.

The new titleholder won the hard way, but at the same time was credited with shooting several of the best rounds in the tourney. Twice in preliminary matches he had to come from behind to win.

Such was the picture yesterday. Three down on the 12th in the morning round, in which neither of the finalists showed to advantage, Bishop rallied to even the match on the 18th.

### Like Dad

Lee MacPhail runs the Reading club like his dad runs Brooklyn. So far this season the Reading club has had 11 outfielders.

That reprieve apparently was what he needed even though Mandly bagged a birdie on the 21st with a 10-foot chip. Bishop nullified this two holes later, also with birdie, and went on to snare the lead for the first time on the 27th, an advantage he never relinquished.

Bishop reached the turn in 33, one under Mandly's par 34. He went two up on the next hole, only to drop the 31st to Mandly, whose iron out of the rough landed five feet from the pin.

The Bay State ace went two up again with a birdie on the next hole, a par 5, which he reached in two. They halved the 33rd and then Mandly lost the match by three-putting the 34th.

## Boston Light Win Earned by Dulong

Overcoming the handicaps of fog, icy water, and strong currents, Melvin Dulong of Winchester yesterday won the 38th annual Boston Light to South Boston swim when he covered the 10-mile distance in 3h. 17m. Dulong, a shipping clerk in Winchester and part-time lifeguard at Woburn, led Johnny Lozier of Norwood to the finish line by nearly one hour. Third was Bill Hanley of South Boston, winner four years ago, and fourth was Mike Rynne of Lowell. These were the only ones to finish, the other five starters being forced out of the water by the cold.

## Pitchers Recalled

DETROIT (AP)—The Detroit Tigers have announced the recall of pitchers Harold Manders and Leslie Mueller and shortstop Murray Franklin to strengthen the club when it returns to Briggs Stadium Saturday for a long home stand.

Murray Patrick, ice hockey star, probably will be in Uncle Sam's Army before the skating season arrives.

## College Rule Might Hamper War Athletes

There is every good reason to believe that the long-sought stabilization of eligibility rules in college athletics is about to crash—at least the stabilizing is about to flutter flaglike in the pressure winds of the times.

The present war has invited drastic changes in the mode of living for many, many peoples, and rules and regulations of tradition are bending to new trends of thought and action.

**Athletes in Service**

With hundreds of college athletes engaging in wartime activities and exchanging athletic uniforms for service uniforms, the college eligibility rules appear pretty small and insignificant by comparison.

Sooner or later many of these boys will wish to return to college and perhaps will hanker to don athletic uniforms again. And there are going to be legitimate existing situations in which the present eligibility rules are going to create unhappy disturbances.

**No Emergency Yet**

While it is true that no such emergency has as yet occurred, there easily might be and colleges could do worse than consider possibilities at this early period and extend a hand of encouragement even now. Experiences are available from the last war and many uncomfortable obstables encountered then could be hurdled well in advance now.

Some of these present-day athletes entering service from one institution might, during their course of service, find themselves adapted to other lines of study than offered by the institution of learning they left to enter service. Supposing they had played a year or two of football, track, or some other sport, but by following their new line of interest had to move to a more suitable institution, would the present day staid old transfer rules keep them from engaging in the sport they left to enter service?

It is a possibility and the answer should be ready.

## Pikes Peak Hill Climb Attracts More Interest

More interest in the 1941 Labor Day Pikes Peak Auto Races is being shown by the racers than in many years. All indications point to the most thrilling Pikes Peak Auto Race ever held, and a record-breaking attendance is expected at Colorado Springs, Colo.

There will be about 20 entries, including Louis Unser, present record holder, and the famous Hammond brothers—James V. and George—who will drive cars for Walter Woestman. The well-known auto racers, Joe Thorn and Red Shaefer, are entered, and two French racers, Rene Begue and Jean Travoux.

Ab Jenkins, famous speed king mayor of Salt Lake City, will bring his high-powered Mormon Meteor for a trial run up the Peak. This is the racer built for the Salt Flats of Utah.

Prize money this year is increased. One thousand dollars will be given by the Pikes Peak Hill Climb Association as first prize which, combined with the side money, makes the first prize of approximately $3,000. There will also be cash prizes for second and third places.

Winners of the Stock Car Race will also be awarded attractive cash prizes.

The race course to the 14,110-foot summit of the Peak is about 12½ miles. The record time, made by Louis Unser in 1939, is 15:39, an average speed of approximately 56 m.p.h. Speeds of 60 to 80 miles are attained over "the flats," as the first few miles are called by race drivers. To watch these kings of the speedway zoom around hairpin curves at a breath-taking pace is one of the most exciting and dramatic spectacles on earth.

Spectators may view the race from many vantage points on this historic old mountain.

## Long Iron Tip

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Byron Nelson, former PGA champion whose fellow players voted him the outstanding long-iron player, says:

"Many players feel the lack of loft in the club and this makes them try to lift the ball, hitting it with the right hand.

"I hit down into it like a mashie shot. Try playing such shots like a spoon, with the balance on the left heel."

## Baseball's Big Six

*By the Associated Press*

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

| Player, Club | G | AB | R | H | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Williams, Red Sox | 87 | 283 | 86 | 116 | .410 |
| Travis, Senators | 93 | 373 | 63 | 141 | .378 |
| Di Maggio, Yankees | 103 | 410 | 97 | 153 | .373 |
| Reiser, Dodgers | 88 | 341 | 73 | 116 | .340 |
| Hopp, Cardinals | 82 | 240 | 57 | 81 | .338 |
| Etten, Phillies | 95 | 341 | 50 | 112 | .329 |

Home Runs

| American League | | National League | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Keller, Yankees | 27 | Ott, Giants | 19 |
| Di Maggio, Yanks | 25 | Nicholson, Cubs | 19 |
| Williams, Red Sox | 21 | Camilli, Dodgers | 19 |
| Henrich, Yankees | 21 | | |

Runs Batted In

| American League | | National League | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Keller, Yankees | 95 | Mize, Cardinals | 81 |
| Di Maggio, Yanks | 94 | Nicholson, Cubs | 76 |
| Tabor, Red Sox | 79 | Slaughter, Cards | 71 |

## Durocher Fined

CHICAGO (AP)—Manager Leo Durocher of the Brooklyn Dodgers said that League President Ford Frick had fined him $50 for his run-in with Umpire Tom Dunn during Saturday's Dodger-Cub game.

## Mackmen Surprise Club Of League Through July

By Ed Rumill
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

As a warm-up for their attractive midweek series with the New York Yankees, the Red Sox today took on the Philadelphia Athletics. But it was like toying with a wildcat before meeting a lion. The Mackmen, with a nine and four record against the West, have moved into the first division of the American League and may be just as tough for Joe Cronin as the Yanks, who have made a farce out of this 1941 pennant race.

Back in April the baseball critics were not sure whether the Yanks, Indians or Red Sox would set the pace. They were divided between the Cardinals and Dodgers in the National League. But they all agreed on one point—that the two Philadelphia clubs would finish last.

**A's Not Obliging**

However, it is now apparent that the boys were only half right. The Phillies already are in, but the A's are not so obliging. They not only are keeping up with the highly-regarded White Sox, but they are in a position to challenge the unpredictable Red Sox. A mere 2½ games separated Cronin from the Mackmen early today, a precarious margin when one remembers the approaching three contests with the powerful Yankees.

The Athletics are as surprising to Connie Mack, their capable leader, as they are to the rest of the league. In the spring he called his pitching pitiful and saw no escape from a disappointing campaign. But during July his rookie hurling was the best in the circuit. Lester McCrabb, Phil Marchildon, Luman Harris and Tom Ferrick—all freshmen—are getting regular starts. Bill Beckman, Jack Knott, Johnny Babich and Bumb Hadley round out the staff. If Babich could have equalled his '40 total of 14 victories, there is no telling where the A's would be.

**Cobb's Protege**

In Dick Siebert and Sam Chapman, the Mackmen own two of the most improved ball players in the league. Siebert, the first baseman, was sixth among the regular hitters at last reports and Chapman was ninth. Sam is Ty Cobb's protege. Ty coached him on batting while the boy was outfielding at the University of California. A year ago as a rookie he was a bit bewildered by a curve ball, but you would never know it now.

The A's close their Fenway Park series tomorrow with a single game. They make one more appearance here this season, later in the month.

**Lose Ground**

At one point during the stand against the West, the Red Sox were within three games of the second-place Indians. But having recently dropped two out of three to the Browns and another pair to the Tigers, Joe Cronin this morning was six full engagements away from the runner-up spot. His record in the western series was five won and six lost.

The Braves showed signs of a new awakening by holding the Cincinnati Reds to 15 hits and a lone run in 27 innings over the week end. Tom Earley turned in a seven-hit, 6-1, job on Saturday; and Jim Tobin had a five-hit, 5-0 effort, and Johnny Hutchings a three-hit, 3-0, triumph on Sunday. The losing Cincy pitchers were Paul Derringer, Bucky Walters and Elmer Riddle. Enough said.

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Shorts . . . Nick Newsome, batted out by the Tigers yesterday, will come back against the Yankees Wednesday or Thursday. . . . Charley Wagner pitched 3½ innings of hitless relief ball in the Detroit final. . . . Lou Finney's hitting streak was stopped at 15 games by Hal Newhouser and Al Benton. . . . Pete Fox, playing right field, hit a single, double and triple, and stole a base. . . . The Braves, idle today, play at Philadelphia tomorrow afternoon and Wednesday evening.

## Eastern Final Tomorrow In Marblehead Race Week

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 4—With yesterday's layoff affording most of the senior members of Marblehead Race Week an opportunity to catch a respite after Saturday's gruelling grind of doldrum doggedness, today found the fleet settling down to the business of point collecting as the second day's sailing under the colors of the Eastern Yacht Club get under way.

Tomorrow, the third and concluding race of the Eastern Yacht Club is on deck, while Wednesday, Boston Yacht Club takes the tiller for a one day tack.

But what most interested the hundreds of yachtsmen gathered at this rock-ledged port this morning was would there be any wind in the battle of sails? Saturday's opening day encounter found the starting fleet of 346 craft dozing lazily on the spotless, rolling carpet of Marblehead's racing panorama. There was hardly a breath of air to be consumed.

However, yesterday's conditions for Pleon and Boston Yacht Club day were slightly improved. And that's why the yachtsmen here were a bit flushed this morning in expectation of a spanky, weather rail breeze.

**Loring Second**

Both Saturday's and yesterday's fleets were disappointing in number. A year ago the Eastern Yacht Club opener attracted 415 craft, which made Saturday's flotilla of 346 a decided drop. Yesterday the Pleon Yacht Club handled 193 sail, 14 less than a year ago, while the Boston Yacht Club ocean race to Boston Lightship brought out 32 of the big stickers.

Caleb Loring pulled a surprising second to Eben Young's veteran speedster, Nahma, in corrected time for the triangle Boston event. Nahma was the first to finish, and after giving time to a majority of the cruisers, still had a five minute margin on Loring's Pompano, one of the leading members of the International One Designs at the 'Head.

The absence of the Thirty Square Meters, Eight Meters and Q's was felt among the yachts designed to rule in this Boston run. In Division one, for yachts of cruising type under 40 feet overall, George Stevens' Janet won on corrected time over Valiant owned by T. Q. Costello.

**75th Anniversary**

While Boston Yacht Club celebrated its 75th anniversary year yesterday, the oldest junior yachting organization in the world took charge of the smaller boat racing. Pleon's annual race week junior regatta found the fleet dwindling as a result of a fog-driven shower prior to the start of the races.

The M-B Class saw National Junior champion, Bobby Coulson, dropping to third as 17-year old Susan Loring helmed the family Nabob to first. James Keenan sailed his Navigo to second.

Munroe Hale copped the Star Class silverware with his Eclipse. One of the feature wins of the day was scored by former Winabout champion, Jerry Boston, at the tiller of Pelican in the Indians. Boston had a four-minute margin over Elliot Patten in Manitou. Ken Glazebrook sailed Blue Cloud to third.

**Youngest Champion**

Walter Amory and Damfino led a fleet of 13 National One Designs; Blaine Kehoe took the Yankee Dories into camp; John Henshaw piloted Hardalee to a first in the Hustlers and the youngest winner of the day was little 10-year old Marjorie Allen, daughter of Ex-Gov. Frank G. Allen, in the fourth division of the Brutal Beasts.

Favorites all along the line led the classes in Saturday's drifting match. Linc Davis, recent Roosevelt Bowl leader, held three minutes over John S. Lawrence's Moose, 1940 Roosevelt champion in the thirties. The veteran Charles S. Curtis had the lead most of the way, but the shift from the flat southeasterly back to the east dropped Curtis' Ellen into sixth berth.

A grand fleet of 10 Manchester 18-footers made one of the closest races of the matinee, with Carl Gabele's Bad Risk, former Flicker, taking the gun by 46 seconds over Al Whittemore's Peggy, which in turn had one second over Don MacIntosh's Speedy, with Johnny McAleer at the helm.

**Loring First**

Caleb Loring preceded his sterling second of yesterday by taking the International One Design encounter on Saturday. The Triangles were led by the veteran Marblehead Race Week winner, Russell Smith, with Teaser IV. Francis Welch took the M-B opener, as Francis Cummings was second.

But the three numerous fleets provided a busy time, as usual, for the regatta committee. John Dexter's Tecumseh with Harty Sass at the tiller led the Indians, but Tecumseh's victory was a mere 26 seconds over Dean Lewis' Pelican.

**Arms Second**

John Taylor Arms opened his defense of the Star Class Charles Francis Adams trophy with a second to Paul Woodbury's Flamingo. C. Raymond Hunt, originator of the class, had the hull down victory of the day in the National One Designs. It was a 15-minute triumph over the M. I. T. boat, sailed by Jack Wood, augmented by the largest Dollar-Ten turnout (22) of the season.

New England Snipe champion Dick Morrow and Don'l Duck successfully opened his defense; Ed Spiers' Beagle hustled ahead of rival Hustlers; Squantum-port Arthur Ogden's Soami won over the Yankee Dories; and Russell and Eleanor Monaghan's Whip held the right Radio beam.

W. A. D.

## Baseball Games

### Today

**National League**

New York at Brooklyn (night).
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Chicago.
(Only games scheduled).

**American League**

New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston.
(Only games scheduled.)

### Tomorrow

**American League**

Chicago at St. Louis (night).
Detroit at Cleveland (night).
New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston.

**National League**

St. Louis at Chicago.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
(Only games scheduled.)

# Major League Day Filled With Gilt-Edged Performances From Several Moundsmen

## Yankees Defeated Twice By Niggeling and Harris

*By the Associated Press*

On this day this particular story is bound to be about pitching and it could emphasize several kinds, all of them good. It could, for instance, go into detail about Bob Feller's 20th victory; or the double-teaming by Mort Cooper and Lon Warneke that added a half game to the St. Louis Cardinals' lead, or the seven-hit hurling of Brooklyn's Whitlow Wyatt which kept that lead from growing even larger; or the twin shutouts of Cincinnati by Jim Tobin and Johnny Hutchings of the Boston Braves; or the six-hit whitewash Ted Lyons applied to Washington, for his 243rd White Sox triumph.

**Two For Browns**

All were standout performances, but the biggest palm must go to two elbowers who don't come close to Lyons in experience, to Feller in brillance or to Cooper and Warneke for victories won.

They are a pair of right-handers, Johnny Niggeling and Bob Harris, and they labor in the comparative obscurity of the St. Louis Browns—Niggeling, a veteran of 36, who was picked up on waivers from Cincinnati winter before last, and Harris a comparative youngster of 25, tossed in on the Buck Newsom deal two years ago.

Yet they caught the attention of the entire baseball world yesterday by stopping the New York Yankees cold.

Niggeling, in the opener of a double-header, pitched a four-hitter that beat the American League leaders, 6-2, and broke Charley Ruffing's winning streak at nine straight. He not only kept Joe Di Maggio hitless for the first time in 17 contests, but was the first pitcher in 84 games able to keep the great Giuseppe from getting on base.

**Yanks Shut Out**

Then Harris came along with a handsome two-hitter in the nightcap for a 5-0 shutout, the first Yank blanking since May 30. He also held Di Mag without a hit, and completed destruction of another Yankee record—that of not having lost a double-header all season.

Feller's 20th triumph for Cleveland came in the first tilt of a twin bill with the Philadelphia Athletics that drew a record Shibe Park crowd of 40,200. Rapid Robert held the A's to three hits as the Indians won, 6-3. The Tribe missed a chance to pick up two full games on the Yankees by losing the second encounter, 4-3.

Lyons, who didn't walk a man, had 18-hit support from the White Sox in gaining his 9-0 triumph over the Senators.

**Tigers Score**

The Detroit Tigers built up an early lead for Hal Newhouser as he turned back the Boston Red Sox, 6-3.

Cooper, making his first start since June 17, and Warneke, getting his 13th win of the year, combined to hold the Phillies to 11 hits for two 6-1 victories.

The Dodgers, ending their western trip with a four-game winning string, collected 15 hits in beating the Cubs 10-2.

For the Boston Braves it was five-hit pitching by Tobin and a three-hit job by Hutchings that blanked the Cincinnati Reds, 5-0 and 3-0. The New York Giants fell into their losing ways as they bowed to the Pittsburgh Pirates, 5-4 and 10-4, the latter in only six innings because of the Pennsylvania Sunday curfew.

## Yesterday's Stars

*By the Associated Press*

**John Niggeling and Bob Harris, Browns**—Combined for two victories over Yankees, Niggeling on four-hitter and Harris on two-hit, 5-0 shutout.

**Whitlow Wyatt, Dodgers** — Hurled seven-hit ball and clouted homer and single in whipping Cubs.

**Bob Feller, Indians, and Wally Moses, Athletics**—Feller pitched three-hit ball for 20th victory; Moses scored winning run in nightcap after opening ninth inning with double.

**Jim Tobin and John Hutchings, Braves**—Tobin held Reds to five hits and Hutchings stopped them with three as each pitched shutout.

**Billy Sullivan, Tigers**—His three hits led 11-hit attack against Red Sox.

**Mort Cooper and Lon Warneke, Cardinals**—Set down Phillies with total of 11 hits in two games.

**Ted Lyons, White Sox**—Gave six hits, didn't walk a man and fanned five in shutting out Senators.

**Lloyd Dietz and Bob Klinger, Pirates**—Dietz allowed only two hits in 8⅓ inning relief role for 5-4 opening win over Giants; Klinger's tight relief pitching won nightcap.

## National League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 65 | 35 | .650 | |
| Brooklyn | 63 | 36 | .636 | 1½ |
| Pittsburgh | 53 | 43 | .552 | 10 |
| Cincinnati | 53 | 45 | .541 | 11 |
| New York | 46 | 48 | .489 | 16 |
| Chicago | 44 | 55 | .444 | 20½ |
| Boston | 41 | 57 | .418 | 23 |
| Philadelphia | 26 | 72 | .265 | 38 |

**Results Aug. 2**

**New York 2, Pittsburgh 0 (10 inns).**
**Brooklyn 9, Chicago 6.**
**Boston 6, Cincinnati 1.**

**Results Aug. 3**

**Boston 5, Cincinnati 0.**
**Boston 3, Cincinnati 0.**
**Brooklyn 10, Chicago 2.**
**St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 1.**
**St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 1.**
**Pittsburgh 5, New York 4.**
**Pittsburgh 10, New York 4 (6 inns).**

## Miss Walsh Clips Record

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4 (AP)—Stella Walsh, Cleveland's contribution to women's track and field champions, clipped two-fifths of a second off the world record for the 75-yard dash Saturday in an A.A.U. track meet here which featured the 43rd revival of the Western Pennsylvania Scottish Clan outing.

Miss Walsh blazed a new record of 9s. to top the mark held by Anna Yates of St. Joseph, Mo.

## Crisler to Serve On the All-Stars Coaching Staff

CHICAGO (AP) — Herbert O. (Fritz) Crisler, Michigan head coach and athletic director, has agreed to serve on the coaching staff of the All-Stars who meet the Chicago Bears in Soldier Field Aug. 28.

Four coaches have now accepted appointment to the staff and a fifth, an Eastern coach, will be named soon. Then a head coach will be selected from among the five mentors.

Crisler joins Lynn Waldorf of Northwestern, Homer Norton of Texas Aggies and Orin (Babe) Hollinbery of Washington State on the staff.

The All-Stars, a squad of 70 players selected in a national poll, report to the coaches Aug. 10 at Northwestern University. The Bears, pro champions, begin drilling the same day at Delafield, Wis.

## Snead to Seek Third Title In Canadian Open

TORONTO, Aug. 4 (AP)—Slammin' Sammy Snead goes after his third Canadian open golf championship this week.

He heads a growing field of 94, including 22 American professionals, who will compete over the Lambton Golf and Country Club layout Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The Royal Canadian Golfing Association said additional entries were expected.

Snead won the title first in 1938 and wound up on top again last year. Among those he'll have to whip if he wants to grab it again are Jug McSpaden, the Winchester (Mass.) pro who won in '39 and was runner-up a year ago; Ralph Guldahl, two-time winner of the title; Johnny Bulla of Chicago, Dutch Harrison of Little Rock, Ky Laffoon, Ray Mangrum, Horton Smith, Gene Sarazen, and Bobby Cruickshank. B. L. Anderson, Secretary of the Association, said Guldahl was not on the original entry list but that his entry was received late.

The title is worth $1,000 to the winner. Some $3,000 other cash prizes are awarded.

## Exhibition Golf

WESTFIELD, N. J., Aug. 4 (AP)—Jimmy Thomson, Chicopee Falls, Mass., and Horton Smith, Pinehurst, N. C., defeated Johnny Farrell, of Springfield, and Paul Runyon, White Plains, N. Y., in an exhibition match Saturday at the Echo Lake Country Club for the benefit of the British War Relief and the American Red Cross.

The Thomson-Smith combination had a best ball score of 32-35—67. Farrell and Runyan carded 36-36—72, even par.

Thomson was low man in the foursome, with a 33-36—69. The other individual scores were, Smith 33-37—70; Runyan 37-36—73, and Farrell 38-38—76.

In match play, Smith and Thomson finished five up on their opponents.

## Player Acquired

CINCINNATI (AP)—Eddie Lukon, 20-year-old right fielder of the Knoxville Southern Association Club, has been acquired by the Cincinnati Reds, General Manager Warren C. Giles announced.

Giles said Lukon, who has hit 23 homers and is batting .326, will report to the Reds in a cash deal providing that another player be sent to Knoxville before next March 1.

## No Decision on Phelps

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (AP) — The case of Babe Phelps, Brooklyn catcher who left the club June 12, came up before Commissioner Landis Saturday but no decision was handed down.

Phelps, Manager Leo Durocher and John McDonald, the club's road secretary, appeared before the commissioner. Club officials believe Landis will put Phelps on the voluntary retired list, a decision which would enable the Dodgers to take on another active player. Since leaving the club, Phelps has been drawing full pay.

## Easy Winner

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 4 (AP)—The National A. A. U. platform diving tournament here yesterday was a cinch for Don Gordon of Des Moines. He was the only entry and officials awarded him the championship.

## *Siebert Is Socking* —By Pap'

AP Features

Connie Mack is satisfied that his hope of another pennant before retiring is beginning to take form. Not this season, and maybe not even in 1942, but his Athletics are shaping up for him and, well—one of these days.

A couple of seasons back folks were feeling sorry for the dean of baseball managers. His teams appeared hopelessly mired in the cellar of the American League. Patiently, Connie Mack went about his chores, experimenting with this youngster and that. Even before anyone else realized what was happening, Mack was satisfied that he was making progress. Today there is little need for anyone to feel sorry for the Athletics, or Connie Mack.

There is no one in baseball who appreciates Connie Mack on the ball field more than does Jimmy Dykes, one of Mack's "boys." Dykes, a smart manager, is one of the very best developed by Mack. It may be coincidence, or it may be a deliberate Mack gesture to impress Dykes with the fact that he still has much to learn about baseball—but it is a fact that the White Sox simply cannot make much headway against the Athletics.

There is a warm bond of friendship between Mack and his "boys," the long line of stars who have toiled under him. His office walls are covered with pictures of famous Athletics of the past. Yet he seldom talks about them or of his past triumphs. His thoughts are directed to the future, to the lads who make up his current team. His enthusiasm for the game has not waned with the years. If anything, it has increased.

The experience Mack has acquired in his long association with baseball he uses only to interpret the game as it is played today. He is among the first to accept improvements, often the first to suggest them. And one of these days the Athletics will again be in the thick of the pennant fight.

## Minor Leagues

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Aug. 3**

**International League**

Newark 4-3, Buffalo 1-5.
Jersey City 4-2, Montreal 3-3 (1st game 10 innings).
Toronto 9-0, Rochester 1-4.
Syracuse 8-2, Baltimore 7-0.

**American Association**

Toledo 3-2, Louisville 1-1.
Columbus 5-4, Indianapolis 1-3.
St. Paul 4-7, Milwaukee 3-4.
Kansas City 9-6, Minneapolis 7-2.

**Pacific Coast League**

Oakland 2-2, Portland 1-5.
Hollywood 3-4, Seattle 0-6.
San Diego 6-1, Los Angeles 5-2 (11 and 12 innings).
Sacramento 4-0, San Francisco 3-3 (1st, 10 innings).

**Texas League**

Houston 5-2, San Antonio 2-3.
Tulsa 1-10, Dallas 2-0.
Shreveport 2-3, Beaumont 0-2.
Fort Worth 1-4, Oklahoma City 0-2.

**Southern Association**

Chattanooga 5-10, Atlanta 0-1.
Birmingham 13-5, New Orleans 3-6.
Memphis 6-2, Little Rock 3-1.
Knoxville 4-1, Nashville 0-3.

**Eastern League**

Albany 6, Wilkes-Barre 5 (10 innings).
Elmira 16, Springfield 4.
Binghamton 8-1, Scranton 3-0.
Williamsport 3, Hartford 2.

## Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including Sunday games:

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wilkes-Barre | 62 | 39 | .614 |
| Williamsport | 59 | 39 | .602 |
| Elmira | 58 | 46 | .558 |
| Scranton | 52 | 51 | .505 |
| Binghamton | 50 | 53 | .485 |
| Albany | 47 | 57 | .452 |
| Springfield | 41 | 58 | .414 |
| Hartford | 35 | 61 | .365 |

## Texas League

DALLAS, Aug. 4 (AP)—Texas League standings:

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Houston | 77 | 30 | .720 |
| Tulsa | 58 | 51 | .523 |
| Dallas | 59 | 56 | .513 |
| Shreveport | 56 | 55 | .505 |
| Fort Worth | 56 | 58 | .491 |
| Oklahoma City | 49 | 64 | .434 |
| Beaumont | 48 | 65 | .425 |
| San Antonio | 46 | 70 | .397 |

## Bobby Riggs Reaches Top Of Game in Beating Kovacs

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—At noon Saturday Frank Kovacs would have told you he was the best tennis player in the world today, and meant it. But to show what a difference a few hours can make, by 6 p. m. the proper and authorized quotation was:

"Bobby Riggs is the best tennis player in the world today. He's a champion, all right."

This abrupt about-face was caused by the 6—2, 6—2, 6—3 triumph Riggs scored over the lanky Californian in the 51st Meadow Club invitation tournament's final match. Thereby Riggs won Kovac's wholesome respect.

**Outdid Kovacs**

"A couple of days ago I thought I'd win the national title in a breeze," said Frankie. "But now I'm not so sure. Riggs is better than I thought he was. He outsmarted me, outplayed me, outfought me and outdid me at everything."

Nor was the Riggs victory as much of a defensive creation as usual. His drop shots had Kovacs muttering to himself all afternoon, and the Riggs service delivered seven aces. Bobby's service was broken only once, compared to seven breaks against Kovacs.

Riggs, cornered after the match, was a bundle of smiles.

"I was at the top of my game. I knew that if I let him get away from me once, those big shots of his would blast me off the court," he said. "If I play half as well the rest of the summer, I'll be satisfied. I don't know what got into me today, but I hope it stays."

Bitsy Grant went so far as to say he thought the Riggs of Saturday could beat Don Budge.

"I didn't think so much of Don anyway," said the Atlanta atom. "He just stood there and slugged. No finesse, no subtlety. Riggs may not have the power strokes, but he's a lot more clever any day. Nobody will beat him this year."

**Covered Court Well**

Riggs may not have known what had got into him, but from the sidelines it seemed like a sixth sense that invariably guided him to where Kovacs was going to hit his shots. For little more than an hour Kovacs crashed all sorts of drives to all sorts of places, and invariably Riggs was there to retort.

He couldn't have done better if he had blueprinted the match in advance.

Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., and Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, Fla., captured the doubles honors. They defeated Sidney B. Wood, Jr., of Southampton, and Ladislav Hecht of New York, former Czech Davis Cup star, in the final round, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3.

In the mixed doubles final, Nancy Van Vleck of Southampton and Ted Olewine of Los Angeles defeated Dorothy Spafard Danzig of Roslyn, N. Y., and Arthur Marx of Hollywood, 6—2, 8—6.

## Major Leaders

*By the Associated Press*

**American League**

BATTING—Williams, Boston, .410; Travis, Washington, .378.
RUNS—Di Maggio, New York, 97; Rolfe, New York, 88.
HITS—Di Maggio, New York, 153; Travis, Washington, 141.
DOUBLES—Di Maggio, New York, 33; Judnich, St. Louis, 31.
TRIPLES—Keltner, Cleveland, 11; Travis, Washington, 10.
HOME RUNS—Keller, New York, 27; Di Maggio, New York, 25.
STOLEN BASES—Case, Washington, 17; Kreevich, Chicago, 13.
RUNS BATTED IN—Keller, New York, 95; Di Maggio, New York, 94.
PITCHING—Feller, Cleveland, 20—6; Gomez, New York, 10—3.

**National League**

BATTING—Reiser, Brooklyn, .340; Hopp, St. Louis, .338.
RUNS—Moore, St. Louis, 76; Hack, Chicago, 75.
HITS—Slaughter, St. Louis, 125; Moore, St. Louis, 123.
RUNS BATTED IN— Mize, St. Louis, 81; Nicholson, Chicago, 76.
DOUBLES—Reiser, Brooklyn, 31; Dallessandro, Chicago, 30.
TRIPLES—Slaughter, St. Louis, 9; six players tied with 7.
HOME RUNS—Camilli, Brooklyn; Ott, New York, and Nicholson, Chicago, 19.
STOLEN BASES—Frey, Cincinnati, 13; Handley, Pittsburgh, 12.
PITCHING—Riddle, Cincinnati, 11—2; White, St. Louis, 12—3.

## Pacific Coast League

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4 (AP)—Official Pacific Coast League standing, including Sunday's games:

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sacramento | 78 | 45 | .634 |
| San Diego | 68 | 54 | .557 |
| Seattle | 66 | 53 | .555 |
| Hollywood | 59 | 58 | .504 |
| Oakland | 56 | 64 | .467 |
| Los Angeles | 54 | 65 | .454 |
| San Francisco | 54 | 68 | .443 |
| Portland | 46 | 74 | .383 |

## Southern Association

ATLANTA, Aug. 4 (AP)—Official South Association standings, including Sunday's games:

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 79 | 35 | .693 |
| Nashville | 60 | 49 | .550 |
| New Orleans | 58 | 58 | .500 |
| Chattanooga | 55 | 57 | .491 |
| Birmingham | 52 | 61 | .460 |
| Knoxville | 50 | 62 | .446 |
| Memphis | 48 | 63 | .432 |
| Little Rock | 45 | 62 | .421 |

## Zeke Bonura Happy in Army

CAMP SHELBY, Miss., Aug. 4 (AP)—Big Zeke Bonura, who spent an eight-year major league baseball career in a vain search for happiness, has found peace and contentment in Uncle Sam's army.

"I've never been more at home than I am here," declared the bronzed and grinning selectee. "I'm in fine condition and I'll be ready for the big leagues again if and when I get out—but I like it so much I'm not sure I want to get out."

All of this was strange talk from the fellow whose public statements usually have been in this vein: "I just want a chance to show them."

**Has Baseball Team**

Zeke is assistant athletic director of the reception center and supervises 200 men attached to the center in baseball, softball and other games. He says his baseball team has not lost a game. It plays teams from other units here and from the various camps in Louisiana.

He superintended the laying out of a new ball field and it was dedicated in big-league style, with a Colonel throwing the first ball to a Major, and a speech by the Colonel praising Zeke for the spirit he had instilled into the men.

**Up and Down**

The big cabbage and banana man has had his moments of happiness before, of course. He was elated last spring when the Chicago Cubs bought him at a time nobody else seemed to want him. But he was incredulously sad when they sold him to Minneapolis.

He regained his good humor when he was leading the American Association in hitting, and it appeared the New York Yankees were about to dicker for his services. But Uncle Sam claimed him instead.

"I know Uncle Sam won't trade me," beamed Private Bonura. "And the officers treat me swell."

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Ralph Guldahl wins Milwaukee open golf tourney with 72-hole score of 268, two lower than Ed Oliver.

**Five Years Ago**

Jesse Owens wins the second of his three Olympic titles, broad-jumping 26ft. 5½in. for new Olympic record; Glenn Hardin takes 400-meter hurdles in 52.4.

## American League

| | W | L | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 69 | 32 | .682 | |
| Cleveland | 57 | 43 | .570 | 11½ |
| Boston | 50 | 48 | .510 | 17½ |
| Philadelphia | 48 | 51 | .485 | 20 |
| Chicago | 49 | 52 | .485 | 20 |
| Detroit | 47 | 55 | .461 | 22½ |
| St. Louis | 40 | 59 | .404 | 27 |
| Washington | 38 | 58 | .396 | 28½ |

**Results Aug. 3**

**Chicago 3, Washington 1.**
**New York 2, St. Louis 0.**
**Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 2.**
**Detroit 6, Boston 5.**

**Results Aug. 4**

**Detroit 6, Boston 3.**
**Chicago 9, Washington 0.**
**Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 3.**
**Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 3.**
**St. Louis 6, New York 2.**
**St. Louis 5, New York 0.**

## Detroit Signs Grid Rookies

DETROIT (AP)—The Detroit Lions of the National Professional Football League has announced the signing of two rookies, Halfback Ned Mathews of U. C. L. A. and End Jack Mattiford of Marshall College, along with veteran John Wiethe and Clem Crabtree. Wiethe, a guard, and Crabtree, a 245-pound tackle, are ranked as the bulwarks of the forward wall Coach Bill Edwards will assemble. Mathews was rated as a strong defense back, while Mattiford earned his gridiron reputation as a place kicker.

## Craig Wood Defeats Ghezzi For Unofficial World Title

GIRARD, Ohio, Aug. 4 (AP)—Craig Wood today reigned over the world of golf as a climax to one of the greatest combacks in the history of the game.

Winner of the national open and Masters' tournaments but eliminated in the P. G. A. classic as he sought to win a "triple," the blond veteran took the shortest detour to his goal.

Shooting nine under par, he walloped Vic Ghezzi, the pro king, in a special 72-hole match for the unofficial world championship. Besides the mythical title, the 5-and-4 victory gave Wood $2,500.

The Mamaroneck, N. Y., star left Ghezzi and the week end gallery gasping with an opening 63 and his resultant seven-hole lead stood virtually undented to the end. The sizzling round shattered the Mahoning Country Club's 12-year record of 64, set by home pro Tom Rakiets, and bet par by seven strokes.

**Shots Stray**

From that point on it was merely a question of how much magic Ghezzi's putter held. But the Deal, N. J., sharpshooter never got under way, either on the greens or with his famed short game, and ended with 116 putts, or 13 strokes more than his foe. Several times Craig's tee shots, consistently longer, started to stray but he always recovered near the pin, once having six consecutive one-putt holes.

The match ended on the 68th green with Wood dropping a three-footer for a half after Ghezzi's second shot rolled off the carpet.

They played out the 72 holes with the victor carding 63-70-68-70—271 and the Jersey pro 71-69-68-69—277. For the 68, Wood had an eagle, 14 birdies, and 8 bogeys. Ghezzi collected 13 birdies and 10 one-overs.

The loser, 10 years Wood's junior and once his pupil, said "that 63 was too much for me."

**With Mirrors**

"I guess you'd say I won it with mirrors," Wood declared. "Since winning the Open I had been having a lot of troulbe. Watching movies gave me an idea and two nights before the match here I stood in front of a mirror checking my swing. I found I was lifting my hands too much and opening the face of the club."

Craig's next start will be in the $5,000 Rochester, N. Y., Times-Union tournament Aug. 15-17.

Commenting on reports of a match in the wind with Byron Nelson of Toledo, 1940 P. G. A. king and beaten by Ghezzi in this year's final, Wood said:

"Of course I can't play everyone individually, but I would be glad to take a match with Nelson if he wants one."

Wide World

Craig Wood

## Pauline Betz Wins Maidstone

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—Pauline Betz of Winter Park, Fla., ended Hope Knowles' upset string Saturday by defeating the young Philadelphian, 6—2, 6—1, in the final round of the Maidstone Club invitation tennis tournament.

Miss Knowles, who had advanced to the finals with a pair of surprise victories over Virginia Wolfenden and Louise Brough, had neither the experience nor the speed to cope with the national indoor champion's steady forehand.

It was Miss Betz's first Maidstone Club title.

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke of New York and Margaret Osborne of California won the doubles honors by defeating Louise Brough, the national girls' champion from California, and Helen Bernhard of New York, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, in the final.

## Rochester Tars Hold Lead Over Canadian Rivals

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—Rochester Yacht Club tars, Jerry Castle and Bob Cumming, will tote a four-point lead against their Canadian foes when they move on Montreal this coming week end for the concluding half of their home-and-home series for the Eastwood Trophy.

Jerry, son of the sailing master "Rooney" Castle, a standout surprise in the Great Lakes Championships, teamed with Cumming, dinghy graduate who won the recent Lyra six-meter class in Djinn, to whip the Stevenson-Mislap and Schwalb-Maclean combine.

In the two races yesterday morning and afternoon, Castle took first and second to contribute seven points to the American cause. Cumming making it an even dozen with points for second and third. Stevenson, fourth in the Lakes event, took first yesterday morning but ran third back of Cumming in the afternoon final. Score now is RYC 12, Royal St. Lawrence 8.

## Pro Schedule

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—The American Professional Football Association yesterday worked out a tentative 1941 schedule, but announced it would not be made public until the entire loop approves, probably in a week.

Present at the meeting were John De Lucca of the Wilmington (Del.) Club; Charles de Phillips, Paterson, N. J.; Pierce Johnson, Providence, R. I.; Art Leamond, Newark; William Shea, Long Island, and B. Kaplan, Jersey City.

## Baseball Awards

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4 (AP)—Manager Bill McKechnie of the Cincinnati Reds and first baseman Frank McCormick were honored at the start of yesterday's doubleheader by presentation of awards voted them by the Baseball Writers' Association in a poll sponsored by the Sporting News.

John Cooney, Boston outfielder whose .325 batting average ranks him third in the National League, made the presentations.

## Kimbrough in Movie

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Twentieth Century-Fox said here John Kimbrough, All-America fullback at Texas A. & M. last year, had been signed to star in a Zane Grey picture, "The Lone Star Ranger."

The film will be completed in time for Kimbrough to meet engagements in professional football.

## Jacoby Wins Top Honors In Saranac Lake Regatta

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—The veteran Fred Jacoby, Jr., North Bergen, N. J., easily outdistanced the field yesterday in winning top honors at the Saranac Lake Boat Club's 31st annual outboard regatta.

Jacoby, national pro champion for the past seven years, combined firsts in Classes B and C and seconds in Classes A and F to total 2,369 points, well ahead of his nearest competitor, Vic Scott, Forest Hills, L. I., who compiled 1,450.

Fred Chase, Northampton, Mass., and Don Whitfield, Upper Montclair, N. J., scored 800 each. Chase captured both heats in Class A and Whitfield equalled the performance in the midget class.

## No Hits Again

FORT SMITH, Ark. (AP)—Niel Saulia pitched Fort Smith to a no-hit, no-run win over Topeka in the Western Association, the second time he held this team hitless this season. The score was 1-0.

## Barry Seen As Trojan Grid Coach

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Los Angeles Times said today it had learned from an authoritative source that Justin M. (Sam) Barry had accepted the position of head coach of football at the University of Southern California.

The paper said that all that remained to make his appointment as Coach Howard Jones' successor official was the signature of President Rufus B. von KleinSmid to the contracts, forthcoming within a few days.

Barry had worked with Jones for more than 20 years, 16 of them at U.S.C.

Barry attended Lawrence College, Wis., and the University of Wisconsin. He coached at Madison, Wis., High school and at Knox College in Illinois before going to the University of Iowa in 1922, where he became an assistant to Jones.

Barry has been the Trojan basketball and baseball coach.

## *Eastern Grass Tennis Swings Into High Gear*

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—Having kidded around with scattered early-round matches during the week end, the eastern grass court tennis championships swing into high gear today with the ranking performers getting into action.

Top-seeded Bobby Riggs, whose triumph Saturday in the Meadow Club invitation tournament served notice that he has his eye on the national championship, tangles with John R. Gray of New York in his first round tussle. National titleholder Don McNeill meets Marvin Kent of New York.

The next two on the seeded list, Frankie Kovacs and Frank Parker, take on Dave Johnson of Washington and E. Blair Hawley, respectively.

On the women's side, Pauline Betz, fresh from victory Saturday in the Maidstone invitation, meets D. A. Gillingham of Drexel Hill, Pa., and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke takes on Gerry Mallory of Tenafly, N. J.

Of matches played Saturday and Sunday, the only surprises came yesterday when Wayne Sabin of Reno dropped a set before overcoming Charles Mattmann of Forest Hills, N. Y., 2—6, 6—4, 6—2, and Ed Moylan of Treton, N. J., eliminated Gus Ganzenmueller, former Columbia University captain, 5—7, 7—5, 9—7.

## International League

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Official International League standings:

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 72 | 40 | .613 |
| Buffalo | 67 | 46 | .593 |
| Montreal | 65 | 48 | .575 |
| Rochester | 60 | 50 | .545 |
| Jersey City | 55 | 50 | .524 |
| Syracuse | 51 | 60 | .459 |
| Baltimore | 37 | 68 | .352 |
| Toronto | 34 | 79 | .301 |

## American Association

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (AP)—Official American Association standings:

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Columbus | 63 | 43 | .594 |
| Minneapolis | 63 | 43 | .583 |
| Kansas City | 59 | 48 | .551 |
| Louisville | 61 | 51 | .545 |
| Toledo | 56 | 55 | .505 |
| Indianapolis | 53 | 60 | .469 |
| St. Paul | 49 | 61 | .445 |
| Milwaukee | 35 | 76 | .315 |

Where To Dine

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Miss Dutton's
44-48 Washington Street
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
Open 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
CLOSED SUNDAYS

PEQUOT
Dining Room
• LUNCHEON • TEA • DINNER
Closed Sundays
424 LLOYD AVENUE

CLAYMONT, DEL.
NAAMANS-ON-THE-DELAWARE
Delicious Dinners
For a Treat Bring All the Family. Real Home Cooking in an Old Historic Setting Open All Year
CLAYMONT, DEL.
Chester-Wilmington Pike, Route 13

MANCHESTER, N. H.
Alma's Tea Room
Proprietor—Alma M. Truesdale
Real Home Cooked Food
Attractively Served—Moderately Priced
Intersection Route 3 and Route 28
North of Manchester, N. H.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Special EVERY Day
Tender, Juicy AGED PRIME RIBS OF BEEF and Baked Idaho Potato 35c
WRIGLEY'S
WISCONSIN AT SECOND

**Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays**

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

**Today's sales (est.) 650,000**
**Saturday's sales 363,870**
**1941 volume to date 82,581,269**
**1940 volume to date 134,894,225**

## Stocks Fail To Establish Definite Trend

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Specialized bidding was the rule in today's stock market and many leaders were neglected.

Rails were up at intervals, but steels huddled in the rear ranks from the start. Prices were irregular near the final hour, but variations mostly were in fractions. Dealings were moderately lively at times, with slow intervals frequently. Transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of about 650,000 shares.

Far Eastern tension, stressed by Japan's suspension of direct steamship service to the United States, was seen as a speculative restraint. The German-Russian war news was inspiring and some potential buyers inclined to hold back pending more light on price control legislation and the forthcoming tax bill.

Among stocks ahead occasionally were Great Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio, General Motors, Willys-Overland, Standard Oil (N. J.), Sears Roebuck, Twentieth Century-Fox, Kennecott and North American.

Wavering inclinations were shown by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Smelting, Allied Chemical, du Pont, and Texas Corp.

Electric Bond & Share, Venezuelan Petroleum, and American Light & Traction edged forward in the curb. Declines were posted for American Cyanamid "B" and Cities Service.

### Bond Trading Narrow

Bonds lacked a definite trend today and price changes near the final hour were generally narrow.

Heaviest trading was in the rail group and here a few gains of a point or more were posted.

Improved were Alleghany Corp. 5s of '50, Santa Fe 4s of '95, M-K-T 5s of '62, Republic Steel 4½s, International Telephone 5s, and American & Foreign Power 5s. Erie & Jersey 6s moved up about 2.

Long term treasuries were quoted a shade under Saturday's closing levels in the outside market and turnover was small. Governments in the stock exchange were mixed. Foreign loans were inactive and generally steady. Australian and Belgian groups showed gains running to around a point. Orient Development 6s dipped on minor transfers.

## Wheat Prices Up To Four-Year Peak

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (AP)—Wheat prices soared more than 4 cents a bushel today, May, 1942, futures reaching a four-year peak of almost $1.18. This extended the market's advance for the past two sessions to about 7 cents, reflecting trade buying following disclosure of terms of the price control bill which would prohibit ceilings for form commodities below 110 per cent of parity.

Heavy buying also was stimulated by reports of increasing flour and mill trade activity stimulated by hifher wheat prices. Purchases were made to lift hedges against flour sales, traders said.

At $1.17¾, high for the day, May wheat was 2¾ over the 1941 loan rate, basis Chicago. September wheat reached $1.12½, within 2½ of the rate, but in the spot market No. 2 hard and red wheat, selling up to $1.08¼, were 6¾ below the loan rate.

## Record 1941 Wool Crop Is Forecast

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department forecast the quantity of wool shorn and to be shorn in 1941 would provide a record crop of about 399,941,000 pounds.

This estimate was about 3 per cent larger than the record 1940 crop, and 9 per cent above the 10-year (1930-39) average.

The larger production this year reflected, the Department said, an increased number of sheep shorn or to be shown and of a larger average weight of wool per sheep.

The number of sheep shorn and to be shorn was estimated at 48,900,000 head compared with 48,479,000 head in 1940 and a 10-year average of 46,035,000.

The estimated average weight of wool per sheep was 8.18 pounds, compared with 8 pounds in 1940 and the 10-year average of 7.96 pounds.

## Steel Rate Lower In Current Week

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Steel operations for the current week were estimated by the American Iron & Steel Institute today at 98.3 per cent of capacity, a drop of 1.3 points from last week's national average.

The level compared with 96.8 per cent a month ago and 90.5 per cent at this time last year.

Steel trade sources regarded as a factor in the decline the troublesome shortage of scrap.

### Barge Line Purchase Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Mississippi Valley Barge Line Company to acquire for $1,750,000 all the stock of the Campbell Transportation Company. The Mississippi Valley Barge Line began operations on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in 1930. The Campbell company operates on the Ohio River and its tributaries and on the Mississippi River between Wood River, Ill., and New Orleans.

### English Markets Closed

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—All markets in England were closed today because of the bank holiday. The Winnipeg grain exchange was closed because of a civic holiday.

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53⅝ | 46 | Abbott (1.60a) | 1 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | |
| 51¾ | 44¼ | Acme Steel (4) | 2 | 50⅜ | 50⅛ | 50⅜ | A'g 1 |
| 7¾ | 5⅛ | Adams Exp(.15g) | 6 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | +⅛ |
| 22¾ | 19½ | Adam-Millis(1) | 6 | 23½ | 22⅞ | 23½ | +2 |
| 15⅞ | 12 | Addressog (1) | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | A'g 1 |
| 45 | 33¾ | Air Reduct (1a) | 7 | 43½ | 43¼ | 43¼ | −¾ |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | Air-Way El Ap | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 5 | 3¾ | Alaska Jun (½) | 6 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | −⅛ |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | Alleghany Corp | 23 | [illegible] | ½ | [illegible] | +[illegible] |
| 9¼ | 5½ | Alleg pf xw | 9 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7½ | −¼ |
| 10⅝ | 6¾ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 3 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8¾ | |
| 21½ | 15 | Alleghany pr pf | 4 | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18¾ | A'g 1 |
| 25⅜ | 18¼ | Alleg Lud (1½g) | 2 | 24⅜ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | −¼ |
| 11¼ | 7¾ | Allen Ind (½g) | 2 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | −⅛ |
| 167½ | 144½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 4 | 161½ | 161 | 161 | −2 |
| 11¾ | 10¼ | Allied Kid (1a) | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | Jul 24 |
| 14¾ | 11¾ | Allied M (¾g) | 2 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | −⅜ |
| 8⅛ | 5¼ | Allied Stores | 3 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | −⅛ |
| 84 | 71¾ | Allied Str pf (5) | 1 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | Jul 31 |
| 37 | 25⅜ | Allis-Ch Mfg ½g | 4 | 30 | 29¾ | 29¾ | −¼ |
| 21 | 14½ | Alpha Cem (¾g) | 3 | 21 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | A'g 1 |
| 1¼ | [illegible] | Amal Leath | 4 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 18 | 10 | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Jul 28 |
| 63½ | 44 | Amerada Cp (2) | 3 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | |
| 18⅞ | 14⅜ | Am Ag Ch (.60g) | 6 | 18¼ | 18 | 18 | −¼ |
| 58½ | 40 | Am Airlines (1e) | 12 | 42⅜ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | −½ |
| 9⅛ | 5½ | Am Bk N (.20g) | 5 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | +¼ |
| 8¼ | 5⅛ | Am Bosch | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | −⅛ |
| 39 | 29⅞ | Am Br Sh (.90g) | 1 | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | A'g 1 |
| 3 | 1 | Am Cable & R | 88 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | −⅛ |
| 95¼ | 78½ | Am Can (4) | 1 | 88⅜ | 88⅜ | 88⅜ | +⅛ |
| 185 | 171½ | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 179 | 179 | 179 | Jul 16 |
| 34¾ | 23 | Am Car&Fy(1g) | 24 | 32¼ | 32 | 32⅛ | −⅜ |
| 79¼ | 56 | Am C & F pf (7) | 2 | 77¼ | 77 | 77¼ | +¾ |
| 23⅛ | 18⅛ | Am Ch & C 1.20g | 6 | 21⅛ | 21 | 21 | −¼ |
| 115 | 107 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 108 | 108 | 108 | Jul 30 |
| 121 | 98½ | Am Chicle 4a) | 1 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | A'g 2 |
| 8¾ | 6½ | Am Col'type(.60) | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | Jul 29 |
| 7¾ | 4⅝ | Am Comm Al | 1 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7½ | Jul 31 |
| 19 | 9½ | Am Crys S (¾g) | 6 | 18¾ | 18⅝ | 18¾ | +¼ |
| 1⅞ | 1¼ | Am Encaus Til | 3 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Jul 30 |
| 5 | 3¾ | Am European | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | Jun27 |
| 1⅞ | ½ | Am & For Pow | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 19⅛ | 11⅞ | Am FP $6 pf .90k | 7 | 18½ | 18 | 18¼ | −½ |
| 23¼ | 14¾ | Am FP $7pf 1.05k | 2 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22½ | −¾ |
| 3⅞ | 2⅛ | Am & F P 2 pf | 9 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 38½ | 29 | Am-Haw SS (2g) | 9 | 36 | 36 | 36 | −½ |
| 4⅛ | 2¾ | Am Hide & Lea | 8 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| 32½ | 27 | Am H & L pf (3) | 9 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ | +¾ |
| 51 | 44¼ | Am Home (2.40) | 9 | 51 | 50¾ | 51 | A'g 1 |
| 1⅞ | 1½ | Am Ice | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 24¼ | 20 | Am Ice pf(½e) | 2 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | Jul 29 |
| 4¼ | 3⅛ | Am Internat'l | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | A'g 2 |
| 13¼ | 10⅝ | Am Inv Ill (1) | 5 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | A'g 2 |
| 50 | 48 | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 5 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | A'g 1 |
| 17⅛ | 10¾ | Am Locomotive | 4 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | +¼ |
| 95¼ | 79 | Am Loc pf(3½k) | 5 | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ | −¼ |
| 13¾ | 10¼ | Am M & F (.54g) | 5 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | −⅛ |
| 5⅜ | 2¼ | Am M & Metal | 3 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | −⅛ |
| 20⅜ | 15½ | Am Metal (¾g) | 7 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| 3¼ | 1 | Am Power & Lt | 15 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | |
| 46¾ | 30 | APL $6 pf(4¼k) | 1 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | +½ |
| 39 | 25 | APL $5 pf(3.44k) | 9 | 30⅝ | 30 | 30 | −¼ |
| 7¼ | 6 | Am Rad & S .30g | 23 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 15⅞ | 11⅞ | Am R Mill(1.05g) | 10 | 15¼ | 15 | 15¼ | +⅛ |
| 7 | 4⅝ | Am Saf R (¼g) | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 10¼ | 7⅛ | Am Seating(½g) | 2 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | Jul 31 |
| 45⅝ | 34 | Am Sm&R (1½g | 6 | 43½ | 43⅛ | 43¼ | −1 |
| 154 | 138¾ | Am Sm&R pf(7) | 4 | 151½ | 151½ | 151½ | A'g 1 |
| 54 | 37 | Am Snuff (3a) | 1 | 44 | 44 | 44 | A'g 2 |
| 28½ | 19 | Am Stl Fd(1¼g) | 5 | 25⅜ | 25¼ | 25¼ | |
| 11¼ | 9⅝ | Am Stores (½g) | 1 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 13½ | 10 | Am Stove (.90g) | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Jul 30 |
| 20½ | 13 | Am Sug R (½g) | 4 | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19⅞ | +⅜ |
| 93 | 81 | Am Sugar pf(7) | 3 | 92¾ | 91 | 91 | A'g 2 |
| 19½ | 11¾ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 2 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19½ | +¼ |
| 168¾ | 148½ | Am T & T (9) | 15 | 154½ | 154⅛ | 154⅜ | |
| 73½ | 62 | Am Tobacco (5) | 2 | 71 | 70½ | 71 | +¼ |
| 74½ | 62 | Am Tob B (5) | 4 | 71¾ | 71 | 71½ | +½ |
| 159 | 146¼ | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 155 | 155 | 155 | Jul 31 |
| 7 | 4⅛ | Am Type Fdrs | 3 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | +⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 28½ | Am Viscose ½g | 111 | 29⅛ | 28⅛ | 28¼ | |
| 7¼ | 4 | Am Water Wks | 10 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 99⅛ | 82 | Am WW 1pf (6) | 1 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ | Jul 31 |
| 8⅜ | 5½ | Am Woolen | 4 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | A'g 2 |
| 74¼ | 51 | Am Wool pf (7k) | 1 | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ | +½ |
| 8 | 5 | Am Zinc L & S | 3 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | −¼ |
| 56¾ | 46⅛ | Am Zpr pf(3¾k) | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | A'g 2 |
| 20 | 22⅛ | Anaconda (1½g) | 28 | 29 | 28⅝ | 29 | +⅛ |
| 16 | 11⅛ | Anchor-H (.30g) | 1 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | Jul 30 |
| 12½ | 9 | Andes Cop (½g) | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | Jul 23 |
| 2⅛ | 1 | A P W Paper | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Jul 30 |
| 30½ | 23 | Arch-D M (.85g) | 1 | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | +¼ |
| 111⅝ | 109½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 2 | 111¼ | 111 | 111 | A'g 1 |
| 5½ | 4 | Armour Ill | 11 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 68 | 47½ | Arm Ill pr pf1½g | 2 | 66 | 65½ | 65½ | −1 |
| 70 | 60 | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 70 | 70 | 70 | A'g 2 |
| 34⅜ | 23 | Armstrong 1¼g | 2 | 29 | 29 | 29 | +⅝ |
| 9 | 6⅞ | Arnold C (½g) | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Jul 31 |
| 6¾ | 4¼ | Artloom (⅜g) | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | −½ |
| 10⅛ | 5⅝ | Assd Dry Goods | 2 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | −⅛ |
| 87½ | 79½ | Assd D G 1 pf(6) | 2 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | Jul 22 |
| 100 | 87 | Assd D 2 pf(14k) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Jul 31 |
| 35⅛ | 26 | Associates (2) | 1 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | Jul 30 |
| 31⅝ | 18 | Atch T&SF (1g) | 36 | 30 | 29½ | 29¾ | |
| 70¼ | 60¼ | Atch T&S Fpf(5) | 2 | 64⅝ | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | −¼ |
| 28⅛ | 13½ | Atl Coast Line | 32 | 26½ | 25¾ | 25¾ | −1¼ |
| 31⅜ | 13½ | Atl G&W Indies | 3 | 29½ | 28¾ | 28¾ | A'g 1 |
| 41½ | 16½ | Atl G&W pf 2½g | 2 | 40 | 39 | 39 | −2½ |
| 24¼ | 19½ | Atl Refining (1) | 14 | 22⅝ | 22¼ | 22½ | |
| 110¼ | 107 | Atl Refin pf (4) | 4 | 109½ | 109¼ | 109½ | Jul 31 |
| 7½ | 6⅝ | Atlas Corp (½g) | 6 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | +⅛ |
| 50¼ | 47½ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 1 | 49⅜ | 49⅜ | 49⅜ | Jul 30 |
| 72¼ | 61 | Atlas Pow (1½g) | 2 | 69¼ | 69 | 69 | −¾ |
| 9¼ | 6 | Atlas Tack (.30g) | 3 | 9¼ | 8⅛ | 9⅛ | +⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1⅜ | Austin Nichols | 2 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 5¼ | 2⅝ | Aviation Corp | 89 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3⅝ | |
| | | **B** | | | | | |
| 19 | 12¼ | Bald Loco ct | 6 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | |
| 5⅝ | 3⅛ | Balt & Ohio | 34 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | −¼ |
| 8⅞ | 4⅜ | Balt & Ohio pf | 12 | 8¾ | 8⅜ | 8½ | −¼ |
| 8 | 5 | Bangor & Ar | 2 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | −⅛ |
| 10½ | 7 | Barber As (½e) | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | A'g 2 |
| 9⅞ | 6½ | Barker Br (¼g) | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | −⅛ |
| 10½ | 7⅝ | Barnsdall (.45g) | 8 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | −⅛ |
| 24⅞ | 18¾ | Bath Ir Wks ¾g | 2 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | −⅛ |
| 31⅜ | 25¾ | Bayuk Cig (1½) | 1 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | −⅜ |
| 27⅝ | 22 | Beat Cream (1a) | 3 | 27 | 26⅞ | 27 | A'g 1 |
| 104½ | 103 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | Jul 3 |
| 104½ | 103 | Beat C pf (5) | 1 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | Jul 3 |
| 104 | 104 | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Feb 5 |
| 126 | 108 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | Jul 31 |
| 8½ | 7⅜ | Beld-Hem (.80) | 2 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 40 | 32⅜ | Bendix Av (3g) | 10 | 38½ | 38 | 38¼ | −¼ |
| 20⅞ | 15⅛ | Benef Ind (.85g) | 2 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| 57 | 54½ | Benef Ind pf 2½ | 1 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | Jul 25 |
| 34¾ | 26¾ | Best & Co(1.60a) | 1 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | A'g 1 |
| 89½ | 68⅛ | Beth Steel (4½g) | 15 | 75 | 74¼ | 74½ | −½ |
| 131½ | 121½ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 1 | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ | −⅛ |
| 30 | 23¼ | Bigelow S (3g) | 6 | 30½ | 30 | 30¼ | +⅜ |
| 23 | 16½ | Black & Deck(2) | 1 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | A'g 1 |
| 10¼ | 6⅝ | Blaw-Knox .30g | 1 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| 18⅜ | 13½ | Bliss & L (½g) | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | Jul 25 |
| 18¾ | 12⅜ | Boeing Airplane | 100 | 19 | 18 | 18⅞ | +⅝ |
| 35 | 25½ | Bohn Al&Br (1g) | 1 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | +⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 17⅜ | Bond Strs (1.60) | 1 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | −½ |
| 20⅛ | 18⅝ | Borden Co (.90g) | 6 | 20 | 19⅞ | 20 | |
| 20⅜ | 16 | Borg-Warn .80g | 4 | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19⅞ | +¼ |
| 3¼ | ⅞ | Boston & Maine | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 39⅝ | 30 | Bower Roll B(3) | 2 | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | A'g 2 |
| 4⅝ | 3¼ | Brew Corp (.20g) | 3 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | Jul 30 |
| 12⅜ | 8¾ | Bridgeport (½g) | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | +⅛ |
| 25⅜ | 18⅛ | Briggs Mfg (1g) | 8 | 19½ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | −⅜ |
| 41 | 30 | Briggs & S(1½g) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | +1 |
| 44½ | 38 | Bristol-M (2.40) | 1 | 42 | 42 | 42 | Jul 24 |
| 2½ | 2⅛ | Bkly & Q Trans | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | Jul 30 |
| 6⅝ | 5¾ | Bkly-Man Tr | 1 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| 14⅛ | 10 | Bkly Un Gas | 5 | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ | −¼ |
| 33½ | 30 | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | Jul 28 |
| 23½ | 19½ | Bruns-Bal (1g) | 3 | 20¼ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | +⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 9 | Bucyrus-E (.40g) | 1 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | −⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3½ | Budd Mfg | 9 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | −⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 5½ | Budd Wheel .45g | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | +⅛ |
| 34¼ | 23¼ | Bullard Co (1g) | 1 | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | A'g 1 |
| 33¾ | 27½ | Bullova Wat (2a) | 2 | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | −⅛ |
| 20⅞ | 15¾ | Burling (.95g) | 3 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ | −⅜ |
| 56½ | 49 | Burling pf (2¾) | 6 | 56⅜ | 56 | 56⅜ | Jul 31 |
| 9⅜ | 7⅝ | Burr Add (.45g) | 1 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | −⅛ |
| 3¾ | 2⅛ | Bush Terminal | 2 | 3 | 2¾ | 3 | −⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 4½ | Butler Br (.30g) | 2 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | −⅛ |
| 22½ | 19⅝ | But Bros pf(1½) | 1 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | Jul 30 |
| 4⅜ | 3 | ButteCop&Zinc | 3 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | −⅛ |
| 11¾ | 7½ | Byers (AM) Co | 1 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 12 | 7½ | Byron Jack(½g) | 4 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Jul 30 |
| | | **C** | | | | | |
| 22¾ | 16¾ | Calif Pack (1) | 4 | 22¾ | 22 | 22¾ | +⅝ |
| 53 | 51 | Calif P pf(2½) | 1 | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | A'g 1 |
| 1½ | ¾ | Callahan Z-Lead | 2 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 7¼ | 5½ | Cal & Hecla(½g) | 5 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 14⅞ | 10¼ | Campb Wy(.85g) | 2 | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | A'g 2 |
| 15⅜ | 10⅞ | Canada Dry (.60) | 3 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14 | −⅜ |
| 5¼ | 3⅛ | Canadian Pacific | 13 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| 39⅞ | 34 | Cannon M (1g) | 2 | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | |
| 3⅜ | 2¼ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | −⅛ |
| 30½ | 22 | Carpent Stl 1½g | 1 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | A'g 1 |
| 3½ | 2½ | Car & Gen (.10) | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 81¾ | 43 | Case (JI) Co(3e) | 1 | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ | −⅜ |
| 50⅝ | 40 | Caterpill Tr (2) | 1 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | +½ |
| 29¾ | 18⅞ | Celanese (1g) | 23 | 29¼ | 28½ | 28⅞ | |
| 10⅛ | 7 | Celotex Cp (1a) | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | −⅛ |
| 22¾ | 15½ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 1 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | |
| 3⅛ | 1½ | Cent Foundry | 5 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | A'g 2 |
| 4½ | 1¾ | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | −⅛ |
| 12¼ | 4¼ | Cent Violetta S | 3 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | +⅛ |
| 4 | 2½ | Century Rib M | 6 | 4 | 3¼ | 4 | Jul 28 |
| 34⅞ | 27 | Cerro de Pas(3g) | 1 | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | −⅛ |
| 5⅜ | 2⅞ | Cert-teed Prod | 2 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | +⅛ |
| 21¼ | 15¾ | Chain Belt (¾g) | 2 | 19 | 19 | 19 | Jul 29 |
| 21¾ | 17½ | Cham P&F(¾g) | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | A'g 2 |
| 18 | 12⅛ | Checker Cab | 3 | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13½ | Jul 28 |
| 44⅛ | 34¼ | Ches & Ohio (3) | 8 | 38½ | 38 | 38⅛ | +⅛ |
| 102½ | 93½ | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Jul 31 |
| 3⅞ | 2¼ | Ches Corp | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | A'g 1 |
| 1¾ | ⅝ | Chi & E Ill | 3 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1¾ | +⅛ |
| 5¾ | 1⅜ | Chi & E Ill A | 38 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5½ | +⅜ |

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | [illegible] | Chi Great West | 2 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | −⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 3⅞ | Chi Great W pf | 8 | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | −⅛ |
| 3¼ | 5 | Chi Mail O (¼e) | 2 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 19½ | 9½ | Chi Pneu Tool 1g | 4 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | −⅛ |
| 44½ | 37½ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 2 | 41½ | 40½ | 40½ | Jul 31 |
| 54 | 49 | C P T pr pf(2½) | 1 | 54 | 54 | 54 | Jul 24 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Chi Rock Is & P | 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Jul 31 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | C R I & P 6% pf | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | A'g 1 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | C R I & P 7% pf | 3 | [illegible] | ¼ | [illegible] | |
| 9½ | 8⅛ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | −⅝ |
| 14¼ | 10¾ | Chickasha (¼g) | 2 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | A'g 2 |
| 2⅞ | 1⅛ | Childs Co | 4 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | −⅛ |
| 72⅛ | 55 | Chrysler (3g) | 13 | 57¼ | 56¼ | 56⅞ | +⅛ |
| 10¾ | 8¾ | City I & F (.60g) | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 3½ | 2¼ | City Stores | 2 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | A'g 2 |
| 40½ | 30¼ | Clark Equip 1½g | 1 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | A'g 2 |
| 33¾ | 24½ | Clev Gr Br(.80g) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Jul 30 |
| 40 | 26⅞ | Climax M (1.20) | 2 | 39⅝ | 39½ | 39⅝ | +⅜ |
| 37¾ | 28½ | Cluett P (1¼g) | 3 | 37½ | 37¼ | 37¼ | −¼ |
| 106 | 87 | Coca-Cola (1½g) | 1 | 94 | 94 | 94 | +½ |
| 62½ | 60 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | Jul 17 |
| 14⅝ | 11⅛ | Colgate-P (½a) | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | −⅛ |
| 103½ | 100¾ | Colg-P pf (4¼) | 1 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | Jul 29 |
| 20¼ | 18⅛ | Collins & A 2½g | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | +⅛ |
| 20 | 14 | Col Fuel & I ¾g | 1 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | −⅜ |
| 21¾ | 14¾ | Col Br A (.90g) | 1 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| 21 | 14¾ | Col Br B (.90g) | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | A'g 1 |
| 4⅞ | 2½ | Col G&E (.10g) | 82 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | |
| 92½ | 73 | Col G&E pf A(6) | 1 | 77 | 77 | 77 | −½ |
| 6⅞ | 4¼ | Colum Pict | 7 | 6¼ | 6 | 6⅛ | +⅛ |
| 26¾ | 21¼ | Colum P pf (2¾) | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | A'g 1 |
| 83 | 69⅞ | Colum Carb (4) | 1 | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | −½ |
| 31 | 21¾ | Coml Credit (3) | 5 | 24⅝ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | −⅜ |
| 104 | 99⅜ | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | Jul 28 |
| 37⅞ | 28¼ | Coml Inv Tr (4) | 6 | 31 | 30½ | 30½ | −¾ |
| 110 | 102½ | Com T cv pf(4¼) | 2 | 106 | 106 | 106 | Jul 29 |
| 11⅞ | 8⅜ | Coml Solv (¼g) | 8 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Com'th & South | 142 | [illegible] | ⅜ | ⅜ | −[illegible] |
| 65⅝ | 49 | Com&Sou pf (3) | 1 | 59 | 59 | 59 | |
| 30⅛ | 24¼ | Com Edis (1.80) | 14 | 26½ | 26⅜ | 26½ | |
| 4 | 3 | Conde Nast(¼g) | 5 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | A'g 2 |
| 18½ | 14 | Congoleum (1) | 16 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | −⅛ |
| 36½ | 22½ | Cons Airc (2g) | 40 | 37 | 36⅛ | 36⅞ | +½ |
| 15⅞ | 10½ | Cons Cig (1¾e) | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | +¼ |
| 8⅛ | 5¾ | Cons Cop (½g) | 4 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | |
| 23⅜ | 17¼ | Cons Ed (1.60) | 12 | 19 | 18⅞ | 19 | |
| 107⅞ | 95 | Cons Ed pf (5) | 1 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | A'g 1 |
| 1¼ | ½ | Con Film Ind | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | Jul 29 |
| 11 | 7¼ | Cons F pf (½k) | 1 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | +⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 2¼ | Cons Laundries | 5 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Jul 29 |
| 6½ | 5¼ | Consol Oil (½) | 10 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | −⅛ |
| 3⅛ | ¾ | Con RR Cuba pf | 3 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 7¼ | 2⅞ | Consol'n Coal | 5 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6½ | −½ |
| 30 | 15¼ | Consol'n Coal pf | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Jul 31 |
| 106⅝ | 99 | Con Pow pf(4½) | 1 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | Jul 30 |
| 16½ | 12½ | Container (¾g) | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | A'g 2 |
| 5 | 4⅜ | Cont Bak (new) | 95 | 5⅛ | 4¾ | 5⅛ | +½ |
| 102⅞ | 79 | Cont Bak pf (8) | 8 | 102⅞ | 102¼ | 102½ | +½ |
| 40½ | 31⅝ | Cont Can (1g) | 7 | 37¼ | 36¾ | 37 | +¼ |
| 9⅛ | 6⅝ | Cont Dia F (1) | 1 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | A'g 2 |
| 44¾ | 35¼ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 1 | 44⅜ | 44⅜ | 44⅜ | −¼ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅝ | Cont Motors | 21 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 26¾ | 17⅜ | Cont Oil (¾g) | 14 | 25⅞ | 25⅝ | 25¾ | −⅛ |
| 23½ | 15½ | Cont Steel (½g) | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | Jul 31 |
| 18⅞ | 13 | Cop'weld (.40g) | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | +¼ |
| 56 | 52 | Cop'weld pf(2½) | 1 | 54 | 54 | 54 | Jul 30 |
| 53½ | 42¼ | Corn Prods (3) | 5 | 52¾ | 52¼ | 52¼ | −⅞ |
| 4⅞ | 3¾ | Coty Inc (¼g) | 9 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | A'g 1 |
| ⅞ | ½ | Coty Internat'l | 2 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | A'g 2 |
| 19⅞ | 13 | Crane Co (.80e) | 9 | 17¾ | 17⅛ | 17¾ | |
| 19 | 14⅞ | C of Wheat(1.60) | 2 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | A'g 1 |
| 9 | 4⅜ | Crosley Corp | 1 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | −¼ |
| 27⅝ | 19⅝ | Crown C&S(½g) | 7 | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23¾ | +½ |
| 45½ | 39¾ | Cr C pf xw (2¼) | 1 | 42 | 42 | 42 | A'g 1 |
| 15⅜ | 11⅛ | Crown Zel (¾g) | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | −¼ |
| 47¼ | 35½ | Crucible Steel | 9 | 42¼ | 42 | 42⅛ | −⅛ |
| 98½ | 82 | Crucible pf (5) | 14 | 89 | 89 | 89 | +¼ |
| 8 | 3½ | Cuban-Am Sug | 18 | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | −⅛ |
| 64 | 41⅞ | Cuban-AS pf 5½ | 2 | 64 | 64 | 64 | Jul 31 |
| 16½ | 11½ | Cudahy Pack | 4 | 14 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | −⅛ |
| 25 | 19⅞ | Cuneo Pr (1½) | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | Jul 30 |
| 1⅞ | ⅞ | Curtis Publish | 21 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | |
| 45 | 34¼ | Curtis P pf(¾k) | 2 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | Jul 31 |
| 34¾ | 28 | Curtis P p pf (3) | 4 | 30½ | 30 | 30 | −½ |
| 9¾ | 7¼ | Curtiss-W (½e) | 172 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9½ | +¼ |
| 29½ | 24½ | Curtiss-W A (2) | 9 | 28 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | −⅛ |
| 20 | 15 | Cutler-H (¾g) | 2 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | −¼ |
| | | **D** | | | | | |
| 4¼ | 3 | Davega Str(.30g) | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | Jul 31 |
| 17¾ | 14⅞ | Davega S pf(1¼) | 3 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | Jul 28 |
| 8½ | 6¼ | Davison C (.60g) | 3 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | +⅛ |
| 26¾ | 18⅝ | Deere & Co (½g) | 5 | 25⅞ | 25½ | 25½ | −¼ |
| 29⅞ | 27 | Deere pf (1.40) | 6 | 29⅝ | 29¼ | 29⅝ | Jul 31 |
| 18⅜ | 14⅜ | Deisel W-G (1½) | 6 | 16 | 16 | 16 | A'g 1 |
| 14 | 9 | Del & Hudson | 14 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ | −⅜ |
| 6¾ | 2½ | Del Lack & West | 29 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6½ | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Den&Rio GW pf | 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Jul 24 |
| 23¼ | 19⅞ | Detroit Ed (.45g) | 18 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | |
| 29⅞ | 21½ | Dia-Match(1⅛g) | 2 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 41 | 34¾ | Dia Mat pf (1½) | 2 | 37¾ | 37½ | 37½ | −½ |
| 10⅛ | 6⅞ | Diam T Mot(½g) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | Jul 30 |
| 18¼ | 12⅜ | Dist C-S (h2.22) | 6 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15½ | −½ |
| 86 | 68⅝ | Dist C pf ww (5) | 1 | 71 | 71 | 71 | +1 |
| 9 | 7 | Dix-Vortex (½g) | 8 | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | A'g 1 |
| 23⅛ | 17 | Doehler D C ½g | 5 | 18 | 18 | 18 | A'g 1 |
| 17 | 14¼ | Dome Mines(h2) | 5 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | +⅛ |
| 79¼ | 63½ | Douglas Air (5e) | 6 | 74¾ | 73¾ | 74¾ | +¾ |
| 141¾ | 120 | Dow Chem (3) | 1 | 136 | 136 | 136 | −1½ |
| 23⅛ | 17½ | Dresser Mfg (1g) | 4 | 21 | 20½ | 20½ | −⅜ |
| 6⅜ | 4 | Dunhill Int | 5 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 10¾ | 6½ | Duplan S (.30g) | 3 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | Jul 30 |
| 164¾ | 138 | du Pont deN3½g | 7 | 158⅝ | 158 | 158⅝ | −⅛ |
| 126½ | 120⅞ | du Pont pf (4½) | 2 | 126 | 125¾ | 126 | A'g 1 |
| | | **E** | | | | | |
| 34 | 24 | East Air Lines | 9 | 27½ | 27¼ | 27⅜ | −⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2⅞ | East Roll Mill | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 142 | 120¼ | East Kodak (6) | 2 | 141 | 140⅛ | 140⅛ | −⅜ |
| 36⅞ | 29 | Eaton Mfg (2¼g) | *13 | 34 | 33⅜ | 33½ | −¼ |
| 16⅝ | 14½ | Edis Bros (1.20) | 1 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | Jul 31 |
| ¾ | ⅜ | El & Mus Ind | 5 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | A'g 1 |
| 33⅞ | 25⅛ | Elec A-L (1½g) | 6 | 29⅛ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | −⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 12½ | Elec Boat (.40g) | 6 | 15⅞ | 15¾ | 15⅞ | +¼ |
| 4⅜ | 1½ | El Power & Lt | 4 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | +⅛ |
| 34⅜ | 23½ | El P&L 6pf(.60k) | 2 | 32 | 32 | 32 | A'g 1 |
| 37¼ | 27½ | El P&L 7pf(.70k) | 4 | 35 | 34¾ | 35 | A'g 1 |
| 34⅛ | 28 | El Stor Bat (2) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| 33 | 26⅛ | El Paso NG(2.40) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | A'g 1 |
| 45⅞ | 39½ | Endi-John (3) | 2 | 46¼ | 46 | 46¼ | +⅜ |
| 7 | 3⅛ | Eng Pub Service | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 80¼ | 65 | Eng P S $5 (5) | 1 | 78 | 78 | 78 | Jul 29 |
| 83½ | 70 | EngPS5½pf(5½) | 1 | 83 | 83 | 83 | A'g 2 |
| ½ | [illegible] | Equit Off Bldg | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 1⅞ | ½ | Erie RR | 7 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1¾ | |
| 8 | 7¾ | Erie RR wi | 174 | 9 | 7¾ | 9 | |
| 1¾ | ⅞ | Erie 1 pf | 11 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1¾ | |
| 7⅞ | 7⅛ | Erie RR ct wi | 102 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅜ | |
| 1⅝ | ½ | Erie 2 pf | 10 | 1¾ | 1⅜ | 1¾ | +⅛ |
| 37⅛ | 36⅛ | Erie RR pf A wi | 22 | 37⅛ | 36¼ | 37 | |
| 3⅝ | 2⅞ | Eureka V Clean | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | Jul 31 |
| 8¾ | 5⅝ | Evans Products | 4 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | A'g 2 |
| 30¾ | 23⅛ | Ex-Cell-O(1.30g) | 1 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | A'g 2 |
| ⅝ | [illegible] | Exchange Buffet | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | A'g 1 |
| | | **F** | | | | | |
| 45½ | 34 | Fairb Mor (1½g) | 3 | 40 | 40 | 40 | −½ |
| 24⅞ | 16½ | Fajardo (1g) | 4 | 21⅝ | 21½ | 21½ | |
| 13⅜ | 10 | Fed Lt & Tr (1a) | 2 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | Jul 29 |
| 26¾ | 21½ | Fed M & S (3g) | 1 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | A'g 1 |
| 14⅝ | 10⅞ | Fed Mogul (½g) | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | +⅛ |
| 4¼ | 2¼ | Fed Mot Truck | 3 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| ¾ | ⅜ | Fed Wat Serv A | 2 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 24¾ | 18⅝ | Fed D Str (1.40a) | 3 | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24⅝ | +⅛ |
| 97½ | 90½ | Fed Str pf (4¼) | 1 | 91 | 91 | 91 | Jul 25 |
| 14⅞ | 11½ | Ferro Enam (1) | 1 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | |
| 44 | 34¼ | Fid P F I (1.60a) | 4 | 44¼ | 44 | 44 | |
| 18½ | 15¼ | Firestone (¾g) | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | −¼ |
| 105 | 101¼ | Fire T&R pf (6) | 1 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | A'g 1 |
| 42½ | 31⅞ | First N Str (2½) | 2 | 38⅞ | 38¾ | 38⅞ | +⅝ |
| 16⅛ | 12⅛ | Flintkote (½g) | 11 | 15¼ | 15 | 15⅛ | +⅛ |
| 33⅞ | 26⅝ | Florence St (1g) | 2 | 29 | 29 | 29 | +⅛ |
| 25¼ | 21¾ | Florsheim A (2) | 2 | 22 | 22 | 22 | Jul 25 |
| 7 | 3⅞ | Follansbee Steel | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | −⅛ |
| 31 | 21 | Follansbee Stl pf | 2 | 31 | 30¾ | 30¾ | Jul 28 |
| 32 | 24 | Food Mch(.70g) | 1 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | A'g 1 |
| 20¼ | 13 | Foster Wheeler | 1 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | +¼ |
| 5⅜ | 2⅛ | Francisco Sugar | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | +¼ |
| 23¼ | 21½ | Fruehauf (1.40) | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | A'g 2 |
| 41 | 32½ | Freeport S (2) | 1 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | |
| | | **G** | | | | | |
| 2½ | 1½ | Gabriel Co A | 3 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 2½ | 1¼ | Gair (Robert) | 5 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | |
| 10⅝ | 7½ | Gair pf (1.20) | 8 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅝ | A'g 1 |
| 5¼ | 3¾ | Gar Wood Ind | 4 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 8 | 6 | Gar Wood pf(½) | 1 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | Jul 31 |
| 12½ | 10⅛ | Gaylord C (½a) | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | −1 |
| 53⅞ | 47½ | Gaylord pf (2¾) | 6 | 53⅜ | 53 | 53⅜ | Jul 1 |
| 5½ | 4 | Gen Am I (.15e) | 10 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | Ju' 30 |
| 102⅝ | 101 | Gen A In pf (6) | 1 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | Jun17 |
| 55¾ | 46¾ | Gen Am Tr (1½g | 2 | 53 | 52½ | 52½ | −½ |
| 7¼ | 5⅝ | Gen Bak (.30g) | 1 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 5⅛ | 3¼ | Gen Bronze | 42 | 4¾ | 3⅞ | 4¾ | +⅝ |
| 6⅛ | 3¼ | Gen Cable | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 16⅛ | 10½ | Gen Cable A | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | A'g 2 |
| 96½ | 73½ | Gen Cbl pf(5¼k) | 1 | 90⅞ | 90⅞ | 90⅞ | A'g 2 |
| 20⅝ | 17⅛ | Gen Cigar (1) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | A'g 1 |
| 35⅛ | 28⅛ | Gen Elec (.70g) | 32 | 31⅞ | 31⅝ | 31¾ | −¼ |
| 40 | 33⅝ | Gen Foods (2) | 2 | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | |
| 117 | 112½ | Gen Fds pf (4½) | 1 | 117 | 117 | 117 | Jul 28 |
| [illegible] | ¼ | Gen G & E A | 3 | ½ | ½ | ½ | A'g 1 |
| 86 | 78¼ | Gen Mills (4) | 2 | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ | Jul 31 |
| 48½ | 36¾ | Gen Mot (1¾g) | 24 | 39¼ | 39 | 39⅛ | +¼ |
| 127 | 123¾ | Gen Motor pf(5) | 2 | 127⅜ | 127 | 127 | |
| 4⅜ | 3⅛ | Gen Outd Adver | 2 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | Jul 28 |
| 48 | 40 | Gen Out Ad A 6k | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | Jul 30 |
| 7½ | 5⅞ | Gen P Ink (.60) | 3 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| ⅜ | ¼ | Gen Pub Serv | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | Jul 29 |
| 16½ | 11⅛ | Gen Ry Sig (¼g) | 1 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | A'g 1 |
| ⅝ | [illegible] | Gen Real & Util | 2 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 23¾ | 16¼ | Gen Real & U pf | 1 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | A'g 1 |
| 29½ | 20⅛ | Gen Refrct(.90g) | 2 | 22 | 22½ | 23 | A'g 1 |
| 11 | 9½ | Gen Shoe (.65g) | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 22½ | 17¾ | Gen Tel (1.60) | 3 | 22½ | 22¼ | 22½ | A'g 1 |
| 16¼ | 11 | Gen Theat (½g) | 3 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | +⅛ |
| 22 | 18½ | Gen Time I (1g) | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | −1½ |
| 14⅛ | 10 | Gen T&R (½g) | 2 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ | −¼ |
| 3⅞ | 2⅛ | Gillette Saf(.15g) | 3 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47 | 34⅛ | Gillette S pf (5) | 1 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | −¾ |
| 8¾ | 5⅛ | Gimbel Bros | 18 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | +⅛ |
| 73 | 60 | Gimbel $6 pf (6) | 1 | 73 | 73 | 73 | Jul 31 |
| 17 | 12¾ | Glidden Co (½g) | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | −⅜ |
| 46 | 40¼ | Glidd cv pf (2¼) | 1 | 45 | 45 | 45 | Jul 29 |
| 2¼ | 1¼ | Gobel (Adolf) | 6 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | A'g 2 |
| 2½ | 2⅛ | Goebel (.20) | 2 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | Jul 31 |
| 20 | 11½ | Goodrich (¾g) | 27 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19½ | +½ |
| 69½ | 58¼ | Goodrich pf (5) | 9 | 70¼ | 69⅞ | 70¼ | +¾ |
| 20⅝ | 16 | Goodyear (1a) | 8 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19¾ | |
| 90 | 79½ | Good T&Rpf (5) | 1 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | Jul 31 |
| 2½ | 1 | Goth Silk Hos'y | 5 | 1½ | 1¼ | 1½ | |
| 1⅛ | [illegible] | Graham-Paige | 163 | 1 | [illegible] | 1 | +[illegible] |
| 6⅜ | 4⅛ | Granby M (.45g) | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | +¼ |
| 13¾ | 10 | Grand Un w ct | 1 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | Jul 29 |
| 13⅞ | 9⅞ | Grand Un x ct | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | A'g 1 |
| 12¾ | 9 | Granite C S(¼e) | 3 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 36½ | 28¼ | Grant(WT)(1 40) | 2 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | +½ |
| 25⅛ | 23 | Grant pf (1) | 2 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | Jul 29 |
| 18¼ | 13⅛ | Gt N I ct (1¾e) | 1 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 28½ | 22 | Gt Nor pf (1½g) | 12 | 28 | 27⅝ | 27¾ | |
| 28 | 19⅞ | Gt W Sugar (2) | 9 | 27½ | 27¼ | 27¼ | −¼ |
| 34¾ | 29⅛ | Green (H) (2a) | 3 | 34⅞ | 34½ | 34½ | −⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 9¾ | Greyhound (1) | 13 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13½ | −⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 10⅞ | Greyh'd pf (.55) | 5 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 17⅞ | 12¾ | Grum Air (1¼e) | 42 | 17¾ | 17⅛ | 17⅝ | +¼ |
| 3⅛ | 1¼ | Guantan Sugar | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | +⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 1½ | Gulf Mob & Oh | 24 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | +⅛ |
| 21⅜ | 9 | Gulf M & Oh pf | 5 | 21¼ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | −⅜ |
| | | **H** | | | | | |
| 33 | 28 | Hack Wat (1½) | 1 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | Jul 29 |
| 16⅜ | 11¾ | Hall Print (1) | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | −1 |
| 15 | 12½ | Hamil W (¾g) | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | A'g 1 |
| 25¼ | 17 | Harb-Wa (1⅛g) | 2 | 20 | 19¾ | 19¾ | +¼ |
| 6⅜ | 4½ | Hat Corp (.80e) | 1 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | A'g 1 |
| 5½ | 1⅞ | Hayes Mfg | 11 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 95 | 76 | Hazel Atlas (5) | 1 | 89 | 89 | 89 | Jul 28 |
| 8⅛ | 6 | Hecker P (.60) | 3 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | −⅛ |
| 96 | 70 | Helme GW (5a) | 1 | 73 | 73 | 73 | Jul 30 |
| 16⅜ | 10¾ | Hercules M (½g) | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | A'g 2 |
| 80¼ | 66 | Hercu P (1.20g) | 1 | 77 | 77 | 77 | A'g 1 |
| 56¾ | 48½ | Hershey Ch (3) | 2 | 50¾ | 50½ | 50½ | A'g 1 |
| 110 | 99½ | Hersh cv pf (4a) | 1 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | +¾ |
| 16 | 14¼ | Hinde & D (½g) | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | A'g 1 |
| 17⅞ | 15⅞ | Hires C E (1.20) | 3 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17⅞ | Jul 9 |
| 30¾ | 23 | Holland F (2) | 1 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | |
| 9½ | 6½ | Hollander (½g) | 3 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | −¼ |
| 16½ | 9 | Holly Sug (½g) | 2 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | |
| 52⅜ | 42½ | Homestake (4½) | 5 | 49⅜ | 49⅜ | 49⅜ | +⅛ |
| 39 | 32¼ | Hou-Her A (2½) | 1 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | Jul 31 |
| 13¾ | 10 | Houd-Her B ¾g | 8 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12⅜ | +¼ |
| 64 | 48⅜ | Household (4a) | 1 | 52 | 52 | 52 | A'g 2 |
| 111 | 107¾ | Household pf(5) | 1 | 109 | 109 | 109 | Jul 25 |
| 5 | 3½ | Houston Oil | 12 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 57½ | 26½ | Howe Sound (3) | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | A'g 1 |
| ⅜ | ¼ | Hudson & Man | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 3⅝ | 2¼ | Hudson & M pf | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | A'g 2 |
| 20¼ | 15¾ | Hudson Bay (1g) | 2 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20⅛ | |
| 4⅞ | 2¾ | Hudson Motor | 3 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | −⅛ |
| ¾ | [illegible] | Hupp Motor | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| | | **I** | | | | | |
| 10⅛ | 6⅛ | Illinois Central | 29 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | −⅛ |
| 24 | 13 | Ill Central pf | 1 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | A'g 2 |
| 9½ | 5 | Indian Refin | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | A'g 2 |
| 21¼ | 18¼ | Ind P&L (1.60) | 2 | 19½ | 19⅜ | 19½ | +¼ |
| 23⅞ | 20¾ | Indust Rayon 1g | 20 | 29¾ | 29 | 29 | |
| 111½ | 93¼ | Inger-Rand 4½g | 1 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | A'g 2 |
| 90½ | 69¼ | Inland Steel (4) | 1 | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | −½ |
| 13½ | 9⅛ | Inspir Cop (¾g) | 2 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | +⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 6 | Insuran ct (1.10g) | 3 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | A'g 1 |
| 25½ | 19½ | Interch Cp (1.60) | 2 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 5⅜ | 3⅛ | Intercon R(.40e) | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | +⅛ |
| 11¼ | 7 | Interlake I (¼g) | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 2⅛ | 1¼ | Int Agricultural | 22 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | +¼ |
| 49 | 30⅛ | Int Agr pr pf | 2 | 43½ | 43 | 43½ | +1½ |
| 167½ | 140 | Int Bus Ma (6a) | 2 | 158¾ | 158 | 158 | A'g 1 |
| 57 | 43⅛ | Int Harv (1.60) | 3 | 55 | 55 | 55 | +¼ |
| 170 | 150 | Int Harv pf (7) | 2 | 166 | 166 | 166 | Jul 29 |
| 2⅛ | 1 | Int Hydro El A | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | −⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 6½ | Int Mer Marine | 2 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 4 | 3 | Int Mining (.15g) | 2 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | Jul 29 |
| 28½ | 23⅜ | Int Nick Can (2) | 9 | 27½ | 26¾ | 27½ | +⅝ |
| 131 | 125 | Int Nick pf (7) | 1 | 128⅛ | 128⅛ | 128⅛ | A'g 1 |
| 19 | 10⅞ | Int Paper & P | 25 | 18 | 17¾ | 17⅞ | +⅛ |
| 73⅞ | 57½ | Int P & P pf (5) | 3 | 68 | 67½ | 67⅞ | −¼ |
| 2⅜ | 1⅛ | Int Ry Cen Am | 2 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | A'g 2 |
| 44 | 38¼ | Int Salt (2) | 1 | 44 | 44 | 44 | Jul 29 |
| 31¼ | 26 | Int Shoe (1½) | 3 | 29¼ | 29⅛ | 29¼ | +⅛ |
| 43¾ | 25¼ | Int Silver (2g) | 1 | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | A'g 2 |
| 102 | 95 | Int Silver pf (7) | 1 | 101 | 101 | 101 | Jul 29 |
| 3 | 1⅞ | Int Tel & Tel | 32 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | −⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅞ | Int T & T for ct | 4 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 11⅞ | 5¼ | Inters D S (.45g) | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | +¼ |
| 8⅞ | 7 | Intertype (.40g) | 1 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | Jul 31 |
| 33¼ | 27¼ | Island Creek(1g) | 2 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | A'g 2 |
| | | **J—K** | | | | | |
| 14 | 9¾ | Jarvis WB (¾g) | 6 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ | +⅞ |
| 44 | 32 | Jewell Tea(2.40) | 3 | 39½ | 39 | 39½ | Jul 30 |
| 69½ | 54½ | Johns-Man 1½g | 1 | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65¾ | A'g 2 |
| 27½ | 26¼ | Jones & L Stl | 14 | 26½ | 26¼ | 26⅜ | −¼ |
| 65½ | 64½ | Jones & L S pf A | 1 | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ | −1 |
| 86⅜ | 84½ | Jones & L S pf B | 3 | 85¼ | 84 | 84 | −1 |
| 12⅝ | 9⅝ | KalamS&F(.45g) | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | A'g 2 |
| 6 | 3¾ | Kan City South | 20 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | +⅛ |
| 22¾ | 15¾ | Kan C S pf (1e) | 1 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | A'g 2 |
| 14½ | 12 | Kaufmann (.80) | 1 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | Jul 31 |
| 8⅞ | 7 | Kayser (¼g) | 3 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | +⅜ |
| 18 | 13 | Kelsey-HW A 2k | 5 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| 8½ | 5½ | Kelsey-HW B | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | −⅛ |
| 39¾ | 31 | Kennecott (2g) | 11 | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | +¼ |
| 14⅜ | 12 | Keyst S&W(½g) | 9 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14¼ | Jul 31 |
| 36 | 25½ | Kimberly-C (1) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | Jul 31 |
| 3⅜ | 1¾ | Kinney (GR) Co | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 26⅛ | 22 | Kresge SS (1.20a) | 1 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | −⅛ |
| 4½ | 2⅞ | Kresge Dept Str | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Jul 2[illegible] |
| 27⅝ | 22⅛ | Kress SH (1.60) | 3 | 28 | 27¾ | 28 | +½ |
| 29⅞ | 24 | Kroger Groc (2) | 3 | 28 | 27½ | 28 | +½ |
| | | **L** | | | | | |
| 13⅝ | 11¾ | Lambert (1½) | 2 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ | −⅛ |
| 13 | 7 | Lane Bry (¾g) | 2 | 12¼ | 11¾ | 11¾ | −¾ |
| 27¾ | 21⅞ | Lee R&T (1½g) | 1 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | −⅛ |
| 25¼ | 19¼ | Lehigh P C (1½) | 2 | 24¾ | 24½ | 24¾ | +¼ |
| 2⅛ | ½ | Lehigh Val Coal | 5 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 12⅞ | 2⅛ | Lehigh Val C pf | 4 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ | −⅜ |
| 5 | 1¾ | Lehigh Val RR | 11 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | −⅛ |
| 24 | 19⅞ | Lehman (1a) | 5 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23¼ | −⅜ |
| 14 | 11⅝ | Lehn & F (.70g) | 1 | 13 | 13¼ | 13¾ | −¼ |
| 24 | 21 | Lerner Strs (2) | 1 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | +⅛ |
| 45⅜ | 26½ | Lib-O-F G(1½g) | 6 | 28¾ | 28⅜ | 28¾ | +¼ |
| 7⅛ | 5 | Lib McN&L .35g | 52 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5¾ | |
| 39 | 33⅛ | Life Savers 1.60a | 17 | 36 | 36 | 36 | Jul 24 |
| 96½ | 78¼ | Lig & Myers (4a) | 1 | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | −½ |
| 98 | 80 | Lig & My B (4a) | 6 | 88½ | 87¾ | 88½ | +¼ |
| 189 | 174 | Lig & My pf (7) | 1 | 179¼ | 179¼ | 179¼ | Jul 15 |
| 21 | 18½ | Lilly Tulip (1.20) | 1 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | Jul 22 |
| 30 | 20⅞ | Lima Locomo | 2 | 27¾ | 27¼ | 27¼ | −¾ |
| 37¼ | 29 | Link Belt (2) | 1 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | A'g 1 |
| 13⅜ | 9⅛ | Lion Oil Ref (1) | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | A'g 2 |
| 16⅝ | 13 | Liquid Carb (1a) | 3 | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15½ | +⅛ |
| 29¼ | 19½ | Lockheed (1½e) | 63 | 29⅜ | 28⅝ | 29¼ | +⅝ |
| 34⅜ | 28 | Loews Inc (2) | 3 | 33⅞ | 33⅝ | 33⅞ | |
| 110 | 105 | Loew's pf (6½) | 1 | 110 | 110 | 110 | Jul 24 |
| 45½ | 35 | Lone Star C (3) | 2 | 45 | 45 | 45 | +⅜ |
| 3½ | 2½ | Long-Bell Lb A | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | −⅛ |
| 17 | 13¾ | Loose-Wil (¾g) | 2 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | A'g 2 |
| 19⅜ | 15⅛ | Lorillard (.60g) | 12 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | −⅛ |
| 73¾ | 60 | Louis & N (5¼g) | 2 | 69½ | 68½ | 69½ | A'g 1 |
| 21⅜ | 17½ | Lou G&EA(1½) | 2 | 21¼ | 21 | 21 | −⅛ |
| | | **M—N** | | | | | |
| 31⅝ | 25 | Mac A & F (2a) | 4 | 26 | 25½ | 26 | Jul 31 |
| 33⅜ | 23⅝ | Mack Trcks (1g) | 3 | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | −⅞ |
| 28¾ | 22¾ | Macy (RH) 1½g | 3 | 28½ | 28⅛ | 28½ | +¼ |
| 13½ | 11 | Mad Sq G (.85g) | 5 | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13½ | A'g 1 |
| 31 | 23½ | Magma C (1g) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | Jul 30 |
| 4⅛ | 1½ | Manati Sugar | 2 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | |
| 6⅞ | 5¾ | Mandel Br (¼g) | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Jul 23 |
| 16 | 12⅝ | Manh Shirt (1) | 6 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | Jul 29 |
| 1⅝ | ¾ | Maracaibo Oil | 5 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Jul 29 |
| 5¼ | 4 | Marine M (.30g) | 9 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | −⅛ |
| 16⅞ | 13½ | Marshall F (.80) | 5 | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | +⅛ |
| 30¾ | 23 | Martin GL(1½g) | 17 | 29⅝ | 29⅛ | 29⅝ | +⅜ |
| 12¼ | 7 | Martin-Parry | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | +⅛ |
| 28½ | 19 | Masonite (1a) | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| 30½ | 24⅛ | Math Alk (1½) | 3 | 30 | 29¾ | 29¾ | −⅛ |
| 56½ | 45 | May Dept Str(3) | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | +⅜ |
| 2⅞ | 2¼ | Maytag Co (.15e) | 2 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 28 | 23½ | Maytag pf (3) | 1 | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | −⅛ |
| 14½ | 12⅜ | McCall Cp (1.40) | 3 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | −¼ |
| 15¾ | 12⅜ | McCrory St (1) | 1 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | +⅛ |
| 106¼ | 103⅝ | McCrory pfww 5 | 2 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | Jul 28 |
| 25½ | 18½ | McGraw El (2) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | −¼ |
| 9⅛ | 7¼ | McGraw-H(.45g) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | A'g 1 |
| 36½ | 31 | McIntyre h2.22a | 2 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | |
| 15⅛ | 12⅞ | McKess & R new | 5 | 14⅜ | 14 | 14⅛ | −¼ |
| 31¾ | 24 | McKess & R pf | 13 | 31⅝ | 30¾ | 31⅝ | Jul 14 |
| 7⅜ | 6 | McLellan (.40g) | 2 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | A'g 1 |
| 9⅝ | 7 | Mead Corp (¼g) | 5 | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | −⅛ |
| 70 | 65 | M pf B ww(5½) | 1 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | +¼ |
| 33⅛ | 27¼ | Melville S (2) | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | +¼ |
| 5¼ | 3⅛ | Mengel Co | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | −⅛ |
| 30¾ | 14 | Merch & Miners | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | A'g 1 |
| 37 | 27½ | Mesta M (1½g) | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | −⅝ |
| 9⅝ | 6⅛ | Miami Cop(.45e) | 3 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | A'g 1 |
| 17⅞ | 13 | Mid Cont (.40g) | 1 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | −⅛ |
| 38½ | 26⅜ | Midland S (1g) | 2 | 30⅛ | 30 | 30 | Jul 25 |
| 45½ | 37¾ | Minn-Hon (2a) | 18 | 42½ | 40¾ | 42 | +1¾ |
| 4¼ | 2½ | Minn-Moline | 6 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 79⅞ | 56 | Minn-M pf(6½e) | 1 | 75 | 75 | 75 | A'g 2 |
| 14⅜ | 9⅜ | Mission C (¼e) | 6 | 14⅛ | 13¾ | 13¾ | −⅜ |
| ⅞ | ⅜ | Mo-Kan-Texas | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | +⅛ |
| 2⅜ | 1½ | Mo-Kan Tex pf | 10 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | |
| 17⅜ | 13⅜ | Mohawk C (1g) | 2 | 17⅜ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | −¼ |
| 91¼ | 77 | Monsanto (1½g) | 2 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | A'g 2 |
| 39½ | 31½ | Montgom W 1½g | 35 | 34⅜ | 34 | 34⅜ | |
| 43½ | 38¼ | Morrell (J) (2) | 1 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | Jul 16 |
| 12 | 6⅞ | Motor Prod (1e) | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | −⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 14¼ | Motor Wh (1.60) | 1 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | +⅛ |
| 24¼ | 18¾ | Mueller Br (¾g) | 2 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | −¼ |
| 4⅝ | 2¾ | Mullins Mfg B | 3 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | A'g 2 |
| 13½ | 9⅜ | Munsingw (½g) | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | A'g 1 |
| 72 | 61⅞ | Murphy(GC)(4) | 2 | 72 | 71⅞ | 72 | Jul 31 |
| 8¼ | 4⅞ | Murray Cp (¼e) | 13 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | |
| 51⅛ | 43¼ | MyersBros(1½g) | 1 | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ | Jul 25 |

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5⅜ | 3¾ | Nash-Kelvin ⅛g | 12 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 23⅜ | 16 | Nat Acme (1g) | 5 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | −⅛ |
| 7¼ | 4⅞ | Nat A Fib (.60) | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | A'g 1 |
| 9 | 7 | Nat Auto pf(.60) | 2 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 10⅞ | 7¼ | Nat Aviat (¼g) | 6 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ | +⅛ |
| 18¼ | 15⅛ | Nat Bisc (1.60) | 6 | 17⅜ | 17¼ | 17⅜ | +¼ |
| 175½ | 160⅞ | Nat Bisc pf (7) | 1 | 173 | 173 | 173 | A'g 2 |
| 13¼ | 10 | Nat Bd & I (1) | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | +¼ |
| 88¼ | 81¾ | Nat Bd&I pf (5) | 1 | 83 | 83 | 83 | Jul 31 |
| 17½ | 14⅛ | Nat B&S (.60a) | 3 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | −¾ |
| 9¾ | 6¾ | Nat Can | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | +⅜ |
| 14⅜ | 11⅛ | Nat Cash Rg (1) | 2 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | −⅛ |
| 11 | 8¾ | Nat Cyl (.40g) | 2 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | −⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 12⅝ | Nat Dairy (.80) | 11 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | |
| 7⅛ | 4⅞ | Nat Dept Stores | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | −¼ |
| 9⅞ | 7½ | Nat D S pf (.30k) | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | Jul 29 |
| 24¼ | 17 | Nat Dist (2) | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 18½ | 12 | Nat En & S (¼g) | 1 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5⅝ | Nat Gyps (.40e) | 3 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | +⅛ |
| 18¾ | 14½ | Nat Lead (½) | 2 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | −⅜ |
| 176 | 168½ | Nat Lead pf A (7) | 2 | 175 | 175 | 175 | Jul 25 |
| 24 | 16⅝ | Nat M&S (1g) | 2 | 23½ | 23 | 23 | A'g 1 |
| 32½ | 26 | Nat Oil (1.10g) | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| 7⅜ | 5¾ | Nat P & L (.60) | 26 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | +⅛ |
| 68½ | 49 | Nat Steel (3) | 4 | 56¼ | 55¾ | 55¾ | A'g 2 |
| 7⅞ | 4¼ | Nat Supply | 15 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 65 | 41 | N S 5½ pf (2¾k) | 4 | 65 | 65 | 65 | Jul 31 |
| 15½ | 8½ | Nat Supply $2 pf | 3 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | −¼ |
| 5 | 3 | Nat Tea | 7 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4½ | Jul 29 |
| 10⅛ | 9 | Natomas Co (1) | 3 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | +⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 8 | Nehi Corp (.60) | 1 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | +⅛ |
| 17 | 13 | Neisner Bro (1a) | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | A'g 1 |
| 45⅛ | 38 | Newberry (2.40) | 1 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | Jul 30 |
| 31¾ | 22¼ | Newmont (¾g) | 3 | 30¾ | 30 | 30¾ | A'g 1 |
| 11½ | 5⅜ | Newport I (¼g) | 8 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| 27¾ | 20¾ | Newpt NS(1.40g) | 12 | 26¾ | 26¼ | 26⅝ | +¼ |
| 116 | 106⅛ | Newp N S pf (5) | 4 | 114 | 114 | 114 | −½ |
| 45 | 31½ | NY Air Br(1½g) | 1 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | A'g 1 |
| 15¼ | 11⅝ | NY Central RR | 53 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13¾ | |
| 18¾ | 11¾ | NY Chi & St L | 16 | 18⅝ | 17⅝ | 17¾ | −½ |
| 47¼ | 25 | NY Chi&StL pf | 18 | 47¼ | 46 | 46⅜ | −⅜ |
| 24¼ | 15½ | NYC Omnibus(2 | 3 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | |
| 6¾ | 4¼ | NY Dock | 1 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | Jul 29 |
| 12¾ | 8 | NY Dock pf | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | −½ |
| ¼ | [illegible] | NY NH & H | 4 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| 1⅜ | [illegible] | NY NH & H pf | 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | −[illegible] |
| ¼ | [illegible] | NY Ont & West | 22 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | Jul 15 |
| 32¾ | 24½ | NY Shipbldg(1g) | 12 | 31¼ | 30⅞ | 31⅛ | +⅛ |
| 32¾ | 24⅜ | Noblitt-Spk 1½g | 1 | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | A'g 1 |
| 215 | 188 | Norf&West(10a) | 1 | 200 | 200 | 200 | A'g 1 |
| 17⅝ | 12⅛ | No Am Av (¾g) | 42 | 17 | 16⅜ | 17 | +½ |
| 17⅜ | 12 | No Am Co (.86f) | 27 | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | −⅛ |
| 58¾ | 50½ | No Am 6 pf (3) | 6 | 55⅜ | 55⅜ | 55⅜ | +⅜ |
| 57⅛ | 50¾ | No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞ | 2 | 55 | 55 | 55 | +¼ |
| 8¼ | 5¾ | Northern Pacific | 46 | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8 | −⅛ |
| 113⅛ | 110 | Nor St Pw pf(5) | 1 | 112 | 112 | 112 | Jul 23 |
| 10¼ | 7½ | Northwest Airl | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| 2¾ | 1⅝ | Norwalk T & R | 8 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 13¾ | 11⅛ | Norwich Ph (1) | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | A'g 2 |
| | | **O** | | | | | |
| 10 | 6¾ | Ohio Oil (¼g) | 12 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9½ | −⅛ |
| 23⅜ | 13¾ | Oliver F (½g) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | −½ |
| 10 | 4¾ | Omnibus (.30g) | 4 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | −⅛ |
| 5¾ | 3 | Oppenheim(.40g) | 2 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | Jul 31 |
| 17¾ | 14½ | Otis Elevat(.60g) | 5 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | −¼ |
| 10⅜ | 6½ | Otis Steel | 6 | 8⅛ | 7¾ | 7¾ | −¼ |
| 56 | 40¼ | Otis Stl 1 pf 8¼k | 2 | 56 | 56 | 56 | −1 |
| 26¼ | 16 | Out M&M (1.40g) | 4 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | A'g 2 |
| 50¾ | 38¾ | Owen-Ill G 1½g | 1 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | −½ |
| | | **P—Q** | | | | | |
| 10⅞ | 7¼ | Pac-Am Fish | 5 | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 10¾ | |
| 11¼ | 9⅝ | Pac Fin Cp 1.20a | 3 | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9¾ | A'g 1 |
| 28⅞ | 22¼ | Pac G & E (2) | 6 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25¼ | −⅛ |
| 40 | 32½ | Pac Lighting (3) | 3 | 36 | 35¾ | 36 | A'g 2 |
| 19 | 11 | Pac Mills | 2 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | +⅛ |
| 4⅜ | 3 | Pac Tin C (½g) | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | +⅛ |
| 9¾ | 5½ | Pac West Oil | 4 | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | A'g 2 |
| 3⅜ | 2½ | Packard Motor | 187 | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | +⅛ |
| 16 | 10 | Pan-Am Airway | 10 | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | |
| 10½ | 7¼ | Pan-AmPet(¼e) | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | Jul 11 |
| 1⅞ | ½ | Panhandle P&R | 4 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 37¼ | 27 | Paraffine (1g) | 1 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | +½ |
| 13⅛ | 10 | Param Pic (.40g) | 44 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13⅛ | |
| 103 | 95½ | Param 1 pf (6) | 2 | 103 | 103 | 103 | |
| 11⅞ | 9⅞ | Param 2 pf (.60) | 5 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11¾ | −⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 14¾ | Park & Tilford | 1 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | Jul 28 |
| 2 | 1½ | Park UCM (.10g) | 12 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ | +⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 25¼ | Parke D (1.20g) | 1 | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | −⅛ |
| 20⅜ | 17 | Parker Rust (1a) | 5 | 19¼ | 19 | 19¼ | +¼ |
| 1 | [illegible] | Parmelee Trans | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | Jul 22 |
| 14¼ | 7½ | Pathe Film(.30e) | 19 | 14⅛ | 13⅞ | 14⅛ | +⅛ |
| 10¼ | 6⅞ | Patino M (1.10g) | 7 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| 50¼ | 43¼ | Pen & Ford (3) | 1 | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ | A'g 1 |
| 87 | 74¾ | Penney(JC) (3) | 2 | 83½ | 83¼ | 83¼ | +⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1¾ | Penn Coal & C | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | A'g 1 |
| 3⅛ | 2 | Penn Dix Cem | 4 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 52¾ | 34½ | Penn D pfA 1½k | 3 | 49 | 49 | 49 | Jul 31 |
| 16 | 12 | Penn Gl Sand(1) | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | A'g 2 |
| 25¼ | 22 | Penn RR (1g) | 13 | 24¾ | 24⅝ | 24¾ | +⅛ |
| 24½ | 21 | Peoples D (.80g) | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | A'g 2 |
| 46⅛ | 36¾ | People GL&C 4g | 3 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | +⅜ |
| 2⅜ | 1⅜ | Peoria & East | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | A'g 1 |
| 30¼ | 22 | Pepsi-Cola (1g) | 21 | 28⅜ | 28 | 28 | −⅜ |
| 11½ | 7 | Pere Marquette | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | |
| 24¼ | 21 | Pet Milk (1) | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | Jul 16 |
| 7⅜ | 5½ | Petrol Cp (.20a) | 6 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | A'g 1 |
| 7⅞ | 6 | Pfeiffer (1) | 3 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | A'g 2 |
| 35⅞ | 25⅜ | Phelps D (1g) | 8 | 34⅝ | 34¼ | 34⅝ | −⅛ |
| 47 | 40½ | Phila 6% pf (3) | 1 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | −¼ |
| 12½ | 8½ | Philco (½g) | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | A'g 2 |
| 86½ | 72¾ | Philip Mor (3a) | 1 | 83 | 83 | 83 | −½ |
| 110⅛ | 105 | Philip Mor pf 4¼ | 2 | 110⅛ | 109⅜ | 110⅛ | Jul 30 |
| 8⅞ | 4¾ | Phillips-Jones | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | +⅛ |
| 46 | 35¾ | Phillips Pet (2) | 11 | 45⅞ | 45½ | 45⅝ | +⅛ |
| 3½ | 2¾ | Phoenix Hos'ry | 2 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | Jul 30 |
| 23½ | 15 | Pillsbury (1) | 2 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | |
| 7¾ | 4¼ | Pittsburgh Coal | 2 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | A'g 1 |
| 46½ | 30 | Pittsburgh C pf | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | A'g 1 |
| 8¾ | 5¾ | Pitt C & I (¼e) | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | Jul 31 |
| 15 | 9¾ | Pitt Forg (½g) | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | A'g 1 |
| 7⅛ | 4¾ | Pitts S & B(.30g) | 4 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 9⅝ | 6 | Pitt Steel | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 1¾ | [illegible] | Pittston Co | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | A'g 2 |
| 17 | 14¾ | Plym Oil (.60g) | 4 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | −⅛ |
| 21 | 16 | Pond Crk (¾g) | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 8⅜ | 5½ | Poor & Co B | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 12½ | 4½ | Postal Tel pf | 12 | 11⅝ | 11 | 11¼ | +⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 9⅛ | Pressed Stl Car | 5 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | |
| 13½ | 9½ | Press Stl 1pf ½k | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | A'g 1 |
| 40¾ | 32½ | Press Stl 2pf 2½g | 2 | 37 | 37 | 37 | Jul 31 |
| 60¼ | 50⅛ | Proct & G (2a) | 3 | 60 | 60 | 60 | |
| 29½ | 21 | P S NJ (1.10g) | 5 | 23 | 22¾ | 22¾ | |
| 137 | 121¾ | P S NJ 7% pf (7) | 1 | 126 | 126 | 126 | Jul 26 |
| 123½ | 103 | P S NJ 6% pf (6) | 1 | 113⅛ | 113⅛ | 113⅛ | Jul 30 |
| 110 | 97½ | P S NJ $5 pf (5) | 1 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | Jul 31 |
| 117¼ | 114⅛ | P S El&G pf (5) | 1 | 114⅛ | 114⅛ | 114⅛ | Jul 25 |
| 29¼ | 22½ | Pullman (1a) | 6 | 28⅝ | 28⅛ | 28⅝ | +⅛ |
| 10¾ | 7 | Pure Oil (¼e) | 9 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9⅞ | +⅛ |
| 104½ | 94 | Pure O 6% pf (6) | 3 | 104 | 103 | 104 | A'g 2 |
| 95 | 83¾ | Pure O 5% pf (5) | 4 | 95 | 95 | 95 | |
| 12⅛ | 9⅞ | Purity Bak (½g) | 4 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 12¾ | 8¼ | Quaker Oil(.30g) | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Jul 29 |
| | | **R** | | | | | |
| 4⅞ | 3½ | Radio Corp(.20g) | 46 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | |
| 62½ | 48¾ | Radio cv pf(3½) | 1 | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ | +¾ |
| 3¾ | 2½ | Radio-Keith-Or | 57 | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 52½ | 38½ | R-K-O pf (2k) | 2 | 52 | 52 | 52 | |
| 21¼ | 17⅞ | Raybest-M 1⅛g | 1 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | A'g 1 |
| 18½ | 11 | Rayonier (½g) | 20 | 18¼ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | −⅛ |
| 29 | 23¼ | Rayonier pf (2) | 3 | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | +⅜ |
| 18½ | 12⅜ | Reading Co (1) | 4 | 18⅜ | 18 | 18 | −⅜ |
| 27¼ | 23¼ | Reading 1 pf (2) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | A'g 2 |
| 24 | 21 | Reading 2 pf (2) | 1 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | −¾ |
| 2½ | 1⅛ | Real Silk Hos'ry | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 9½ | 6⅝ | Reliable Strs(½) | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Jul 26 |
| 12½ | 9½ | Reliance (.45g) | 1 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | Jul 30 |
| 10¼ | 7½ | Reming R (.80a) | 3 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | +⅛ |
| 67¼ | 57¼ | Rem pf ww(4½) | 1 | 62⅜ | 62⅜ | 62⅜ | −⅛ |
| 1⅝ | ¾ | Reo Motors ct | 32 | 2 | 2 | 1⅞ | |
| 22¾ | 16¾ | Repub Stl (1g) | 33 | 20 | 19¾ | 19⅞ | −⅛ |
| 97 | 82⅛ | Rep Stl pf A (6) | 1 | 86⅞ | 86⅞ | 86⅞ | −⅝ |
| 11 | 7⅜ | Rev Cop & Brass | 2 | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9½ | +¼ |
| 24 | 17 | Rev Cop&BrasA | 4 | 22½ | 22 | 22½ | +⅜ |
| 15⅝ | 10 | ReynoldsM(.30e) | 5 | 14¾ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | −⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 6¼ | Reynolds Spring | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 34¼ | 28⅛ | Rey Tob B (2) | 4 | 32½ | 32⅜ | 32½ | +⅛ |
| 10½ | 7¼ | Richfield O (½e) | 19 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ | +¼ |
| 9⅞ | 6 | Ritter Dent (¼g) | 1 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | A'g 1 |
| 5¾ | 4½ | Roan Ant (.14g) | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | Jul 17 |
| 18¼ | 14¾ | Ruberoid (½g) | 2 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | A'g 1 |
| 13⅞ | 9¾ | Rustless (.45g) | 8 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 | +⅛ |
| 1 | [illegible] | Rutland RR pf | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | A'g 2 |
| | | **S** | | | | | |
| 45 | 35 | Safeway Str (3) | 2 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ | −¼ |
| 39¾ | 28⅜ | St Joseph Ld(1g) | 1 | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | A'g 2 |
| ¼ | [illegible] | St L-San Fran | 3 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| ½ | ⅛ | St L-San Fran pf | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 21½ | 12⅜ | Savage Arms ¾g | 37 | 20⅞ | 20⅜ | 20⅝ | −¼ |
| 14⅝ | 8½ | Schenley (½g) | 23 | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | +⅜ |
| 87½ | 79 | Schenley pf(5½) | 1 | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | Jul 25 |
| 38½ | 33¼ | Scott Pap (1.80) | 2 | 37 | 37 | 37 | A'g 1 |
| [illegible] | ⅛ | Seaboard Air L | 24 | ¼ | [illegible] | ¼ | |
| ¾ | ⅜ | Seaboard A L pf | 6 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | A'g 1 |
| 17 | 12½ | Seaboard Oil (1) | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | −¾ |
| 3¾ | 1⅝ | Seagrave Corp | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | Jul 29 |
| 78¾ | 67⅛ | Sears Roebk(3a) | 22 | 71½ | 70⅜ | 70⅜ | −⅛ |
| 10⅞ | 8½ | Servel Inc (1) | 14 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 14⅜ | 10¼ | Sharon Stl (½g) | 2 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | A'g 1 |
| 5⅝ | 3¼ | Sharp & D(.20g) | 9 | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | −⅛ |
| 57 | 51½ | Sharp D pf (3½) | 1 | 56 | 56 | 56 | Jul 24 |
| 6¼ | 4¼ | Shattuck (.40) | 3 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 15¾ | 10¼ | Shell Un O (.40g) | 7 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | |
| 5 | 3⅞ | Silver King .20g | 3 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | Jul 29 |
| 21⅜ | 16½ | Simmons (½g) | 4 | 20⅜ | 20¼ | 20⅜ | A'g 2 |
| 2⅛ | 1½ | Simms Petrol | 4 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | A'g 1 |
| 28½ | 23⅝ | Sim S&S (1.10g) | 2 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | Jul 28 |
| 32⅞ | 18⅞ | Skelly Oil (½g) | 3 | 33 | 32¾ | 33 | +⅜ |
| 25⅝ | 14½ | Smith (AO)(½e) | 7 | 25 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | −1⅛ |
| 14½ | 9 | Smith & Cor ¾g | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | Jul 31 |
| 15⅞ | 13⅝ | Snider Pack (1) | 1 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | A'g 2 |
| 10¾ | 8¼ | Socony-V (¼g) | 37 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | +⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | So A G&P (.10g) | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | A'g 2 |
| 21 | 13 | So P R Sug(.65g) | 8 | 17⅝ | 17⅜ | 17⅝ | +⅜ |

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17⅝ | 13 | So Greyh L(1½) | 5 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17½ | −⅛ |
| 23⅞ | 22⅛ | So Cal Ed (1½a) | 8 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | |
| 12⅝ | 10½ | Sou Nat Gas (1) | 5 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 14¾ | 8 | Southern Pacific | 84 | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14¼ | −¼ |
| 19⅛ | 11¼ | Southern Ry | 35 | 18¾ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | −⅜ |
| 32 | 19½ | Southern Ry pf | 42 | 31⅜ | 30½ | 31 | −⅜ |
| 37⅞ | 23¼ | So RyM&O ct(4) | 1 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | Jul 31 |
| 2 | 1 | Sparks Withing | 4 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | A'g 2 |
| 6½ | 3 | Spear & Co | 6 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | A'g 1 |
| 22 | 17¾ | Spen Kel (1.60) | 4 | 21 | 21 | 21 | −1 |
| 39¾ | 29 | Sperry Corp(1g) | 12 | 37⅞ | 37⅜ | 37⅞ | +⅛ |
| 38½ | 27½ | Spicer Mfg(2¼g) | 2 | 38 | 38 | 38 | A'g 1 |
| 6⅞ | 5 | Spiegel Inc(.45g) | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 40¼ | 31¼ | Square D (1g) | 1 | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | A'g 2 |
| 6⅝ | 5½ | Stand B (.40a) | 30 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | −⅛ |
| 113½ | 108 | Stand B pf (4½) | 4 | 112 | 112 | 112 | Jul 25 |
| 1¼ | ⅜ | Stand Gas & El | 10 | [illegible] | ½ | [illegible] | +[illegible] |
| 4⅝ | 2¼ | Stand Gas $4 pf | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 21¼ | 10⅛ | Std Gas $6 pr pf | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Jul 31 |
| 22¾ | 12½ | Std Gas $7 pr pf | 6 | 18⅜ | 18 | 18⅜ | Jul 31 |
| 24⅝ | 17⅞ | StandOCal (1a) | 13 | 24¼ | 23⅞ | 24 | +¼ |
| 34⅛ | 25½ | Stand O Ind (1) | 24 | 33⅝ | 33 | 33⅝ | +⅜ |
| 45⅜ | 33 | Stand O NJ (1a) | 29 | 44¼ | 43⅝ | 44¼ | +1¼ |
| 48½ | 34¼ | Stand O Oh(1½) | 5 | 48¼ | 47¾ | 48 | −½ |
| 40 | 34 | Starrett (2½g) | 2 | 39¾ | 39½ | 39¾ | Jul 31 |
| 66 | 52 | Sterling P (3.80) | 2 | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ | −⅞ |
| 8¾ | 6⅝ | Stewart-W (¼g) | 2 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | |
| 5½ | 3½ | Stokeley Bros | 2 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| 8⅜ | 5½ | Stone & W (½e) | 18 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | Studebaker Cp | 19 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | |
| 60½ | 50 | Sun Oil (1a) | 2 | 59½ | 59 | 59½ | Jul 31 |
| 9 | 7¾ | Sun Min'g (1.60) | 8 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 21 | 15 | Superheater (1) | 3 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | |
| 2⅜ | 1⅜ | Superior O(.10e) | 2 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | −⅛ |
| 18¼ | 11½ | Superior Steel | 1 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | −⅛ |
| 23¼ | 18⅛ | Sutherland(1.20) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | Jul 25 |
| 5¼ | 4 | Sweets Co of Am | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | +¼ |
| 24¼ | 19¾ | Swift&Co (1.20a) | 11 | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23 | −½ |
| 23¾ | 17⅜ | Swift Intl (2) | 3 | 22⅞ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | +⅜ |
| 7⅞ | 5½ | Syming ww(¾g) | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | +⅛ |
| 7 | 5 | Syming xw(¾g) | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| | | **T** | | | | | |
| 5⅛ | 3⅝ | Talcott (.30g) | 3 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | Jul 31 |
| 3¾ | 2⅝ | Telautogr (.10g) | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | A'g 1 |
| 9¼ | 7⅛ | Tenn Corp (½g) | 6 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | |
| 14 | 8⅛ | Texas & Pac Ry | 4 | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | A'g 2 |
| 44¾ | 34½ | Texas Corp (2) | 19 | 43½ | 42¾ | 43½ | +⅜ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅞ | Texas Gulf(.10g) | 5 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 38⅝ | 31½ | Texas Gulf S (2) | 6 | 38⅛ | 38 | 38⅛ | +⅜ |
| 7¾ | 5¼ | Tex P C&O (.40) | 4 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | −⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 3¾ | Tex Pac L (.10e) | 4 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | +¼ |
| 10⅛ | 5½ | Thatch Mfg | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 40½ | 32 | That cv pf (3.60) | 1 | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | Jul 2 |
| .. | 2½ | The Fair | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Jul 21 |
| 5½ | 4 | Thermoid (.20g) | 3 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | −⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2½ | Third Av Ry | 3 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 6 | 3½ | Thompson (JR) | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | −⅛ |
| 34 | 25¾ | Thompson P(1g) | 2 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | A'g 1 |
| 1¼ | ⅝ | Thompson-Star | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 18 | 11½ | Thompson-S pf | 1 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | Jul 31 |
| 11¼ | 9⅝ | Tide Wat A(.60a) | 15 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 99¾ | 96 | Tide W pf (4½) | 1 | 97 | 97 | 97 | Jul 30 |
| 34¼ | 27½ | Tim-Det A (2g) | 6 | 33¼ | 32⅞ | 33¼ | +½ |
| 51¼ | 39 | Timken R (1¼g) | 5 | 45⅜ | 45 | 45⅜ | +½ |
| 5¼ | 4⅛ | Transamer (½) | 10 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | +¼ |
| 17¼ | 6⅛ | Trans & West A | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | +⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 6⅞ | Tran & Wil(.30g) | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | A'g 2 |
| 2 | 1 | Tri-Cont Corp | 8 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | |
| 6⅝ | 4 | Truax-Tr C(¼g) | 8 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 10½ | 9½ | Truscon Steel | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | Jun16 |
| 7⅝ | 5 | Twenty C-Fox | 80 | 8 | 7¾ | 7⅞ | +¼ |
| 20⅜ | 16½ | Twe C-Fpf (1½) | 5 | 20⅜ | 19⅞ | 20¼ | A'g 2 |
| 1¾ | 1 | Twin City Rap T | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | A'g 2 |
| 9⅛ | 6⅝ | Twin C'ch(.70e) | 3 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | A'g 2 |
| | | **U** | | | | | |
| 37½ | 30 | Underwood 1¼g | 3 | 37½ | 37¼ | 37¼ | |
| 12¾ | 9¾ | Union B&P(½g) | 4 | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ | −⅛ |
| 79⅝ | 60 | Union C (2¼g) | 14 | 79¼ | 77½ | 78½ | +⅜ |
| 108⅝ | 108⅝ | Union E M 4½ pf | 1 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | |
| 15¼ | 12¾ | Union O C (1) | 4 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | |
| 85⅞ | 75⅛ | Union Pac (6) | 1 | 82 | 82 | 82 | −½ |
| 85¼ | 80 | Union Pac pf (4) | 1 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | −¼ |
| 13½ | 11½ | Union Prem (1) | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| 31 | 25⅝ | Union T C (2) | 2 | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | A'g 1 |
| 17⅛ | 9⅞ | United Air Lines | 1 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | +⅛ |
| 44⅜ | 34¼ | Unit Airc (2g) | 21 | 41⅜ | 40⅝ | 41⅛ | −¼ |
| 14¾ | 11⅜ | Unit Bisc (¾g) | 2 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ | A'g 1 |
| 50½ | 40⅞ | United Carb (3) | 15 | 48½ | 47¼ | 47¼ | Jul 31 |
| 20½ | 16½ | Unit-C F (1.20) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Jul 30 |
| 1½ | ½ | United Corp | 64 | ⅝ | [illegible] | ⅝ | |
| 30¾ | 18¾ | Unit Corp pf | 17 | 24 | 23⅝ | 24 | +¼ |
| 4¾ | 2⅞ | United Drug | 64 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅝ | +⅜ |
| 3¼ | 1½ | United Dy'wood | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | A'g 1 |
| 5⅜ | 3⅜ | United Elec Coal | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 42 | 33⅞ | United E & F (2) | 1 | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | −¼ |
| 71¾ | 60 | United Fruit (4) | 4 | 72½ | 72 | 72½ | +¾ |
| 10½ | 6¾ | United Gas (.80) | 16 | 7⅝ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | −¼ |
| 117 | 105 | United G pf (5) | 1 | 108 | 108 | 108 | A'g 2 |
| 12⅛ | 8⅛ | Unit M&M (¼g) | 2 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | +⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅜ | United Paperbd | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | A'g 1 |
| 4 | 2⅝ | US & For Sec | 13 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 93 | 84 | US & For pf (6) | 1 | 93 | 93 | 93 | Jul 23 |
| 13 | 8½ | US Freight (¾g) | 1 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | −⅛ |
| 69½ | 55 | US Gypsum (2) | 2 | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61 | −1 |
| 9⅛ | 4⅞ | US Hoffman M | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 32¼ | 20 | US Indust A (1a) | 11 | 30½ | 30 | 30 | −⅜ |
| 4½ | 3 | US Leather | 1 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | −⅛ |
| 9½ | 5⅜ | US Leather A | 6 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 9 | −⅛ |
| 83 | 54½ | US Lea p pf 6½k | 1 | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | +2½ |
| 31⅞ | 26⅛ | US Pipe & F (2) | 2 | 31⅞ | 31¾ | 31⅞ | |
| 34⅛ | 29¼ | US Play Cd (2a) | 2 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | +1¼ |
| 25½ | 18⅜ | US Plywood 1.20 | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | −⅛ |
| 2⅜ | [illegible] | US Real & Imp | 2 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ | |
| 26 | 17⅞ | US Rubber (½g) | 6 | 24⅜ | 24⅛ | 24⅜ | +⅛ |
| 98 | 80¼ | US Rub 1pf (8) | 1 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | +½ |
| 65⅛ | 55¼ | US Smelt (3g) | 1 | 62 | 62 | 62 | −1 |
| 76½ | 69⅝ | US Smelt pf(3½) | 1 | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | Jul 29 |
| 70¾ | 49⅜ | US Steel (3g) | 32 | 58¾ | 58⅛ | 58½ | −¼ |
| 130 | 115½ | US Steel pf (7) | 1 | 120 | 120 | 120 | |
| 33⅝ | 22⅜ | US Tob (1.28) | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | +¼ |
| 1⅜ | 1 | United Stockyd | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | A'g 2 |
| 1¼ | ⅝ | UnitedStores A | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | −⅛ |
| 50 | 44⅞ | Unit St pf(7½e) | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Jul 24 |
| 16⅝ | 12 | Univ-Cycl (.45g) | 1 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | A'g 1 |
| 59¾ | 48 | Univ Leaf T (4a) | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | Jul 30 |
| | | **V—W** | | | | | |
| ½ | [illegible] | Vadsco Sales | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 15 | 12 | Van Nor MT ½g | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | −⅛ |
| 28 | 22 | Van Raalte (1g) | 7 | 22 | 20¾ | 22 | |
| 34⅛ | 23 | Vanadium (½g) | 2 | 26¼ | 26⅛ | 26¼ | |
| 45 | 39½ | Vick Chem (2a) | 1 | 44 | 44 | 44 | Jul 31 |
| 26½ | 20 | Vic C Works .60g | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | −¼ |
| 2½ | 1½ | Va-Caro Chem | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | +⅛ |
| 28¾ | 19⅛ | Va-C Ch 6% pf | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | Jul 31 |
| 42 | 37¼ | Virginia Ry(2½) | 1 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | A'g 2 |
| 33½ | 31½ | Vir Ry pf (1½) | 3 | 32⅛ | 22 | 32 | Jul 29 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Wabash Ry | 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Wabash Ry pf A | 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | +[illegible] |
| 9⅞ | 8 | Waldorf Sys (1) | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | A'g 2 |
| 22¼ | 17½ | Walgreen (1.60) | 1 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | +¼ |
| 105⅝ | 97 | Walg'n p ww 4½ | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | A'g 1 |
| 30½ | 25½ | Walker (H) (h4) | 1 | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | −⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 12¾ | Walker pf h1) | 1 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | Jul 24 |
| 6⅛ | 4 | Walworth Co | 13 | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅝ | |
| 5¼ | 3½ | Ward Baking A | 1 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | +⅛ |
| 1⅛ | [illegible] | Ward Baking B | 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 21½ | 13⅛ | Ward Baking pf | 1 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | +⅜ |
| 5¼ | 2¾ | Warner Bros Pic | 141 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| 1½ | ½ | Warren Bros | 11 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | |
| 33 | 25 | Warren Fdy (2) | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | A'g 1 |
| 24 | 18½ | Wash G Lt (1½) | 1 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | −⅛ |
| 16½ | 14 | Waukesha M(1a) | 1 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | Jul 30 |
| 20¼ | 15¼ | Wayne Pu (1½g) | 3 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | −½ |
| 4¼ | 2⅝ | Webster Eisen | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 25½ | 16¾ | Wess O&S (2g) | 6 | 25⅜ | 25 | 25 | +¼ |
| 74½ | 65⅛ | Wess O&S pf (4) | 2 | 73 | 72⅞ | 73 | Jul 22 |
| 20⅞ | 15½ | WVaP&P (1.30g) | 3 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | A'g 1 |
| 105⅛ | 104½ | W Va P&P pf(6) | 1 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | Jun 6 |
| 29⅞ | 23½ | West Auto (2) | 11 | 29¾ | 29¼ | 29¼ | −⅜ |
| 4⅜ | 2¾ | West Maryland | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 9 | 6 | West Mary 2pf | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 1⅛ | [illegible] | West Pacific pf | 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Jul 31 |
| 29⅝ | 18½ | West Union (1g) | 11 | 28 | 27⅞ | 28 | |
| 24¼ | 17¾ | Westing Air ¾g | 10 | 23 | 22¾ | 23 | |
| 105 | 86 | West E&M (3g) | 6 | 93¾ | 92¾ | 93¾ | +1 |
| 34½ | 27½ | West El I (1½g) | 1 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | A'g 1 |
| 36 | 27¼ | Westvaco (1.40) | 2 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | +¼ |
| 38⅛ | 28⅞ | Westvac pf(1½) | 1 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ | Dec 2 |
| 30¾ | 21¼ | Wheel Stl (¼g) | 13 | 29¾ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | −⅜ |
| 76 | 64 | Wheel pr pf (5) | 1 | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ | Jul 31 |
| 15⅞ | 10¼ | White Dent(½g) | 5 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | Jul 25 |
| 17⅜ | 12½ | White Mot (½g) | 12 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15¾ | −¼ |
| 8¼ | 4 | White R'ck(.10g) | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 5⅜ | 4 | White Sew Ma | 12 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | −¼ |
| 54⅛ | 41 | White Sew M pf | 1 | 54⅛ | 54⅛ | 54⅛ | Jul 31 |
| 26½ | 20½ | White pr pf (2) | 2 | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | −1⅛ |
| 2¾ | 1⅝ | Wilcox Oil(.10e) | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | A'g 1 |
| 2⅜ | 1½ | Willys-Overland | 112 | 2¼ | 2 | 2¼ | +⅜ |
| 5¼ | 3⅛ | Willys-Over pf | 107 | 5 | 4¾ | 5 | +⅜ |
| 6⅝ | 4¼ | Wilson & Co | 9 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | |
| 76¾ | 65½ | Wilson $6pf 7½k | 1 | 74 | 74 | 74 | |
| 33½ | 25⅛ | Woodward I ½g | 3 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | A'g 2 |
| 34½ | 26⅛ | Woolw'rth(1.60g) | 9 | 29⅞ | 29¾ | 29⅞ | +⅛ |
| 25¾ | 16½ | Worth P & M | 5 | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23¼ | −¼ |
| 71½ | 58 | WPM cv ppf 3¾k | 1 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | A'g 1 |
| 67 | 54¼ | WPM ppf(3¾k) | 1 | 66¾ | 66¾ | 66¾ | A'g 1 |
| 70 | 62⅞ | Wrigley Jr (3a) | 1 | 68 | 68 | 68 | +1 |
| | | **Y—Z** | | | | | |
| 22½ | 17⅞ | Yale & T (.60) | 2 | 21 | 21 | 21 | −⅛ |
| 17¾ | 11⅝ | Yel T&C (½g) | 8 | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | |
| 12¼ | 9¼ | Young S&W (1g) | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 42½ | 30½ | Young S&T (2g) | 7 | 39 | 38½ | 39 | +⅛ |
| 94¼ | 83 | Yng Sh&T pf 5½ | 1 | 94 | 94 | 94 | |
| 18⅜ | 13¼ | YoungSD (¾g) | 2 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | −⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 10¾ | Zenith Rad (1g) | 3 | 13⅜ | 13 | 13 | A'g 2 |
| 2¼ | 1⅜ | Zonite Products | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| | | **RIGHTS** Expire | | | | | |
| 1[illegible] | 1¼ | Am T'l wi Aug 29 | 222 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants. †1940 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Commerce and Finance

# Tax Bill Before House Today May Be Changed by President's Plea

Business and Industry

## Defense Costs Month of July About Billion

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Cash expenditures in connection with the armaments program totaled about $1,000,000,000 in July, the largest sum since the World War.

Officals estimated the July total on the basis of nearly complete records for the month. These figures showed that through July 30 cash payments by the Treasury totaled $899,488,021, and through July 29, defense payments of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries amounted to $62,053,364. Final reports, officials said, should bring the total for these two types of expenditures to almost exactly $1,000,000,000.

**Spending Increasing**

Taken on a checks issued basis or work done basis, they said, the month's total would be much higher, but the $1,000,000,000 total would cover money actually paid out during the month after checks had been cashed.

The July total represented a spurt of approximately $130,000,000 over the June figure of $868,800,000, and carried the program far past the highwater mark of $903,700,000 for the present program set in May.

Counting both Treasury and RFC disbursements, here is how the program has picked up speed:

July, 1940, $178,000,000; August, $202,800,000; September, $227,800,000; October, $301,700,000; November, $387,400,000; December, $486,300,000; Janunary, 1941, $592,400,000; February, $615,200,000; March, $793,700,000; April, $821,700,000; May, $903,700,000; June, $868,800,000; July, apjproximately $1,000,000,000.

These figures include reports, available for the first time, of RFC spending. That agency and its subsidiaries have defense commitments of approximately $2,800,000,000, and cash disbursements are just beginning to loom large.

**Cost Itemized**

In the first 30 days of July, Treasury expenditures included $483,239,694 for the Army; $327,005,357 for the Navy; $32,865,708 for lend-lease; $14,611,037 out of the special defense fund of the President; $2,446,086 for administrative expense of selective service; $7,071,513 for emergency merchant ship construction; $3,377,018 for National Youth Administration and other branches of the Federal Security Agency; $18,825,004 for defense housing and other activities of the Federal Works Agency; and $10,047,600 for emergency Panama Canal and other miscellaneous expeditures.

Officials have estimated that in another year, the defense program may cost $2,000,000,000 a month. The Budget Bureau has estimated that Treasury expenditures for defense in the fiscal year which began July 1, will be $15,500,000,000.

## Massachusetts Industrial Index Increases 48 P. C.

Massachusetts industrial activity during June stood 48 per cent above June a year ago, as shown by the State Planning Board index. It was the highest peak recorded by the index since its beginning in January, 1928, and undoubtedly represents the largest physical volume of goods ever produced by Massachusetts industry, the chairman of the State Planning Board reported.

**Industrial Index**
(Average years 1925-27—base 100)

| | June 1941 | June 1940 |
|---|---|---|
| Composite | 111.5 | 75.5 |
| Employment (industrial) | 97.6 | 74.6 |
| Electric Power Consumed | 170.0 | 132.2 |
| New Building (floor area) | 82.9 | 27.1 |
| Shoe Production | 121.4 | 78.5 |
| Cotton Textile Activity | 62.7 | 42.2 |

The composite index figure for June this year of 111.5 was 36 index points or 47.7 per cent above that for June, 1940. All the five component subjects increased. Factory employment, as reported by the Department of Labor and Industries, numbered 30.8 per cent more persons than a year ago, a gain of 23 index points. The index of wages was 62 per cent higher than a year ago.

New building contracts, measured in square feet of floor area, showed a phenomenal advance, standing 203.7 per cent or 55.6 index points above last year. Consumption of electric power was estimated at 37.8 index points or 28.6 per cent over a year ago, shoe production increased 42.9 index points or 54.6 per cent and cotton textile activity gained 20.5 points or 48.6 per cent during June, 1941, compared with June, 1940.

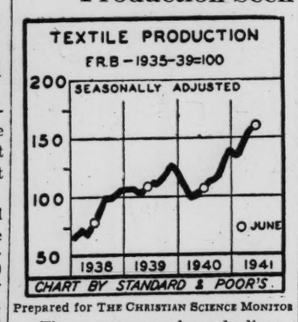
New orders received by Massachusetts factories during June, as reported by Associated Industries, were 81.4 per cent larger than a year ago. Cost of living in Massachusetts, reported by Division of Necessaries of Life, was 3.9 per cent above a year ago. Sales of new passenger cars during May, as reported by R. L. Polk Co., were 17,075, a gain of 35 per cent over May, 1940.

## Loans to Business Increase $6,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $339,000,000.

The week ended July 30 and the total represented an increase of $6,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $302,000,000.

## Gains in Textile Production Seen




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Those consumers' goods lines which do not use materials and labor of a type needed in defense stand to benefit substantially when consumers can no longer spend their funds on automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines, etc. The textile industry, points out Standard & Poor's, is one of these, and faces a deluge of orders for an indefinite period ahead.

## Raw Wool Is In Fair Demand

Raw wool is in fair demand in the Boston market and a few houses report graded fine territory wools are wanted. Other sellers report a spotty call, with preference given to graded wools rather than original bag offerings.

Prices are steady, in general. Graded fine territory wools range from $1.00 to $1.05 a pound, scoured basis. Fine Delaine bright fleece wools are available at 41 to 43 cents a pound, in the grease.

Mohair is being delivered against old contracts, but new business is slow. Prices are unchanged.

## Roosevelt's 'Requests' May Eliminate Joint Tax Provision

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Passage by nightfall of the $3,529,200,000 tax bill, stiffest in national history, was the goal of House leaders today but President Roosevelt appeared to have strengthened chances for elimination of the provision requiring all married persons to file joint income tax returns.

In an eleventh-hour appeal to the House Ways and Means Committee, made public Saturday, the Chief Executive suggested three changes in the revenue measure, including modification of the joint return provision so as to exempt income actually earned by either husbands or wives, but the committee rejected all three proposals by "decisive majorities."

**Several Revisions**

Nevertheless, informed legislators forecast that as a result of the President's action, the already strong opposition to the joint return provision could count on picking up additional votes.

Mr. Roosevelt also suggested committee revision of the excess profits tax so as to hit certain types of wealthy corporations harder and the lowering of existing individual income tax exemptions from $800 for single persons to $750 and from $2,000 for married persons to $1,500.

However, the House already has agreed upon drastic parliamentary procedure for consideration of the bill and this will preclude direct action on any of the President's suggestions. Under the rule adopted, the only amendments that can be voted on are those recommended by the Ways and Means Committee.

The one exception is the agreement for a separate vote on the joint return provision, but here the rule allows only acceptance or rejection—not modification, as Mr. Roosevelt suggested.

Informing the President of the committee's decision to make no further changes in the bill, Chairman Doughton (D) of North Carolina said he had been "very greatly surprised" by the Executive's criticism of the measure.

Specifically, Mr. Doughton told the President he was "surprised to learn that your views are antagonistic to those expressed so emphatically by the Treasury" regarding the lowering of individual income tax exemptions.

**Willing to Pay**

On that point, the President had said "most Americans who are in the lowest income brackets are willing and proud to chip in directly" to help finance the defense program "even if their individual contributions are very small in terms of dollars."

Mr. Roosevelt was most emphatic in his recommendation for elimination of the so-called average earnings method of computing corporation excess profits, contending that many firms which had been earning as much as 50 per cent on their invested capital for the past several years would, under that plan, be able to escape any increase in excess profits taxation this year.

Under the invested capital plan favored by the President, corporations would be allowed a profit of 10 per cent but if their earnings were higher than they made in the base period from 1936-39, inclusive, they would be subject to excess profits taxation regardless of whether they were less than 10 per cent.

The committee plan would allow firms using the invested capital method eight per cent profit on the first $5,000,000 of invested capital and seven per cent on any excess. Those preferring the average earnings method would be entitled to exemption of 95 per cent of their average earnings for surtax purpose during the base period.

While the House strove to complete action on the measure today, at the other end of the Capitol, Chairman George (D) of Georgia announced that the Senate Finance Committee would commence a study of the bill on Wednesday, provided it had passed the House, and would begin public hearings Friday. He said he hoped to finish the hearings in 10 days but other Senators were not so optimistic. Indications were it would be well into September before the legislation reached President Roosevelt for signature.

**Trebles Tax Bill**

In its present form, the bill would virtually treble the tax bill of individuals in the lower and middle income brackets. For instance, a married man with no dependents and $2,500 of taxable income would pay $38,50 under the pending measure, whereas he would pay only $11 under existing law.

The bill would raise a total of $1,152,000,000 from individual incomes and $1,322,900,000 from corporations. The latter would come from higher surtaxes—five per cent on incomes up to $25,000 and six per cent on those above that figure—and from stiffer excess profits taxes.

In addition to boosting the profits levy up 10 percentage points for each bracket so that instead of ranging from 25 to 50 per cent, they would range from 35 to 60 per cent, the bill also would revise the method of computing such profits so that firms no longer would be allowed to deduct their excess profits taxes in computing their normal taxes. The rate for the latter remains at 24 per cent.

The balance of the new revenue would come from new or higher excise taxes on a wide variety of commodities or services designed to produce about $880,100,000 and from higher estate and gift taxes estimated to yield about $151,900,000.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Aug. 4 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, commenting on President Roosevelt's suggestion that husbands and wives be exempted from filing joint returns on earned income, asserted today, "The provision requiring joint returns be made by husband and wife should be completely eliminated."

"If earned income is exempted then all income should be exempted," said the 1940 Republican presidential nominee in a statement. "There is no logic in any distinction between earned income and income derived from property whether accumulated from earnings or otherwise acquired.

"To require women to return earned income or income from property in joint return with their husbands is a throwback to the dark ages. One of the historic struggles of women in their fight for emancipation was for the right to manage their own property and receive the income from it."

## The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Last week's stock market was indecisive. Monday saw a sharp gain, lost during the rest of the week on about the same good volume as that of recent weeks. The rails continued to turn in the best performance, led by such border-line equities as Southern Pacific, Central, Southern, Northern Pacific, and Illinois Central. The oils were somewhat depressed, perhaps by the coming cut in Atlantic seaboard consumption and in shipments to Japan from the West Coast.

Probably the best news for the market was the apparent evidence of substantial Russian resistance to the Germans, which without an early German break-through may prove the turning-point of the war, perhaps postponing the invasion of England to the time when combined British and American armament can overwhelm the Germans.

On the other hand second quarter earnings now appearing did not help the market, and those particularly of General Motors, Steel, and Bethlehem were somewhat of a disappointment. Conclusions are hard to draw this year from second-quarter earnings, because of the diversity in the amount of tax reserves set aside by different companies.

**Bethlehem Net Drops**

Perhaps the clearest evidence of the trend, however, was shown by Bethlehem, which after setting aside reserves in exact conformity to the tax bill just presented to the House by the Ways and Means Committee, showed earnings on the common of only $1.34 in the second quarter or less than half the $3.07 earned in the same period of last year.

This comparison is worse than the first-quarter comparison when $2.95 was earned against $3.02 in the first quarter of 1940. Bethlehem is a number one war baby, heavily loaded up with shipbuilding and armament orders, and with its steel operations running round 102 per cent of capacity. Thus its volume of business this year is far in excess of last year, together with its rate of operations, but its earnings must be running at less than half. This is not as good a showing as was made by Steel. Whether its will lead OPACS to permit a slight upward revision of steel prices seems unlikely, however. Before taxes, BS is estimated to be earning at the rate of $23 a share per year, but after taxes at only round $5.35 per year. Thus it is selling at nearly 14 times earnings, with little prospect of improvement and a strong prospect of earnings decline from here on, as there may be another tax bill this year and is certain to be another next year, and the influential left-wing press is still calling for a "real excess profits tax"—whatever that means.

**Steel Scrap Shortage**

The steel companies and the scrap people are in the mood to pass the buck on who is to blame for the scrap steel shortage, but neither seems really to blame. There were heavy scrap exports in recent years, but nobody expected a defense program then and a large proportion of this export came from interior areas too far from the mills to be of much help anyway.

U. S. Steel is well fixed on scrap, chiefly because it makes it synthetically, but Bethlehem is hard put to it, as Mr. Grace pointed out, and so are some of the little fellows.

Not much scrap is being originated; second-hand cars aren't being broken up. The most likely source now is the pulling up of useless rail lines, which should yield from 50 to 100 tons a mile, and for which the railroads will be glad to get authorization.

The whole American transportation system, in fact, appears likely to be much affected soon by defense. Tanker shortage will bring additional pipe-line facilities, laying of which has been stepped up sharply anyway. Transport planes are to be taken off for Britain and China. The railroads are to start a sales demotion program for their passenger service, and to cut out unnecessary, duplicate, and lightly-used passenger runs.

There may be a shortage of coal cars this winter, because industry is not stocking up fast enough, the rails can't get new rolling stock soon enough, and many consumers will shift from oil to coal. And next year the usual supply of new passenger automobiles will be sharply cut. Some people here say it is time for Washington to co-ordinate these transport changes.

**Roads Paying Debts**

Meantime many of the rails are using their heavy current earnings to pay off their debts to the RFC, which postpones the day of dividends, and the Chicago wage talks seem to be breaking down. The roads, apparently, are set on a real airing this time of the troublesome feather-bedding rules, and are putting out some of the peppiest publicity ever seen out of railroad managements on the men's request or demand for $900,000,000 a year more in wages.

Commodities sold off on the President's price-control message and the publication of the Glass-Steagall price control bill. But because it exempts wages and puts the farm price ceiling at 10 per cent above parity it looks from here, as a ceiling, about as effective as a rubber sieve.

The farm block appears likely to be able not only to freeze current enormous surpluses of cotton and wheat but also to get the prices pushed even higher. Parity for cotton is now 16.49 cents, and 110 per cent of this would be over 18 cents. But the farm people are now pressing for a new upward definition of parity prices (now defined as prices to give each crop unit a buying power equal to what it averaged from 1909-1914). Silk prices have lost meaning with the stoppage of civilian consumption. The latest upward revision of the sugar quota system is so large that any further increase would amount in effect to an abandonment of the quota system altogether, with Cuba the chief beneficiary (assuming of course that the State Department changes the present automatic arrangement by which the Cuban tariff jumps back to 1.50 cents if the quota is abandoned).

**Defense Bonds**

About $1,000,000,000 of defense bonds have now been sold, about $300,000,000 in July, or at the rate of nearly $4,000,000,000 a year. The new tax anticipation notes are expected to be most popular with corporations which normally set aside reserves for future taxes, rather than with personal income tax payers, who in the large categories would need well over the $1,200 permissible maximum and in the small categories don't lay aside tax reserves (yet).

Japanese bonds tumbled again because Washington took so long to unwrap the red tape of fund-freezing rules in order to let owners of the bonds get their interest. The news that aviation gasoline to Japan has now been stopped may confuse some people who remember that it was stopped last summer. Explanation is that the highest octane grades were stopped last summer. Now it appears that the Japanese have learned to fly on octane ratings as low as 75 (Lindbergh used a 73-octane gas to reach Paris) so the lower octane ratings are now blocked too.

## Celluloid Stockholders Approve Proposed Merger

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Stockholders of Celluloid Corp. at an adjourned special meeting approved a proposed merger with Celanese Corp. of America.

The plan had previously been approved by stockholders of the Celanese Corp. but consummation of the merger awaits disposition of restraining orders in pending court actions brought by minority stockholders.

The merger would unite companies with combined assets of more than $96,000,000. Celanese Corp. is rated as the largest producer of acetate rayons while Celluloid Corp. specializes in plastics.

## Big Salaries Made Public By Treasury

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Film actor Gary Cooper, with a paycheck of $482,820, led the nation's industrial bigwigs and the motion picture colony as well, in a compilation of 1939 corporation salaries, just made public by the Treasury.

The list did not include three of the leading Hollywood studios (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Universal, Columbia), however, and corporate reports on file with the Securities Commission indicated that Louis B. Mayer, head of MGM, remained on top of the salary list with $697,048, as he has for several years. Other actors may have topped Mr. Cooper, too.

As far as the Treasury list went, however, the first 10 salaries (including bonuses and commissions) for corporations keeping their books on either a 1939 calendar year or 1939-1940 fiscal year basis, were (giving names, employers, and compensation):

**Many Large Salaries**

Gary Cooper, Goldwyn and Paramount Pictures, $482,820; Thomas J. Watson, International Business Machines, $442,560; George Washington Hill, American Tobacco Company, $420,299; F. A. Countway, Lever Brothers Company (soap manufacturers), $383,210; William S. Knudsen, General Motors Corporation, $372,366; James Cagney, Warner Brothers Pictures, $368,333; John Ford, film director, Argosy Corporation and Twentieth Century-Fox Films, $320,000; A. A. Somerville, R. T. Vanderbilt Company, $278,486; E. C. Stone, Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, $272,336, and E. G. Grace, Bethlehem Steel Company, $271,224.

Nearly all these individuals have been close to the salary top in recent years, but it was the last year for Mr. Knudsen. Since then, he has become the unpaid Director General of the Office of Production Management in Washington.

Mr. Ford was higher on the list than was usual for film directors. The list, however, represented only the salaries over $75,000 paid by corporations. It did not include many persons with much larger income who draw their checks from investments or other sources. Officials noted that 41 persons had incomes of $1,000,000 or more in 1939, and few of their names were on the salary list.

Also not shown was the pay of leading radio entertainers, because they are technically not employees of either the radio chains or the advertising sponsors. Thus Harry L. (Bing) Crosby probably was one of the highest paid men of the year, but the Treasury reported only his $250,000 picture salary from Paramount. The SEC list indicated that he also got $150,000 from Universal Pictures, and drew big money from radio contracts.

**Hollywood Paychecks**

Other big Hollywood paychecks shown by the Treasury included: Edward G. Robinson, Warner Brothers, $255,000; Daryl F. Zanuck, Twentieth Century-Fox, $255,000; H. B. Wallis, Warner Brothers, $265,000; Adolphe Menjou, RKO, and Hal Roach, $174,999; Fred MacMurray, Paramount, $240,333; Carole Lombard, RKO, $211,111; Ginger Rogers, RKO, $219,500; Sonja Henie, Twentieth Century-Fox, $249,166; Errol Flynn, Warner Brothers, $213,333.

Mr. Knudsen led the motor industry in its usual array of big pay. Others included: Albert Bradley, $236,684; Donaldson Brown, $217,908; Marvin E. Coyle, $230,273; Charles F. Kettering, $250,406, and Charles E. Wilson, $236,584, all General Motors Corporation; Edsel B. Ford and P. E. Martin, each $168,999. Both Ford Motor Company; Walter P. Chrysler, $200,000, Chrysler Corporation.

Others in the $200,000 class were: C. S. Woolman, Hales & Hunter Company (Illinois corporation), $222,929; Floyd B. Odlum, Atlas Corporation (New Jersey), $200,000; Sir Douglas Alexander, Singer Manufacturing Company (New Jersey), $200,000; Walter S. Gifford, American Telephone & Telegraph Company (N. Y.), $209,550; Paul M. Hahn, G. W. Hill, Jr., Charles F. Neiley and Vincent Riggio, each received $230,179 from American Tobacco Company (New York); William S. Paley, Columbia Broadcasting System (N.Y.), $204,270; H. F. Sinclair, Consolidated Oil Corporation (New York), $200,290; Spyrous P. Skouras, National Theaters Amusement Company, (New York), $228,000; R. T. Vanderbilt, R. T. Vanderbilt Company (New York), $200,000.

## Consolidated Gas (Balt.) Quarter Net $1.05 Share

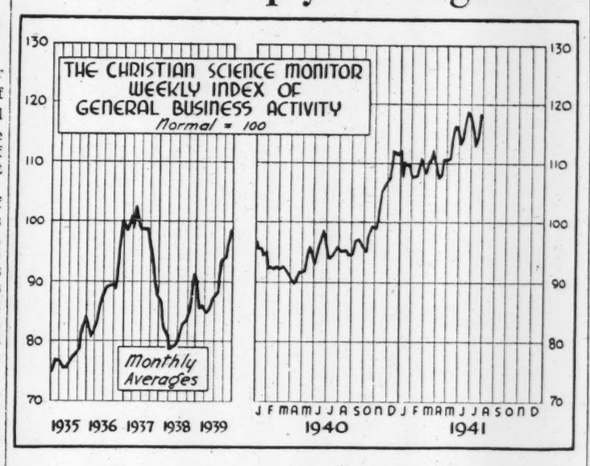
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BALTIMORE—Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore reports for the quarter ended June 30 a net income, after all charges, of $1,549,356, equivalent after dividends on the preferred stock to $1.05 per common share. Federal income taxes have been provided for during 1941 at a tax rate of 30 per cent.

Net income for the same three months of 1940 was $1,565,271, equivalent after preferred dividends to $1.13 per common share. Estimated operating taxes for the second quarter of 1941 were $1,791,446, an increase of $353,460 over the corresponding three months of 1940.

For the 12 months ended June 30, 1941, the company reports net income after all charges of $6,125,777, equivalent after preferred dividends to $4.18 per common share; compared with net income of $6,865,989 or $5.02 per share on the common for the 12 months ended June 30, 1940.

## Monitor Index of Business Rises Sharply During Week




A sharp increase in general business activity in the week of July 26 boosted The Christian Science Monitor weekly index back close to the year's high level reached a month earlier. At 118.3 (prel.) on July 26, the index compared with 115.5 on July 19 and 95.5 on July 27, last year.

All three components of the index contributed to its advance. Electric power production continued to soar into new high ground, exceeding seasonal expectations for a modest gain. Railroad shipments of miscellaneous merchandise countered the usual seasonal movement with a further increase. Bank debits for selected cities other than financial centers failed to show the usual intramonthly letdown in check payments and the adjusted index rose sharply.

Shortages of materials together with defense priorities complicate the industrial picture. Steel operations during the past week were stepped up 1½ points to 98½ per cent of capacity. However, with the shortage of scrap, reductions in steel output are anticipated. Further curtailment was evidenced in the automobile industry with a reduction in the week's output.

Commodity prices, which hold the spotlight at the moment, soared sharply last week as talk of price controls increased. During the week wholesale prices hit a new peak for the year and were some 15 per cent above a year ago.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

| | *Jul 26, 1941 | Jul 19, 1941 | Jul 27, 1940 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Combined index | 118.3 | 115.5 | 95.5 |
| Bk debits outside NYC | 124.4 | 119.4 | 94.8 |
| Elec power production | 112.6 | 112.3 | 103.2 |
| Misc carloadings .... | 117.9 | 116.6 | 88.6 |

*Preliminary.

## U. S. Treasury Starts Collecting Next Year's Record-Breaking Income Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has started collecting next year's record-breaking income taxes in advance by selling tax pre-payment notes to the general public.

Neither the President nor any other taxpayer knows what his 1941 bill will be, for Congress is still working on the new income tax rates and final action will not come for weeks. However, every indication is that a large proportion of taxpayers will pay from 3 to 6 times as much next year as they would have this year on the same amount of income.

**Plan Entirely New**

The new notes, of a type never marketed before by the Federal Government, went on sale at the Treasury and the 12 Federal Reserve banks, but with all banks authorized to handle orders for their customers.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau said the primary purpose was to offer them to taxpayers "for their convenience in setting aside regularly the funds which will be required to meet the unprecedented taxes they will pay next year on this year's income."

The notes were designed so that purchasers can turn them back to the Treasury, with a little interest the Treasury will pay as an inducement for purchases, in payment of any income or excess profits taxes due after Jan. 1, 1942.

The Treasury will accept none of the notes before that date. After that date the notes will be redeemed only if they have been held for three months or more.

Every taxpayer will have to be his own judge on whether he wants to buy any of the notes or how many. However, if anyone buys more than he needs next year for taxes, he can hold them for the following year, or turn them in for cash. If held, interest will be paid up to Aug. 1, 1943. If redeemed for cash, however, the Treasury will refund only the purchase price, without interest.

The notes will bear the name of the purchaser and will not be transferable to or saleable to anyone but the Treasury. Technically, they will be treated as part of the public debt until redeemed for either taxes or cash. They will be subject to all federal taxes and also state and local estate, gift or excise taxes, but not state or local income or property taxes.

**Two Types of Notes**

The new notes will be of two types.

The "A" series for small taxpayers will be sold in units of $25, $50 and $100, and will bear 16 cents interest for every $100 for every month from the time purchased until turned in for taxes. The limit on the sale of these will be $1,200 per year per customer. The interest equals 1.92 per cent.

Bigger taxpayers can buy "B" notes in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $10,000 or $100,000. The interest on these will be 4 cents per $100 per month. This is the equivalent of .48 per cent interest.

To enable uniform redemption values on the notes, they will be sold at face value during August, and in following months at face value plus the accumulated interest.

## Alabama Steel Output To Continue at 90 P. C.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Steel production in Alabama will continue at 90 per cent of capacity next week and pig iron output will continue at 95 per cent.

New business in July has been heavier than in June and most lines are sold out for the third quarter, and many for the remainder of the year.

The rail mill of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., at Ensley will resume operations next week. It has been shut down for vacations and because of a shortage of ingots, despite a heavy backlog.

## Stock Exchange Trading Up Sharply During July

NEW YORK (AP)—Trading in the New York Stock Exchange rose sharply during July to a total of 17,871,457 shares compared with 10,461,813 in June. This is the largest number of shares which have changed hands in any month since last December, when trading totaled 18,397,158 shares.

The turnover in bonds also increased, rising to a dollar value of $189,243,400 from $149,426,000 in June. It was the largest volume since April when bond trading amounted to $209,471,000.

## Scrap Iron Monopoly Is Investigated

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced today a Justice Department investigation of alleged monopolistic, boosting price-practices in the scrap iron and steel trade which he said threatened curtailment of defense steel production.

The inquiry, which will be conducted by two of the department's units—the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Anti-Trust Division, was requested by r. Henderson's Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

Mr. Henderson urged that, if necessary, a special grand jury be impaneled to eliminate the abuses and prevent "hoarding" of scrap. He told the acting attorney general that about 15 large brokers of iron and steel scrap supplied about 90 per cent of the metal purchased by steel mills, after purchasing the scrap metal from sub-dealers.

"It is my under standing that certain of these brokers and dealers have subsidized secretly other dealers and sub-dealers, sometimes as many as 100 or more," Mr. Henderson charged. "In this way a single broker has, in some instances, achieved a monopoly over all of the scrap produced in an entire region. This control over the supply of scrap has been utilized as a means for enhancing scrap prices."

Secretly maintained subsidies have permitted some brokers and dealers not only to maintain contro lover prices, but also over supply, Mr. Henderson said.

"These controls have had the effect of encouraging the hoarding of iron and steel scrap by creating the impression that prices will be increased," the Price Administrator added. "This has lessened the amount of scrap available for steel mills and threatens to curtail the production of steel at a time when needs of the defense program make it imperative that output be maintained at the highest possible level."

Mr. Henderson's request to the acting attorney general was dispatched July 31. It was understood that FBI agents had already begun their investigation in severa lunnamed cities.

OPACS asked investigations in about 15 cities, principal clearing points of the scrap-handling industry.

While the inquiry was aimed primarily at the relations between brokers and scrap dealers, authoritative sources said that it might extend eventually to alleged bootlegging of scrap at prices above the level established in a recent price-ceiling order from Mr. Henderson's office.

**N. Y. Telephone Net**

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Telephone Co. reported net income for the June quarter of $9,998,422 compared with $9,166,560 in the like 1940 period.

SEE THE WORLD in the Weekly Magazine Section of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

*Leading Articles in the August 9 Issue*

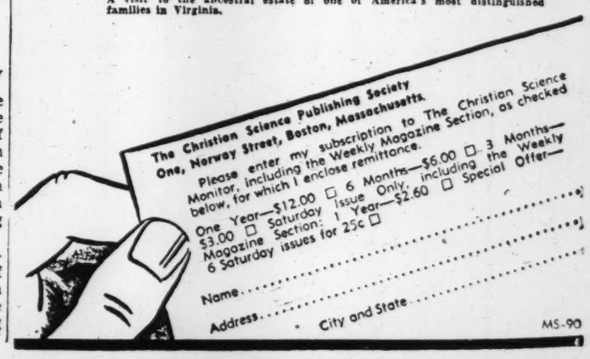
FOR BETTER PAN-AMERICAN NEIGHBORLINESS — By Clarence H. Haring
Some ideas on how to promote and consolidate friendly relations between the United States and South America, by Harvard's Latin-American expert.

THIS IS GENERAL MARSHALL — By Joseph G. Harrison
A profile of the Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

GOLD WAS WHERE THEY FOUND IT — By Nate White
A Monitor staff correspondent "prospects" for pay dirt in the stream where James W. Marshall discovered it.

HEADLINERS IN A BLACK SEA DRAMA — By Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah
Something about the four men who figure prominently in the drift of the war toward southern Asia.

STRATFORD: HOME OF THE LEES — By Laura B. Haddock
A visit to the ancestral estate of one of America's most distinguished families in Virginia.



Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# • Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## FCEA Plan Is Rejected By Cotton Group

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—A New York Cotton Exchange Committee today in effect rejected a suggestion of the Federal Commodity Exchange Administration that speculative margins be set at 15 per cent of the purchase price of the product traded.

Such margins "would work a great hardship on the producers of cotton by denying them a full and free market for their product," the committee reported.

The margin change had been suggested in a letter sent by J. M. Mehl, chief of the CEA, to all commodity exchanges covered by the Act. He urged adoption of requirements that would discourage switching of trade from one market to another to take advantage of smaller margins.

Admitting that excessive speculation was bad for any exchange, the committee asserted that speculative interest in the cotton futures market at present was not in excess of 10 per cent of open contracts.

"It could not reasonably be argued that a pepper contract representing a commodity produced in relatively small volume and far overseas should be compared in liquidity with a contract on the cotton exchange, which represents only about 1/120,000 of the annual domestic production," the committee said.

"Neither could it be argued that a margin of $200 which would be 15 per cent of a number four sugar contract trading at 1.20 cents (a pound) is in consonance with a cotton margin of $1,275, which would be 15 per cent on a contract trading at 17 cents (a pound)," it added. (The current sugar trading margin is $625 a contract on non-trade accounts; the cotton margin $750 on all contracts.)

The committee's finding declared: "The less hampered our market is by unreasonable rules or requirements, the greater will be the safety offered to the cotton trade in its transportation and to the cotton farmer in a free and open market for the products of his labor."

## Investment Trusts

### Management

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Affiliated F Inc | 2.45 | 2.68 |
| Amerex Hold | 13.375 | 14.875 |
| Am Business Shrs | 2.77 | 3.03 |
| Axe Houghton Fund | 10.93 | 11.75 |
| Boston Fund | 13.80 | 14.84 |
| British Type Inv | .08 | .18 |
| Broad St Inv | 21.28 | 23.01 |
| Bullock Fund | 12.55 | 13.75 |
| Can Inv Fund | 2.60 | 3.25 |
| Century Shrs Tr | 25.88 | 27.83 |
| Chain St Inv | 16.73 | — |
| Christiana Sec | 2545.00 | 2745.00 |
| Commodity Corp | 10.08 | 11.02 |
| Consol Inv Tr | 26.50 | 29.00 |
| Dividend Shrs | 1.09 | 1.20 |
| Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd | 17.78 | 18.89 |
| Eaton & Howard Stock Fd | 10.61 | 11.27 |
| Equitable Inv Corp | 24.99 | 26.87 |
| Equity Corp $3 pf | 18.50 | 19.25 |
| Fidelity Fund Inc | 15.96 | 17.18 |
| Fund Investors Inc | 15.91 | 17.44 |
| Gen Capital | 26.98 | 29.01 |
| Gen Investors Tr | 4.41 | 4.80 |
| Incorp Investors Tr | 14.49 | 15.58 |
| Inst Sec: Bank Group | .90 | 1.00 |
| Inst Sec: Insurance | 1.24 | 1.37 |

†Keystone Custodian Funds

| | Bid | Asked | | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B-1 | ... | 31.41 | S-1 | .... | 25.42 |
| B-2 | ... | 25.69 | S-2 | .... | 13.21 |
| B-3 | ... | 16.13 | S-3 | .... | 10.23 |
| B-4 | ... | 7.95 | S-4 | .... | 3.92 |
| K-1 | ... | 15.92 | K-2 | .... | 15.10 |

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| ‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd | 32.00 | 32.00 |
| ‡Loomis Sayles Mutual Fd | 77.40 | 77.40 |
| Maryland Fund | 3.05 | 3.95 |
| Mass Invest Tr | 18.17 | 19.54 |
| Mass Inv 2d Fd | 8.56 | 9.20 |
| Mutual Invest | 8.74 | 9.55 |
| Nation Wide Voting | 1.08 | 1.20 |
| New England Fund | 11.09 | 11.95 |
| Old Colony Tr Assoc | 15.75 | 17.75 |
| Plymouth Fund Inc | .37 | .42 |
| Putnam Fund | 12.31 | 13.17 |
| Quarterly Income Shrs | 4.40 | 5.30 |
| Railway & Light Sec | 6.50 | 7.75 |
| Railway & Light Sec pf | 102.00 | .... |
| Repub Invest Fund | 3.36 | 3.75 |
| Scudder S & C | 79.65 | 81.25 |
| Spencer Trask Fund | 13.13 | 13.93 |
| Stand Util Inc | .20 | .23 |
| State Street Invest | 62.625 | 64.625 |
| Trusteed Am Bk "B" | .45 | .50 |
| Trusteed Industry Shrs | .71 | .81 |
| Wellington Fund | 13.98 | 15.37 |

### Fixed and Unit Type

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Assoc Stand Oil | 4.875 | 5.625 |
| Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod | 2.47 | .... |
| Cumulative Tr Sh | 4.24 | .... |
| Diversified Tr C | 3.30 | |
| Diversified Tr D | 4.95 | 5.60 |
| Foundation Tr Shrs A | 3.35 | 3.80 |
| Fund Tr Shrs A | 4.30 | 5.10 |
| Nation Wide Sec | 3.32 | .. |
| North Am Bond Tr Ctfs | 40.375 | .. |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1953 | 1.90 | .. |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1955 | 2.41 | .. |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1956 | 2.36 | .. |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1958 | 1.94 | .. |
| Super of Am Tr AA | 2.10 | .. |
| US Elec Lt & Pow "A" | 13.625 | .. |
| US Elec Lt & Pow "B" | 1.53 | .. |

### Investment Banking

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Blair & Co | .375 | .875 |
| First Boston Corp | 13.00 | 15.00 |
| Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom | .10 | .30 |

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Aug. 4

| Europe† | Today | Prev. Day | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sterling: Cables‡ | $4.03¾ | $4.03¾ | $4.03 |
| Switz'l'd—franc | .2340 | .2345 | § |
| Italy—lira | .0526x | .0526x | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .4000x | .4000x | .4033 |
| Sweden—krona | .2390 | .2390 | .4537 |
| Greece—d'chma | .0068x | .0068x | .0220 |
| Spain—peseta | .0920 | .0920 | **.1468 |
| Finland—finm'k | .0205x | .0205x | .0426 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1977x | .1977x | .2961 |
| Port'gal—escudo | .0401 | .0401 | .0748 |
| Yugos'via—dinar | .0235x | .0235x | .0208 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Arg'tina—peso¶‡ | .2385 | .2385 | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis¶‡ | .0505 | .0505 | .2025 |
| Chile—peso‡ | .0350 | .0350 | .2060 |
| Peru—sol‡ | .1500 | .1500 | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso‡ | .4550 | .4550 | .6583 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Japan—yen | .2362x | .2362x | .8440 |
| India—rupee | .3032 | .3031 | .6180 |
| Java—florin | .5329 | .5329 | .6806 |
| Hong Kong—dol | .2487 | .2500 | * |
| Shanghai—dol | .0540x | .0543x | * |
| Sts Stlmnts—dol | .4751 | .4751 | .9613 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4975 | .4987 | .5000 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .8875 | .8862 | 1.6931 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .2070x | .2070x | § |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

## Calif. Petroleum Sales Gain

SAN FRANCISCO—Figures from the Business Outlook, published by Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco, show sales of California petroleum products the first five months of 1941 aggregated 104,904,000 barrels, an increase of 7.5 per cent over January-May last year. Of the total, sales in the Pacific Coast territory (83,381,000 barrels) rose 14 per cent over comparable 1940 figures, although shipments outside the territory (21,523,000 barrels) were 12 per cent lower.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3¼s 45-43 | 106.20 | 106.20 | 106.20 |
| 1 2½s 53-49 | 108.5 | 108.5 | 108.5 |
| 10 2⅞s 60-55 | 111.19 | 111.13 | 111.13 |
| 26 2½s 58-56 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 105.3 |
| 2 2¾s 59-56 | 110.24 | 110.14 | 110.24 |
| **Home Owners Loan** | | | |
| 1 2¼s 44-42 | 102.2 | 102.2 | 102.2 |
| 1 3s 52-44 | 106.24 | 106.24 | 106.24 |
| **New York City Bonds** | | | |
| 19 3s 80 | 105½ | 105⅜ | 105½ |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Alleghany cv 5s 44 | 90½ | 90 | 90 |
| 8 Alleghany cv 5s 49 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 3 Alleghany 5s 50 st | 59½ | 59 | 59 |
| 3 Am & ForP5s2030 | 61¾ | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| 6 AmIGChem 5½s 49 | 101¾ | 101⅝ | 101¾ |
| 7 Am T&T 5½s 43 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| 3 Am T&T 3⅜s 61 | 109¼ | 108¾ | 109 |
| 117 Am T&T 3s 56 wi | 110¼ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| 2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 22 AT&SF 4s 95 | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ |
| 1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 | 90⅞ | 90⅞ | 90⅞ |
| 5 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | 91⅛ |
| 4 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st reg | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 5 A C Line 1st 4s 52 | 80⅜ | 80⅜ | 80⅜ |
| 1 A C Line clt 4s 52 | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| 9 A C Line 5s 45 | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| 1 Atl & Dn 1st 4s 48 | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ |
| 34 B&O 95 st A | 37¼ | 36¾ | 37 |
| 6 B&O 95 st C | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ |
| 9 B&O 2000 st D | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | 36⅝ |
| 3 B&O 96 st F | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | 36⅝ |
| 125 B&O cv 60 st | 34⅜ | 33⅞ | 34⅛ |
| 9 B&O 4s 48 | 63⅝ | 63⅜ | 63⅜ |
| 8 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 10 B&O S W 50 st | 46⅞ | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| 2 B&O T C 4s 59 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 2 Bnk & Aroo 5s 43 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 2 Bell TPa 5s 48 B | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 10 Bell TPa 5s 60 C | 133¼ | 133¼ | 133¼ |
| 3 BenefIndLoan2¼s50 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| 7 Beth Stl 3½s 52 | 106⅝ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 5 Beth Stl 3¼s '65 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 Beth Stl 3s'60 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 30 Boston&Me 4½s '70 | 35¼ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 1 Boston&Me 4s '60 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ |
| 3 Buf R&P '57 st | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 12 Bur C R&No 5s '34ct | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 1 Bush Term 5s '55 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| 1 Can Nor 6½s '46 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 2 Carriers & Gen 5s '50 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 15 Celanese 3s '55 | 100 | 99⅞ | 100 |
| 1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 6 Cen of Ga 5½s '59 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 14 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62 | 108⅜ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 5 Cen Pac 5s 60 | 55¼ | 55 | 55 |
| 9 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 | 72⅝ | 72¼ | 72⅝ |
| 17 Cen RRNJ 5s 87 | 20½ | 20 | 20 |
| 10 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ |
| 7 Cen RR NJ 4s 87 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 1 C&O 3½s 96E | 132¾ | 132¾ | 132¾ |
| 10 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A | 83¾ | 83 | 83¾ |
| 2 CB&Q gen 4s 58 | 81¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ |
| 1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49 | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| 12 Chi&E Ill inc 97 | 29½ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 1 Chi&Erie 5s 82 | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ |
| 4 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038 | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| 2 ChiGtWest 4s 88 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 1 Chi I&L 4s 47 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 72 CMSP&Pac 5s 75 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12⅛ |
| 23 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ |
| 2 CM&SP 4¾s 89F | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| 10 CM&SP 4½s 89C | 41⅝ | 41½ | 41⅝ |
| 2 CM&SP 4½s '89E | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| 30 CM&SP gen 4s 89 | 41⅝ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 10 CM&SP 3½s 89B | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 5 Chi&NW 6½s 36 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ |
| 11 C & NW cv 4¾s 49 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ |
| 3 C & NW 4½s 2037C | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 4 Chi & NW 4s 87 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 6 Chi & NW 4s 87 st | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ |
| 1 Chi & NW 3½s 87 | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ |
| 35 CRI & P 4s 88 | 23¾ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 17 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 2 C St L&NO Mem 4s 51 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 5 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62 | 98¼ | 98 | 98 |
| 5 Ch & W Ind 4s 52 | 95½ | 95¼ | 95½ |
| 3 Childs Co 5s 43 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 2 Cin Gac & El 3¼s 66 | 110½ | 110⅜ | 110⅜ |
| 1 CC C&St L 4½s 77 | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | 57⅛ |
| 1 CC C&St L 90 St L | 75⅜ | 75⅜ | 75⅜ |
| 1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 7 Clev Un Term 5½s 72 | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| 4 Clev Un Term 5s 73 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 14 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C | 67½ | 67¼ | 67½ |
| 16 Col & So 4½s 80 | 23⅛ | 23 | 23 |
| 1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap | 103⅝ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 2 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 70 ComlMack inc 69ww | 53¾ | 52¼ | 53⅝ |
| 2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 21 Comwlth Ed cv3½s58 | 111½ | 111¼ | 111¼ |
| 2 Con Edis 3¼s 46 | 104½ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 1 Con Edis 3½s 58 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 4 Consum Pow 3½s 70 | 111¼ | 111 | 111¼ |
| 1 Consum Pow 3¼s 65 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 10 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55 | 99 | 98½ | 98½ |
| 2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ |
| 2 CubaNoRy5½s42rct | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 3 Cuba RR 7½s '46 rct | 19½ | 19¼ | 19½ |
| 1 Cuba RR 5s 52 | 24⅝ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ |
| 16 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43 | 57 | 56⅞ | 57 |
| 3 D & R G 4½s 36 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 32 D & R G 4s 36 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 3 D & R G West 5s 78 | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 1 Det Ed 3s '70 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 7 Duluth SS&A 5s '37 | 21 | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 11 Elec Auto L 2¼s '50 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 29 Erie rfg 5s '67 | 34¾ | 34¼ | 34¼ |
| 24 Erie rfg 5s '75 | 34¾ | 34 | 34¼ |
| 21 Erie 1st 4s '96 | 92½ | 92 | 92 |
| 42 Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 60½ | 60 | 60⅛ |
| 14 Erie 4⅜s '57 wi | 102⅛ | 102 | 102 |
| 16 Erie & Jer 6s '55 | 96 | 95¾ | 96 |
| 11 Erie 4s '95 wi | 83½ | 83⅜ | 83½ |
| 4 Erie Gene 6s '57 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 40 Erie 4½s 2015 wi | 54 | 53⅝ | 53⅝ |
| 1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 5 Fonda J&G 2-4s '82 ct | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52 | 105½ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 3 Gt Nor 5s '73 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 8 Gt Nor 4s '46 H | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 5 G Bay & W deb B | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 2 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75 | 72¼ | 72 | 72¼ |
| 1 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 2 Hock V 4½s 99 | 132½ | 132¼ | 132¼ |
| 12 Hudson Coal 5s62A | 39 | 38½ | 38½ |
| 6 Huds Co Gas 5s 49 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| 10 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57 | 54¼ | 54¼ | 54¼ |
| 7 Hud&Man inc 5s 57 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 5 Ill Cen 3½s 52 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 1 Ill Cen 4s 52 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ |
| 4 Ill Cen 4s 53 | 44 | 43⅞ | 43⅞ |
| 6 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55 | 44⅜ | 44⅜ | 44⅜ |
| 11 Ill Cen 4¾s 66 | 47⅛ | 46¾ | 46⅞ |
| 6 Ill Cen 5s 55 | 53½ | 53⅜ | 53½ |
| 3 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 2 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| 17 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a | 49 | 48¾ | 48⅞ |
| 3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63 | 44⅛ | 44 | 44 |
| 12 Inland Stl 3s 61 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| 2 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44 | 38¾ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ |
| 10 Int Mer Mar 6s 41 | 89½ | 89 | 89 |
| 2 Int Paper 6s 55 | 105 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 5 Int Rys C A 6½s 47 | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | 91⅛ |
| 15 Int T&T 4½s 52 | 42⅜ | 42 | 42 |
| 46 Int T&T 5s 55 | 44¾ | 44⅜ | 44⅜ |
| 2 James F&Clea 4s 59 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 3 Jones&L'gh St3¼s 61 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1 Koppers Co 3½s 61 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 Lac Gas 6s 42A | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 12 Lac Gas 5½s 53 | 80¾ | 80 | 80½ |
| 3 Lac Gas 5½s 60D | 80¼ | 80 | 80 |
| 2 Lac Gas 5s 42 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 2 Leh & N Y 4s 45 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 2 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 3 LehValHTerm 5s 54 | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | 50⅜ |
| 6 Leh Val 5s 2003 st | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 17 Leh Val 4½s 2003 | 34¾ | 34½ | 34¾ |
| 12 Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 33 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ |
| 2 Leh Val Term 5s 51 | 58¼ | 58 | 58 |
| 2 Lex&East 5s 65 | 117½ | 117 | 117½ |
| 1 Liggett & M 7s 44 | 118⅞ | 118⅞ | 118⅞ |
| 6 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st | 97½ | 97¼ | 97½ |
| 1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 2 Lou & N 4½s 2003 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 1 Louis & N 3½s '50 A | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 Maine Cen 4s '45 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 1 Market St Ry 5s '45 st | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 5 Mich Cen 4½s '79 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 2 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 3 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 10 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38 | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 52 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 1 Mo-Ill 5s '59 | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 15 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A | 29⅜ | 29 | 29⅜ |
| 14 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67 | 10¾ | 10⅜ | 10¾ |
| 19 M-K-Tex 4½s '78 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25½ |
| 22 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90 | 36¾ | 36¼ | 36½ |
| 4 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B | 24½ | 24¼ | 24½ |
| 7 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 6 Mo Pac 5s '65 A | 28 | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 58 Mo Pac 5s '77 F | 28 | 27⅝ | 27⅞ |
| 33 Mo Pac 5s '78 G | 29¼ | 29 | 29 |
| 9 Mo Pac 5s '80 H | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ |
| 35 Mo Pac 5s '81 I | 28 | 27¾ | 28 |
| 1 Mo Pac gen 4s 75 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 20 Mor & Essex 5s 55 | 44 | 43⅞ | 44 |
| 22 Mor & Essex 4½s 55 | 39 | 38⅜ | 38⅜ |
| 8 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 43¾ | 43⅜ | 43⅜ |
| 3 NashCha&StL 4s 78 | 68 | 67½ | 68 |
| 14 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 1 N Orl & NE 4½ 52 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 9 N Orl Term 4s 53 | 75⅜ | 75 | 75⅜ |
| 5 NO Tex & M 4½s 56 | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ |
| 10 NY&Q'nsE&P3½s65 | 111 | 110¾ | 111 |
| 10 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| 42 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 58 | 57¾ | 58 |
| 8 NYC cn 4s 98 | 61½ | 61⅜ | 61⅜ |
| 2 NYC 3¾s 46 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 6 NYC cv 3¼s 52 | 60⅞ | 60⅞ | 60⅞ |
| 10 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A | 110 | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 1 NYC&HR 3½s 97 | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | 81⅞ |
| 1 NYC La Sh 3½s 98 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98 | 60¼ | 59⅞ | 60¼ |
| 2 NYChi&StL 6s 41 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| 2 NYChi&St L 5½s 74A | 74¼ | 74¼ | 74¼ |
| 37 NMChi&StL 4½s 78 | 63⅛ | 62⅞ | 63 |
| 3 NY Connect 3½s '65 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 2 NY Dock cv 5s 47 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 2 NY Dock Co 4s 51 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 19 NY G El H&P 5s 48 | 122¼ | 122¼ | 122¼ |
| 27 NYNH&H cv 6s 48 | 30⅛ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 1 NYNH&H clt 6s 40 | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | 46⅞ |
| 5 NYNH&H 4s 56 | 36⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ |
| 5 NY O & W rfg 4s 92 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 13 NY W Bost 4½s 46 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 3 Nor & W 4s 96 | 127½ | 127¼ | 127¼ |
| 27 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 68 | 67½ | 67¾ |
| 1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 52¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ |
| 2 Nor Pac 4s 97 | 74½ | 74¼ | 74¼ |
| 20 Nor Pac 4s 97 | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| 14 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 43⅜ | 43 | 43⅜ |
| *1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 1 Ogden & L Cha 48 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 2 Ore R R&N | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 1 Pac G&E 3½s 66 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 8 Pac G&&E 3¾s 61 | 110⅝ | 110½ | 110⅝ |
| 2 Pac Gas & El 4s 64 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 5 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 2 Parmelee T 6s 44 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 2 Pen Co 4s '63 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 Pen RR gen 5s '68 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 5 Pen RR cn 4½s '60 | 123⅜ | 123⅜ | 123⅜ |
| 24 Pen RR gen 4½s '65 | 105¾ | 105½ | 105¾ |
| 1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 5 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E | 102½ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 2 Pen RR 3¾s '70 | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| 15 Pen RR 3¼s '52 | 89⅜ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 5 Pere Marq 5s '56 | 72⅛ | 72⅛ | 72⅛ |
| 5 Pere Marq 4½s '80 | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 5 Pere Marq 4s '56 | 63¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| 3 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 5 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 25 Ph Read C&I 5s '73 | 27¾ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 6 Phillips Pet 1¾ '51 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 PCC & SL 5s '70A | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 8 PCC & St L 4½s '77 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 17 Portl Gen E 4½s 60 | 84¾ | 84⅜ | 84⅜ |
| 1 Potomac El P 3¼s 66 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 21 Readg 4½s 97 A | 83 | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 2 eRadg 4½s 97 B | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 1 Republic Stl 4½s 61 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 15 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14⅞ |
| 4 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 20 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33 ct | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 1 St L S F 5s 50 B | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 54 St L S F 4½s 78 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ |
| 1 StL SF 4½s 78 ct st | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 7 StL SF 4s 50 A | 15 | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 5 StL SW 1st 4s 89 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ |
| 3 St L S W 2nds 4s 89 | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62¼ |
| 6 SA&A Pass 4s 43 | 95⅜ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 24 Seab A L cn 6s 45 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ |
| 15 Sea A L 6s 45 ct | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 1 Sea A L 4s 50 st | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| 3 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 4 Sea AL rfg 4s59 ct | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 10 Sea-AllFla 6s35A ct | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 2 Shell Un 2¾s 61 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 Shell Un 2½s 54 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 8 Socony-Vac 3s 64 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 58 Sou Pac 4½s 68 | 53⅜ | 53¼ | 53¼ |
| 22 Sou Pac 4½s 81 | 53¼ | 53 | 53 |
| 79 So Pac 4½s 68 | 53½ | 53⅛ | 53¼ |
| 7 So Pac rfg 4s 55 | 66 | 65⅞ | 65⅞ |
| 15 So Pac clt 4s 49 | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | 50⅜ |
| 23 So Pac 3¾s 46 | 71⅞ | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| 16 So Pac 4½s Ore 77 | 54½ | 54¼ | 54⅜ |
| 9 South Ry 6½s 56 | 88⅝ | 88¼ | 88⅝ |
| 2 South Ry cn 5s 94 | 91⅜ | 91⅜ | 91⅜ |
| 7 South Ry gen 4s 56 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 10 So Ry St L 51 | 78¼ | 78¼ | 78¼ |
| 4 Tex Corp 3s 65 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 2 Tex & Pac 5s 77 B | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| 5 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C | 68 | 67½ | 67½ |
| 1 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| 5 Third Ave aj 5s 60 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 2 Toronto H & BF 4s 46 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 12 Un Pac 1st 4s 47 | 112 | 111⅞ | 111⅞ |
| 1 Unit Drug 5s 53 | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ |
| 1 U S Steel 2s 48 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 48 Utah P&L 5s 44 | 100⅜ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 1 Va El&Pow 3½s 68 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 5 Va Ir C&C 5s 49 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 5 Virg Ry 3¾s266 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 15 Wabash rfg 5½s 75 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 2 Wabash 1st 5s 39 | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 10 Wabash 5s 80 D | 16¼ | 16 | 16 |
| 24 Wabash 5s 76B | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 6 Wabash 4½s 78C | 15⅞ | 15¾ | 15⅞ |
| 1 Walwrth 4s 55 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 9 Warner Bros 6s 48 | 96 | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 6 Warren Bros 6s 41 | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ |
| 3 Westn Md 5½s 77A | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 27 Westn Md 4s 52 | 93½ | 93 | 93 |
| 6 Western Un 5s 51 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 8 Western Un 5s 60 | 85⅞ | 85½ | 85¾ |
| 15 Western Un 4½s 50 | 85¼ | 85 | 85 |
| 21 Wheel Stl 3½s 66 | 95¼ | 95 | 95¼ |
| 3 Wilson&Co 4s 55 | 106¼ | 106 | 106¼ |
| 1 Wis Cen 4s 49 | 42⅜ | 42⅜ | 42⅜ |
| 1 Youngst S&T cv 4s 48 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |

### Foreign Bonds

| Sales | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Antioquia 7s 45 A | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 4 Antioquia 7s 45 D | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 15 Argentine 4s 72 Feb | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 1 Argentine 4s 72 Ap | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 5 Australia 5s 55 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 2 Australia 5s 57 | 69⅞ | 69 | 69⅞ |
| 2 Austria 7s 57 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 2 Belgium 6½s 49 | 92 | 91½ | 92 |
| 1 Berl City El 6½s 51 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 31 Brazil 8s 41 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 7 Brazil 6½s 26-57 | 17¼ | 17⅛ | 17¼ |
| 19 Brazil 6½s 27-57 | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ |
| 6 Buen A 4¾s 77 | 50½ | 50⅛ | 50½ |
| 2 Canada 5s '52 | 102 | 101⅞ | 102 |
| 4 Canada 2½s '45 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| 9 Colomb 6s '61 Oct | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 4 Colomb 3s '70 | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ |
| 5 Cordoba Pv 7s '42 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 6 Cuba 5½s '45 | 93½ | 93⅜ | 93½ |
| 56 Cuba 4½s '77 | 66⅝ | 66½ | 66⅝ |
| 1 Den 6s '42 wd | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 1 Ger Govt 7s '49 | 8¾ | | 8¾ |
| 1 Italy 7s 1951 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 2 Medellin Mun 6½s '54 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 1 Orient Dev 6s 53 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 4 Orient Dev 5½s 58 | 29⅛ | 29 | 29 |
| 8 Panama 3¼s 94 A st | 52¼ | 52 | 52 |
| 4 Pernambuco 7s 47 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 2 Peru 7s 59 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 10 Peru 1st 6s 60 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ |
| 2 Poland 8s 50 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 1 Porto Aleg 7½s 66 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 1 Rio de Jan 6½s 53 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 2 Rome 6½s 52 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 6 Sao Paulo St 7s 56 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 1 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 18 Urg aj 3¾s 4s4¼s 79 | 46¾ | 46½ | 46¾ |
| 14 Urg 4¼s 4½s 78 | 47 | 46¾ | 47 |
| 1 Warsaw C 4½s 58 asd | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today 3,406,000; previous day 3,118,500; week ago 7,081,400; year ago 2,985,500; two years ago 3,877,800; Jan. 1 to date 1,300,848,125; year ago 955,368,600; two years ago 983,670,775.

## Small Volume Of Cars at End Of Model Year

DETROIT (AP)—The automobile industry wound up its 1941 model period last Thursday with probably the smallest year-end volume of new cars on hand in its history. The total is indicated at not more than 160,000 units and represented mainly cars in transit as the factories and the merchandising division ended the second largest year in production and retail distribution.

As the consumer demand that shattered all records since 1929 held up right to the end of the automotive year the "stock on hand" actually represented cars on order but not yet delivered. Within the next week or so the deliveries should be completed and the year-end clean-up will have been completed.

### Large Output

Official figures on aggregate production and retail sales for the 1941 model year are yet to be computed, but authoritative estimates added to official tabulations for 11 months of the year show assemblies of 5,247,000 cars and trucks for the model period. Similar tabulations on retail sales give the total as 5,087,000 recorded to the end of July.

Only in 1929 did the nation's assembly plants exceed the volume of the 1941 model period. The plants of the United States turned out that year 5,358,420 cars and trucks. The next highest year in the industry's history was 1937, when 4,808,974 cars and trucks rolled out of the United States factories.

It has been a somewhat unusual experience for the merchandising division of the industry to wind up a model year with virtually no passenger cars unsold. In many past years making room for new models meant bargain sales or inducements in the shape of extraordinary allowances on trade-in vehicles at the year-end.

There will be no occasion for bargain sales or exorbitant trade-in allowances for the next two years at least, according to trade experts. They point out that during that period, if not longer, the industry will not be able to produce enough cars to meet consumer demand.

### Plants Are Quiet

Although most of the car makers have their 1942 models finally determined as to design and some even have them ready for the production lines, assembly plant activity this week is at extremely low levels. The decline began last week as 1941 model output was concluded in nearly all plants. Assemblies last week, according to Ward's Reports, numbered 62,146 units.

Authoritative forecasts indicate the aggregate output for August may fall below that of the comparable period last year when 46,823 passenger units and 29,050 trucks were completed. By the end of the month, however, every manufacturer should have at least a pilot model of his 1942 car on hand. By mid-September the entire industry should be ready to swing into the full volume of production permitted by the war-time restrictions to be imposed.

## Corporation Earnings

### Quarter Ended June 30

| | 1941 Net | 1940 Net | Net Per Com. Shr. 1941 | 1940 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing | $1,793,107 | $1,639,889 | $1.01 | $.92 |
| American Airlines | 795,657 | 583,353 | 1.29 | 1.63 |
| Canada Dry Giner Ale | 449,036 | 343,560 | .73 | .56 |
| Climax Molybdenum | 2,130,101 | 1,747,510 | .84 | .69 |
| Commercial Solvents | 347,990 | 532,992 | .13 | .20 |
| Continental Oil | 2,642,082 | 1,007,852 | .56 | .22 |
| Electrolux Corp | 460,506 | 376,136 | .37 | .30 |
| Hershey Crocolate | 1,377,529 | 814,881 | 1.64 | .82 |
| Midland Steel Products | 433,626 | 493,422 | .92 | 1.17 |
| New Jersey Zinc | 2,700,391 | 1,533,156 | 1.37 | .79 |
| Panhandle Producing & Ref | 67,936 | *29,918 | .07 | .. |
| Remington Rand | 1,383,693 | 565,240 | .67 | .22 |
| Ruberoid Co. | 391,779 | 244,565 | .98 | .61 |
| Savage Arms | 876,961 | 202,789 | 1.31 | †.30 |
| Standard Brands | 1,980,833 | 2,424,007 | .14 | .17 |
| Stone & Webster | 587,380 | 164,761 | .28 | .08 |
| Studebaker Corp | 1,133,418 | 445,806 | .51 | .20 |
| Superior Steel | 243,689 | 31,661 | 2.15 | .28 |
| Thompson Products | 421,907 | 525,734 | 1.31 | 1.66 |
| United Gas Improvement | 4,190,434 | 5,694,900 | .18 | .25 |
| Wheeling Steel | 2,708,187 | 1,019,426 | 3.96 | .95 |

### Six Months Ended June 30

| | 1941 Net | 1940 Net | Net Per Com. Shr. 1941 | 1940 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing | 2,389,576 | 2,609,758 | 1.34 | 1.47 |
| American Airlines | 866,717 | 887,405 | 1.32 | 2.48 |
| American Maize-Products | 491,704 | 242,409 | 1.64 | .81 |
| American Radiator & Stand. San. | 3,271,009 | 1,535,905 | .31 | .14 |
| Bigelow-Sanford Carpet | 1,084,570 | 749,033 | 3.20 | 2.13 |
| Bridgeport Brass Co. | 867,494 | 506,167 | .92 | .54 |
| Calumet & Hecla | 498,058 | 315,167 | .25 | .16 |
| Campbell, Wyant & Camion Fdry. | 404,143 | 369,233 | 1.16 | .106 |
| Cleveland Graphite Bronze | 855,315 | 804,921 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| Commercial Credit Co. | 4,108,398 | 3,686,496 | 2.23 | 2.00 |
| Commercial Investment Trust | 9,163,703 | 7,298,002 | 2.53 | 2.01 |
| Commercial Solvents | 904,982 | 1,046,551 | .34 | .40 |
| Commonwealth & Southern | 8,737,557 | 7,468,105 | .12 | .09 |
| Crosley Corp. | 798,634 | 96,661 | 1.46 | .18 |
| Doyle Machine & Tool | 76,826 | 35,318 | .68 | .31 |
| Electrolux Corp | 893,422 | 897,560 | .72 | .72 |
| Giddings & Lewis Mach. Tool | 328,049 | 273,189 | 1.09 | 2.73 |
| Greenfield Tap & Die | 320,067 | 214,261 | 1.67 | .93 |
| Inspiration Consol Copper | †978,092 | 818,008 | .83 | .69 |
| Lone Star Gas | 5,333,437 | 4,973,231 | .96 | .90 |
| National Lead | 3,289,000 | 3,119,810 | .75 | .69 |
| Pennsylvania Water & Power | 1,040,400 | 1,039,228 | .229 | 2.00 |
| Pepsi-Cola | 3,300,000 | 2,525,000 | 1.74 | 1.33 |
| Pittsburgh Coal | 759,519 | 291,585 | 2.17 | .83 |
| Postal Telegraph | *1,096,299 | *1,397,180 | | |
| Real Silk Hosiery Mills | 11,585 | *482,330 | .83 | .. |
| Simmons Co. | ¶1,262,463 | 1,055,541 | ¶1.09 | .91 |
| Studebaker Corp | 1,313,877 | 957,309 | 59 | .43 |
| U. S. Rubber | 6,203,314 | 4,234,239 | 2.07 | .94 |
| Walworth Co. | 909,820 | 203,415 | .65 | .14 |
| Wheeling Steel | 4,689,196 | 1,664,078 | 6.60 | 1.24 |

### Twelve Months Ended June 30

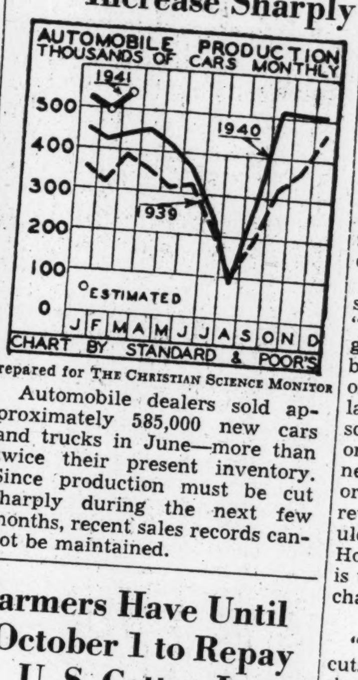
| | 1941 Net | 1940 Net | Net Per Com. Shr. 1941 | 1940 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston Edison | 5,873,049 | 5,579,028 | 2.38 | 2.26 |
| Lehigh Portland Cement | 2,638,790 | 2,161,213 | 3.32 | 2.58 |

*Net loss. †Figured on new common shares basis. ‡Preliminary. ¶Estimated.

## Dividend Declarations

| Company | Rate | Period | Payable | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Initial** | | | | |
| Le Tourneau R G pf | $1.12½ | Q | Sep. 1 | Aug. 9 |
| Savage Arms, new | 75c | .. | Aug. 18 | Aug. 8 |
| **Accumulated** | | | | |
| Mich Sugar pf | 30c | .. | Aug. 12 | Aug. 1 |
| Phoenix Hos pf | 87½c | .. | Sep. 1 | Aug. 19 |
| **Irregular** | | | | |
| Met Tax Corp | 10c | .. | Sep. 2 | Aug. 20 |
| Ohio Cas Ins Co | 70c | .. | Aug. 1 | July 21 |
| Thew Shovel | 75c | .. | Aug. 25 | Aug. 15 |
| Yosemite Park & Curry Co | 30c | .. | July 31 | July 31 |
| **Interim** | | | | |
| Amal Elec Corp | 25c | .. | Aug. 30 | Aug. 15 |
| Courtald's, Ltd, ord, registered | 2½% | .. | Aug. 27 | July 24 |
| Do Dep Rec for ord | 2½% | .. | Sep. 3 | July 29 |
| **Resumed** | | | | |
| Nat Ind Ln Crp | 12½c | .. | Aug. 15 | Aug. 5 |
| **Regular** | | | | |
| Allied Kid | 25c | Q | Aug. 15 | Aug. 8 |
| Art Metal Works | 15c | .. | Sep. 25 | Sep. 15 |
| Atlas Drop Forge | 50c | .. | Aug. 20 | Aug. 8 |
| Atlantic Refining | 25c | Q | Sep. 15 | Aug. 21 |
| Carolina T&T Co | $2 | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 24 |
| Charis Corp | 15c | .. | Aug. 15 | Aug. 4 |
| Diem & Wing Pap Co 5% pf | $1.25 | Q | Aug. 15 | July 31 |
| Garner Royalties A | 25c | .. | Aug. 4 | Aug. 1 |
| Gen Stl Wares pf | $1.75 | Q | Aug. 20 | Aug. 8 |
| Gen Tel Corp | 40c | Q | Sep. 15 | Sep. 3 |
| Harbison-Walker Ref | 37½c | .. | Sep. 2 | Aug. 12 |
| Do pf | $1.50 | Q | Oct. 20 | Oct. 6 |
| Harvill Aire Die Cast | 12½c | .. | Sept. 2 | Aug. 7 |
| Hilton-Davis Chem | 20c | .. | Aug. 11 | Aug. 4 |
| K W Battery Co | 5c | Q | Aug. 15 | Aug. 6 |
| Kan City Stk Yards Co of Maine | 50c | Q | Aug. 1 | July 24 |
| Do 5% pf | $1.25 | Q | Aug. 1 | July 24 |
| Lanston Monotype | 25c | .. | Aug. 30 | Aug. 20 |
| Marion Mfg Co | $1.50 | .. | Aug. 5 | July 23 |
| Merchants Fire Assur Corp | 75c | S | Aug. 4 | July 28 |
| Do 7% pf | $3.50 | S | Aug. 4 | July 28 |
| Met Textile pt pf | 81¼c | Q | Sep. 2 | Aug. 20 |
| Nat City Lines | 25c | Q | Sep. 15 | Aug. 30 |
| Do A | 50c | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 11 |
| Do $3 pf | 75c | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 11 |
| New Brit Gas Lt | 37½c | Q | Aug. 1 | July 25 |
| Ohio State Life Ins | 13c | Q | Aug. 1 | July 24 |
| Potomac Elec Pow Co 6% pf | $1.50 | Q | Sep. 2 | Aug. 15 |
| Do 5½% pf | $1.37½ | Q | Sep. 2 | Aug. 15 |
| Princeton Water Co | $1 | Q | Aug. 1 | July 20 |
| Security Tr Co Rochester, N. Y. | $3 | Q | Aug. 1 | July 29 |
| Southern Calif Wat Co 6% pf | 37½c | Q | Sep. 1 | Aug. 15 |
| Thew Shovel pf | $1.75 | Q | Sep. 15 | Sep. 1 |
| Youngstn St Door | 50c | .. | Sep. 15 | Aug. 30 |
| Wash Ry & El Co | 25c | .. | Aug. 30 | Aug. 15 |
| Do 5% pf | $1.25 | Q | Sep. 2 | Aug. 15 |
| Do 5% pf | $1.25 | Q | Dec. 1 | Nov. 15 |
| Do | $10 | .. | Aug. 30 | Aug. 15 |
| WolverineT7% pf | $1.75 | Q | Sep. 1 | Aug. 18 |

## Auto Retail Sales Increase Sharply




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Automobile dealers sold approximately 585,000 new cars and trucks in June—more than twice their present inventory. Since production must be cut sharply during the next few months, recent sales records cannot be maintained.

## Farmers Have Until October 1 to Repay U. S. Cotton Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced that it would allow farmers until October 1 to repay outstanding loans and redeem cotton pledged under 1938, 1939 and 1940 loan programs.

The loans were dated to expire Aug. 1. Loans outstanding on July 26 involved 491,876 bales, of which 109,214 bales were from the 1940 crop, 2,631 bales from 1939 and 380,031 from 1938.

Because of recent sharp price advances, many growers already have redeemed and sold their cotton for more than enough to repay their loans.

The department said that cotton not redeemed by October 1 would be placed in pools and sold after next March 1. The net proceeds of such pools, if any, after deduction of all loans and accrued costs, including storage, insurance, and handling charges, would be distributed among producers whose cotton had been placed in the pool, in proportion to their interest.

## Commodity Futures

### Grains

At Principal Markets

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sept. Wheat** | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.12½ | 1.09⅝ | 1.11¾ | 1.08⅞ |
| Minneapolis | 1.07⅞ | 1.05⅜ | 1.07⅛ | 1.03⅞ |
| Kansas City | 1.05¾ | 1.02¼ | 1.05¼ | 1.01⅞ |
| **Oct. Wheat** | | | | |
| Winnipeg (holiday) | | | | |
| **Dec. Wheat** | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.15⅛ | 1.12⅛ | 1.14⅜ | 1.11¼ |
| Minneapolis | 1.10¾ | 1.06⅞ | 1.09¾ | 1.06¼ |
| Kansas City | 1.07¾ | 1.04⅜ | 1.07¼ | 1.03¾ |
| **May Wheat** | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.17¾ | 1.14⅜ | 1.16⅞ | 1.13½ |
| Minneapolis | 1.13¼ | 1.10⅜ | 1.12¼ | 1.08⅜ |
| Kansas City | 1.09¾ | 1.06⅞ | 1.09⅞ | 1.05¾ |
| **Sept. Corn** | | | | |
| Chicago | .77⅜ | .76¾ | .77¼ | .76¾ |
| Kansas City | .... | .... | .69½ | .69 |
| **Dec. Corn** | | | | |
| Chicago | .80⅛ | .79⅜ | .80⅛ | .79⅜ |
| **Sept. Oats** | | | | |
| Chicago (new) | .40⅞ | .39⅜ | .40⅛ | .39¼ |
| Minneapolis | .37 | .35⅛ | .36 | .35 |
| **Rye, Chicago** | | | | |
| Sept. (new) | .69¾ | .71¼ | .69½ | .70½ |
| Dec. | .73½ | .74¾ | .73¼ | .74⅜ |
| May | .77¾ | .79¾ | .77⅜ | .78½ |

### Soybeans

At Chicago

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. old | 1.42½ | 1.43½ | 1.42⅜ | 1.42⅞ | 1.41⅝ |
| Oct. new | 1.42½ | 1.43⅝ | 1.42⅜ | 1.43 | 1.41⅞ |
| December | 1.42½ | 1.44⅛ | 1.42½ | 1.43⅜ | 1.42⅝ |
| May | 1.44½ | 1.45⅝ | 1.44½ | 1.45⅛ | 1.44 |

### Lard

At Chicago

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 10.17 | 10.35 | 10.17 | 10.20 | 10.17 |
| October | 10.30 | 10.45 | 10.27 | 10.40 | 10.30 |
| December | 10.57 | 10.67 | 10.50 | 10.62 | 10.50 |

### Wool

| Grease | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | | | | 94.2b | 94.5 |
| Dec. | 93.5 | 93.5 | 93.2 | 93.2 | 93.3 |
| March | 92.9 | 92.9 | 92.9 | 92.9 | 92.5 |
| **Tops** | | | | | |
| Oct. | 124.1 | 124.7 | 124.1 | 124.5 | 124.0 |
| Dec. | 122.9 | 122.9 | 122.9 | 122.9 | 122.0 |
| March | 120.4 | 120.9 | 120.4 | 120.7 | 120.0 |

### Cotton

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 16.99 | 17.14 | 16.82 | 16.82 | 16.95 |
| Dec. | 17.15 | 17.33 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.17 |
| Jan. | 17.18 | 17.23 | 17.18 | 17.23 | 17.15 |
| March | 17.28 | 17.48 | 17.15 | 17.16 | 17.16 |
| May | 17.26 | 17.48 | 17.15 | 17.15 | 17.27 |
| July | 17.22 | 17.38 | 17.10 | 17.10 | 17.20 |

Spots, 17.47.

### Hides

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 14.55 | 14.55 | 14.55 | 14.55 | 14.59 |
| Dec. | .... | .... | .... | 14.50b | 14.50 |
| Mar. | .... | .... | .... | 14.50b | 14.56 |

b—Bid.

### Sugar

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NY Sep No.3 | 2.67 | 2.69 | 2.67 | 2.68 | 2.68 |
| Wld Sep. No.4 | 1.51 | 1.60 | 1.51 | 1.58½ | 1.47 |

### Cottonseed Oil

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 12.00 | 12.00 | 11.85 | 11.85b | 11.66 |
| October | 11.74 | 11.75 | 11.65 | 11.65 | 11.49 |

### Crude Rubber

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 22.50 | 22.60 | 22.55 | 22.55 | 22.60 |
| Dec. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22.00b | 22.10 |

### Cocoa

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 7.55 | 77.55 | 7.50 | 7.55 | 7.51 |
| Dec. | 7.66 | 7.68 | .63 | 7.67 | 7.73 |

### Black Pepper

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 6.20 | 6.20 | 6.05 | 6.05 | 6.17 |

### Chicago Mercantile Exchange

| Butter | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Nov. | 35.00 | 36.30 | 35.50 | 36.29 | 35.35 |
| *Dec. | 35.50 | 36.15 | 35.50 | 36.15 | 35.35 |
| **Eggs** | | | | | |
| *Oct. | 29.00 | 29.20 | 28.90 | 29.05 | 28.60 |
| †Nov. | 29.05 | 29.10 | 29.00 | 29.05 | 28.80 |

*S.s. †R.s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

## Dow-Jones Averages

### Stock Prices

| | 30 Ind. | 20 Rails | 15 Util. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Today's close* | 128.23 | 30.63 | 18.63 |
| Net change | +.02 | —.13 | +.05 |
| Saturday's close | 128.01 | 30.76 | 18.58 |
| 1941 high | 133.50 | 30.88 | 20.65 |
| 1941 low | 155.30 | 26.54 | 18.50 |

*Preliminary.

## Steel Output Up 1½ Points To 98½ P. C.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States increased during the past week 1½ points to 98½ per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Frequent revisions in rolling schedules," continues the report, "made necessary by the great growth of priority ratings, have become one of the great handicaps of steel manufacturers—that and lack of raw materials, notably scrap. Makers barely get launched on one course of action when a new ruling by a Government body, or a flood of new priorities, causes revisions of order books and schedules and makes for loss of time. However it is recognized that this is unavoidable in view of the rapid changing of the world situation.

### Shortage of Scrap

"The industry expects further cuts in production because of shortage of scrap. Drastic measures will be taken to collect scrap, among the possibilities being scrapping of more "jallopies" and perhaps a public collection of ferrous materials in the style of aluminum collections. The latter may prove less practical than aluminum because of the greater bulk per value for iron and steel.

"Many in the steel trade express desire for governmental allocations of steel to relieve steelmakers themselves of this onerous task. It is particularly distressing to refuse old customers merely because they do not possess priority ratings.

New unexpected demands for steel from Britain contribute to unsettling of production schedules. Last week another inquiry for 1,000,000 tons of semifinished steel arrived here and is being studied at Washington for allocation, this being in addition to a like quantity ordered with the past 30 days.

"Unofficial tests of public scrap collections have been made in a few instances. Employees of the American Rolling Mill Co. at Middletown, O., collected 260 tons of scrap in 48 hours.

"Shortage of scrap last week was a contributing factor in causing at least two midwestern open hearth furnaces to be retired for repairs earlier than would otherwise be the case.

"Purchasing of locomotives continues brisk, with at least 35 bought last week, of which 20 were for the Southern Railway and subsidiaries. One of the larger pending plate tonnages involves 3,600 tons for six oil storage tanks at South Portland, Me., in connection with the new oil line from there to Montreal."

### Auto Output Drops

Scheduled automobile production for last week was 62,146, down 43,489, a seasonal decline, comparing with 17,373 for the corresponding 1940 week.

Production advances were as follows: Chicago 1 point to 101 per cent, New England, 3 points to 88 and Cincinnati 6 points to 91½. Detroit declined 1 point to 87, Buffalo 2½ to 90½. Unchanged were the following: Pittsburgh at 100, eastern Pennsylvania at 95½, Wheeling at 93, Cleveland at 96, Birmingham at 90, St. Louis at 98 and Youngstown at 98.

## Insurance Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna Casualty (4a) | 131½ | 135½ |
| Aetna Ins (1.60a) | 57½ | 59½ |
| Aetna Life (1.20a) | 28¾ | 30¼ |
| American Equitable (1) | 20¾ | 22¼ |
| Tmerican Ins Nwk (½a) | 13½ | 15 |
| *American Re-Ins (1.60a) | 47¼ | 49¼ |
| American Reserve (1e) | 13¼ | 14¾ |
| American Surety (2½) | 49¼ | 51¼ |
| Automobile (1a) | 37½ | 39½ |
| Baltimore American (.20a) | 7⅛ | 8½ |
| Boston (16a) | 618 | 633 |
| Carolina (1.30a) | 28½ | 30 |
| City of N Y (1.30) | 22¾ | 24¼ |
| Conn General Life (.80) | 26¾ | 28¼ |
| Continental Casualty (1.20a) | 32¾ | 34¾ |
| Fidelity & Deposit (4a) | 128½ | 133½ |
| Firemen's Nwk (.40) | 9½ | 11 |
| Frank Fire (1a) | 31 | 33 |
| Gen Reinsur (½g) | 43 | 45¼ |
| Georg Home (1a) | 24¼ | 26¼ |
| Glens Falls (1.60) | 44 | 46 |
| Globe & Republic (½) | 10½ | 12 |
| Globe & Rutgers | 8½ | 10½ |
| Gt Amer Ins (1a) | 27¾ | 29¼ |
| Hanover (1.20) | 27½ | 29 |
| Hartford Fire (2a) | 92 | 95 |
| Home Fire Sec | 1⅜ | 2⅜ |
| Home Ins (1.20a) | 31½ | 33½ |
| Homestead (1) | 18 | 19½ |
| Knick'bk'er (½) | 9¼ | 10¼ |
| Lincoln Fire | 1 | 2 |
| Maryland Casualty | 3½ | 4⅝ |
| Massachusetts Bond (3½) | 62½ | 67 |
| National Fire (2) | 65 | 67 |
| National Liberty (.20a) | 7¾ | 8¾ |
| New Amsterdam Casualty (.85) | 18¼ | 19¾ |
| New Hampshire (1.60a) | 46 | 47¾ |
| New York Fire (.80) | 16 | 17½ |
| North River (1) | 25¾ | 27¼ |
| Northeast Ins | 5½ | 6½ |
| Phoenix (2a) | 92 | 96 |
| Prov Wash (1a) | 36½ | 38½ |
| Rep Ins Tex (1.20) | 26¾ | 28¼ |
| Revere (P) In (1.20a) | 25½ | 27 |
| Rhode Island Insurance | 3 | 5 |
| St Paul Fire (8) | 249 | 259 |
| Springfield (4½a) | 125 | 128 |
| Standard Accident | 52¼ | 55¼ |
| Sun Life (15) | 205 | 250 |
| Travelers (16) | 399 | 409 |
| U S Fidelity & Guaranty (1) | 24 | 24½ |
| U S Fire (2) | 51½ | 53½ |
| Westchester (1.20a) | 36½ | 38½ |

a—Also extra or extras. g—Declared or paid so far this year. e—Paid last year.

## Bank Stocks

### New York Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Manhattan (.80a) | 16¼ | 17¾ |
| Bank of N Y (14) | 336 | 344 |
| Bankers Tr (2) | 53¾ | 55¾ |
| Brooklyn Trust (4) | 68¾ | 73¾ |
| Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4) | 98½ | 101½ |
| Chase National (1.40) | 31¼ | 33¼ |
| Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80) | 46 | 48 |
| Commercial (8) | 182 | 188 |
| Continental Bk & Tr (.80) | 13½ | 15 |
| Corn Exchange Bk & T (3) | 42 | 43 |
| Empire Tr (3) | 45¼ | 48¼ |
| First National (100) | 1480 | 1520 |
| Guaranty Tr (12) | 287 | 292 |
| Irving Tr (.60) | 11 | 12 |
| Manufacturers Tr (2) | 38¾ | 40¾ |
| Manufacturers Tr pf (2) | 51½ | 53½ |
| National City (1) | 27¾ | 29¼ |
| N Y Trust (5) | 96½ | 99½ |
| Public (½) | 30 | 32 |
| Title Guaranty & T | 3¼ | 4¼ |

(a) Also extra or extras.

### Boston Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| †Boston Safe Deposit (16) | ‡300 | |
| First National (2) | 44¾ | 47¼ |
| Merchant Nation (12) | 390 | 420 |
| †New England Trust | ‡400 | |
| National Rockland (2) | 67 | 72 |
| National Shawmut (1) | 23¼ | 25¼ |
| Pilgrim Trust (8) | 220 | 240 |
| Second National (4) | 138 | 148 |
| †State Street Trust (8) | 300 | 315 |
| United States Trust (.80) | 11 | 13 |
| United States Trust pf (.80) | 13 | 15 |
| Webster & Atlas (2) | 49 | 54 |

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

### Other Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of America NTSA (2.40) | 37¼ | 39¼ |
| Continental Illinois (4) | 89 | 92 |

## New York Curb

Closing Prices

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | Aero Sup B (.30g) | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 100 | Ainsworth (¼g) | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 100 | Air Assoc (½) | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 10 | Ala Pow $6 pf (6) | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1000 | Alliance Inv | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 300 | Allied Prod (1a) | 19⅞ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 50 | Allied Prod A (1¾) | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| 50 | Alum Co Am (2g) | 117¾ | 117⅞ | 117¾ |
| 50 | Alum Co Am pf (6) | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 200 | Alum Goods (.40g) | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 10 | Am Book (1½g) | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 600 | Am Cyan B (.60) | 40½ | 39 | 40½ |
| 200 | Am Exp Lines (½g) | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 500 | Am Gas & El (1.60a) | 25 | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 25 | Am Gen $2 pf (2) | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| 25 | Am Gen $2½ pf (2½) | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 400 | Am Light & T (1.20) | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 100 | Am Reub (¼e) | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| 300 | Am Superpow | 5-32 | 5-32 | 5-23 |
| 100 | Am Superpow pf | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 100 | Anch Post F | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 30 | AppalElP pf (4½) | 106¼ | 106 | 106 |
| 400 | Ark Nat Gas A | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 100 | AssoG&El A | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 200 | ...Cst Fish | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 50 | AtCst Line Co (1e) | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 400 | Atlas Corp war | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 100 | Atlas D Forge (1g) | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| 100 | Automat Prod | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 100 | Baldwin Loco war | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 300 | Barbon Corp | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 200 | Barium Sta Stl | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 2400 | Basic Refract (.40g) | 8¾ | 8½ | 8⅝ |
| 100 | eaunitMcvpf(1½) | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ |
| 14500 | Beech Airc | 10⅝ | 9¾ | 10⅛ |
| 700 | Bell Airc | 20 | 19½ | 20 |
| 400 | Bellanca Airc | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 100 | Bliss (E W) | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| 100 | Blue Ridge | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 400 | Blumenthal (S) | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ |
| 100 | Braz Tr L & P | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 200 | Breeze Corp (1e) | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 1100 | Brebst Aero (.30g) | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 100 | Bridgpt Mach | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 1150 | Brown Co pf | 23 | 20⅜ | 22¾ |
| 100 | Brown F & W | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 300 | Brown Rubber | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 100 | Buckeye P L (3g) | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 100 | Buf N&EP pf (1.60) | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| 50 | Buf N&EP 5pf (5) | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 200 | Bunk Hill & S (1) | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 200 | Cab El Prod vtc | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 200 | Calamba Sug (1.60) | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 200 | Calltite Tung (.10g) | 1 | ⅞ | 1 |
| 100 | Can Ind Alc A (h.10g) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2500 | Can Marconi (h.04g) | ⅞ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 200 | Carib Syn | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 200 | Carnation (1a) | 38⅞ | 38¼ | 38⅞ |
| 20 | Caro P&L $6 pf (6) | 105½ | 105 | 105 |
| 50 | Caro P&L $7 pf (7) | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 300 | Carrier Corp | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8½ |
| 375 | Celanese ptc pf (7a) | 126¾ | 125¾ | 125¾ |
| 300 | Celluloid | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ |
| 10 | Celluloid 1 pf (3k) | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 2900 | Cessna Airc (.70g) | 8⅛ | 7¾ | 8⅛ |
| 3500 | Cities Service | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 200 | Cit Svc pf (3k) | 72½ | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| 10 | Cit Svc pf BB | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 200 | City Auto Stpg (.60) | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 50 | Clark Control (1g) | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 1000 | Claude Neon Lts | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 400 | Colon Develop | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 400 | Colo Fuel&I war | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ |
| 150 | Colts P F Arms (2a) | 76½ | 76 | 76 |
| 1100 | Colum O & G | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 100 | Compo Sh M vtc (1) | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 900 | Conn Tel & El | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 500 | Conn Tel & El rt | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 500 | Cons Stl Corp | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 |
| 200 | Cont Roll & Stl | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 200 | Copper Range (.30e) | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 |
| 400 | Cosden Petro | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 400 | Cosden Petro | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 100 | Crocker-Wh El M | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ |
| 100 | Crown Drug (.05g) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | Crystal Oil Ref | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 1100 | Cuban Atl Sug (½e) | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10⅞ |
| 25 | Davenp Hos (½g) | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 200 | Decca Records (.60a) | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 100 | Dennison Mfg A | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 300 | Derby Oil | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 100 | Det Gray Ir (.04a) | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 200 | Det Paper Prod | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 100 | Domin Ctl&Coal | 5⅜ | | 5⅜ |
| 30 | Draper Corp (3a) | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 150 | Duke Power (1½g) | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| 1200 | East Gas & F | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 25 | East G&Fprpf(4½) | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| 3700 | El Bond&Sh | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 300 | El Bond&Sh pf (6) | 56 | 55½ | 56 |
| 25 | Elgin Nat Wat (¾g) | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 600 | Emp G&F 7 pf | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 70 | Emp G&F 6 pf | 111 | 110 | 111 |
| 100 | Equity Corp | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 900 | EquityCorp$3pf(¾k) | 20¼ | 19⅝ | 19¾ |
| 200 | Eversharp Inc | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ |
| 100 | Fairchild Av (½e) | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 4100 | Fairchild Em&Air | 3¼ | 2⅞ | 3¼ |
| 25 | FlaP&L$7pf(4.38k) | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 100 | Ford M Can A (hl) | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ |
| 10 | Gamewell pf (6) | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 100 | Gen Alloys | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 100 | Gen Fireplug (.85g) | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 100 | Gen Rayon | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 40 | Gen T&R pf A | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 400 | Glen Ald Coal (½g) | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 50 | Godchaux Sug A (2) | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 200 | Gorh Inc | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 100 | Gt Atl &2P nv(4g) | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 500 | Greenf T D (6e) | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 600 | Gulf Oil (1) | 38½ | 37½ | 38½ |
| 10 | Gulf St Ut pf (6) | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| 100 | Hall Lamp (.40g) | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 50 | Hammer Pap (½g) | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 600 | Hartford Ray vtc | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 100 | Harvard Brew (.05g) | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 100 | HatCorpAmB (.80e) | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 100 | Hearn D Strs | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 500 | Hecla Min (.45g) | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 25 | Horn & Hard (2) | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 200 | Hum-Ross R (.15g) | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 50 | Huyler's pf | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 600 | Il Iowa Pw pf (2k) | 30⅞ | 30½ | 30⅞ |
| 450 | Ill Zinc | 13½ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 400 | Imp Oil Ltd (2½) | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ |
| 60 | Ind Svc 6% pf | 27 | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| 20 | Ind Svc 7% pf | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 5000 | Indus Finan pf | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 100 | Ins Co N Am (2½a) | 80⅞ | 80⅝ | 80⅞ |
| 100 | Int Cig Mch (1.34g) | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ |
| 700 | Int P&P war | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ |
| 1100 | Int Petrol (h1) | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 |
| 500 | Int Vitamin (.30) | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 200 | Int Home Eq (.80) | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 800 | Jeannette Gla | 1¾ | 1½ | 1¾ |
| 10 | Jer C P&L 6 pf (6) | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 100 | Ken-Rad T&TLA | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 100 | Lakey Fdy¾Mc (.20g) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 2500 | LehighC&N (.10e) | 5⅜ | 5 | 5¼ |
| 100 | Le Tourneau (1) | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 400 | Lone Star Gas (.40g) | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8⅞ |
| 25 | Long Is L pf | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ |
| 75 | Long Is L pf B | 32¾ | 32½ | 32¾ |
| 100 | LouisL&E (.20g) | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 200 | Loudon Pack | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 10 | Louis P&L 6 pf (6) | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 100 | Lynch Corp (2) | 23¾ | 23½ | 23¾ |
| 90 | Mead John (3a) | 130½ | 130 | 130 |
| 300 | Merrit-C & S | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ |
| 2200 | Merabi Iron | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 400 | Mich Bumper | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 500 | Michigan Sug | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 100 | Mich Sug pf (.30k) | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 2200 | Mid St P Bvtc (.05g) | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 200 | MidW Corp (.20g) | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 25 | MinMin&M1.20g | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53¼ |
| 200 | Mock J Voeh (½g) | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 100 | Molybdenum (¼g) | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 60 | Mont Ward A (7) | 171 | 171 | 171 |
| 25 | Moody Inv pt pf (3 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 50 | Mort Bont Col | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 500 | Mt City Cop (¼e) | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 500 | Mount Prod (.20) | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 50 | Muskeg PRing(½g) | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 200 | Nat Bellas Hess | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 500 | Nat City Lines (1) | 15 | 14¾ | 15 |
| 50 | Nat City Lin pf (3) | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 100 | Nat Fuel G (1) | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 100 | Nat Mfr & Strs | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 75 | Nat P&L pf (6) | 97 | 96⅞ | 96⅞ |
| 100 | Nat Sug Ref | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 100 | Nat Tun &2Mines | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 1200 | Nat Un Rad | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 400 | Neptune Met A (1e) | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 100 | Nestle-LeMur A | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 100 | NEPA6%pf(3½k) | 37⅞ | 37¼ | 37⅞ |
| 100 | New Idea Inc (.60) | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 200 | N J Zinc(2½g) | 69⅞ | 69¾ | 69⅞ |
| 100 | Niag Hud Pow(.15e) | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 25 | Niag Hud 1 pf (5) | 69⅜ | 69⅜ | 69⅜ |
| 200 | Niag Hud B war | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 200 | Niag Sh Md B(.30e) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 300 | Nor Am L&P pf | 96¾ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 200 | Nor Am Ray(1g) | 23½ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ |
| 100 | Nor Am Ray (1g) | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 10 | N Ind PS 6 pf(4½k) | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 700 | Novadel-A (2) | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 50 | Okla NG cv pf5½) | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 100 | Overseas Sec | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 200 | Pac G&E 6 pf(6) | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ |
| 4200 | Pantepec Oil Ven | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 9600 | Pennroad (.20e) | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ |
| 100 | Pa-Cent Airl | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 25 | Pa P&L $7 pf(7) | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 100 | Pharis T&R (.45e) | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 100 | Phila Co (.35g) | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 25 | Phila El Pow pf (2) | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 300 | Phoenix Sec | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8½ |
| 50 | Phoen Sec pf(3¼k) | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 100 | Plioneer Gold(h.40) | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 260 | Pitts&LakeE(2½g) | 70 | 69½ | 69¾ |
| 100 | Pitts Pl Gl(2g) | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 200 | Potrero Sugar | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 500 | Prod Corp | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 250 | P S Ind $7 pr pf | 129½ | 129⅛ | 129½ |
| 125 | P S Ind $6 pf | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 150 | Pug Sd P&L $5 pfd | 105½ | 105 | 105½ |
| 550 | PugSdP&L $6pf | 53½ | 51¾ | 53⅝ |
| 30 | Quaker Oats | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 400 | RKO opt war | ¼ | 7-32 | ¼ |
| 100 | Rwy&Lgt Sec (.20g) | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 50 | RaymConc(1a) | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 30 | Raym Concpf(3) | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 300 | Rayth Mfg | 3¼ | 2⅞ | 3¼ |
| 100 | Red Bank Oil | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 100 | Reeves(D) (½) | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 200 | Reiter-Fost | 3-16 | 3-16 | 3-16 |
| 3300 | Reub Avia | 3⅞ | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| 100 | Root Pet pf | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 1800 | St Regis Pap | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 100 | St Regis Pap pf | 100⅛ | 100 | 100⅛ |
| 900 | Salt Dome Oil | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 |
| 700 | Segal Lock & H | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 2600 | Seiberling Rub | 5¾ | 5 | 5¾ |
| 100 | Selby Shoe | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 100 | Shat-Denn (⅛g) | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 30 | Singer Mfg (6) | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| 100 | Solar Airc (.15e) | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 200 | Solar Mfg | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 100 | So Coast | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 200 | So C Ed B pf (1½) | 30⅛ | 30 | 30⅛ |
| 100 | Spencer Shoe | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 300 | StandCap&S (.60) | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ |
| 300 | St Oil Ky (1) | 19⅛ | 19 | 19⅛ |
| 200 | St Pow & Lt | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 50 | Stein (A) & Co (1) | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 300 | Ster Br Strs (.30e) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 300 | Sullivan Mach (½g) | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ |
| 900 | Technicolor (½g) | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 300 | Sunray Oil (.05g) | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 |
| 50 | Thew Shovel (¼g) | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 100 | Tilo Roof (.80) | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 400 | Transwest Oil | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 1100 | Tubize Chat | 10¼ | 9⅞ | 9¾ |
| 300 | Tubize Chat A | 48¼ | 47 | 48⅛ |
| 100 | Tung Sol I pf (.80) | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 200 | Tudylite Corp | 3¾ | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| 200 | Unit Airc Pr (⅛g) | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 1300 | Unit Cig-Wh Strs | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 200 | Unit Gas | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 500 | Unit Lt & Pow A | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 100 | Unit Lt & P pf | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 75 | Unit Shoe M (2½a) | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 300 | Unit Speciau (.60a) | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13¼ |
| 100 | US Foil B | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ |
| 1800 | US Lines pf | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 100 | US Rub Recl | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ |
| 100 | Unit Wall Pap | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 1400 | Univ Corp vtc | 7⅜ | 7½ | 7⅜ |
| 2500 | Utah P&L pf (5¼k) | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| 100 | Util && Ind pf | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 400 | Venezuel Pet | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 1000 | Vlutee Airc | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 1600 | West Va C&C | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 |
| 1000 | West Md 1 pf (1e) | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 100 | Wolverine T (¼g) | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 900 | Wright H (h.40a) | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ |

Total stock sales today, estimated, 125,000 shares; year ago 56,640 shares.

## N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

### Domestic Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Ala Pow 5s 46 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 2 Am G&E 3¾s 70 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 1 Am G&E 3½s 60 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 28 Am P&L 6s 2016 | 108 | 107½ | 107½ |
| 9 As Elec 4½s 53 | 48 | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 2 As G&E 5s 50 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 13 As G&E 5s 68 | 14½ | 14 | 14⅛ |
| 3 As G&E 4½s 48 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 9 As G&E 4½s 49 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14½ |
| 10 Atlan Gas Lt 4½s 55 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 1 Baldw L 6s 50 | 117¼ | 117¼ | 117¼ |
| 2 Bell T Can 5s 57 B | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 2 Beth St 6s '98 | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 1 Birm El 4½s '68 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 3 Boston Ed 2¾s '70 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 2 Cen St El 5½s '54 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |
| 1 Cen St El 5s '48 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 1 Chi Ry 5s '27 ct | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 9 Cities Ser 5s '69 | 90 | 89¾ | 90 |
| 16 Cities Ser 5s '50 | 91½ | 90¾ | 91 |
| 4 Cit S P&L 5½s '49 | 99 | 98½ | 99 |
| 7 Cit S Pow 5½s '52 | 98¾ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 2 Con GEL Ba 3¼s '71 | 110⅜ | 110⅜ | 110⅜ |
| 10 Cont G&E 5s 58 A | 98¼ | 98 | 98¼ |
| 1 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55 | 102½ | 102½ | 102⅛ |
| 3 East G & F 4s 56 A | 89 | 88¾ | 89 |
| 1 Elec P&L 5s 2030 | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| 3 Fla P&L 5s 54 | 104¼ | 103 | 103¼ |
| 5 Gary E&G 5s 44 st | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 9 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 1 Geo P&L 5s 78 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 1 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 5 Ill Pow&Lt 5s56C | 105½ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 5 Ill Pow&Lt 5½s 57 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| 3 Ill Pow&Lt 6s 53 | 106¾ | 106⅝ | 106¾ |
| 7 Ind Svc 5s 50 | 84¼ | 82⅝ | 82⅝ |
| 4 Ind Svc 5s 63A | 83½ | 82 | 83½ |
| 4 Inters Pow 6s 52 | 39 | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| 26 Inters Pow 5s 57 | 80⅝ | 80 | 80 |
| 2 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 2 McCord R 6s 48 st | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| 1 Midland Val 5s 43 | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ |
| 1 Miss P&L Co 5s 57 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 2 Mo Pub Svc 5s 60 | 104 | 103½ | 104 |
| 2 Nat Pub S 5s 72ct | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 13 N Eng G&E 5s '50 | 62 | 61⅝ | 61⅝ |
| 3 N Eng G&E 5s '48 | 62 | 61¾ | 62 |
| 1 N Eng G&E 5s '47 | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | 62⅛ |
| 2 N Eng Pow 5½s '54 | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| 2 N Eng Pow 5s '48 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 4 Nor Con Ut 5½s '48 A | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53¼ |
| 2 Ohio Pub Svc 4s '62 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Pac P&L 5s 55 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 2 Pen El 5s 62 H | 109 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 1 Phila El P 5½s 72 | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113¼ |
| 2 Portland G&C 5s 50 st | 9 | 96 | 96 |
| 10 Potomc Ed 5s 56 E | 108⅜ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 10 Potomc Ed 4½s 61F | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ |
| 16 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C | 102¾ | 102⅛ | 102¾ |
| 11 Pug SdP&L4½s'50D | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 Safe Har W 4½s'79 | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | 108⅞ |
| 1 Scullin Stl 3s '51 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 12 So Cal Ed 3s '65 | 105¼ | 105 | 105¼ |
| 5 Stand G&E 6s '48 st | 88¾ | 88¼ | 88½ |
| 13 Stand G&E 6s'48 cv st | 88⅞ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 1 Stand G&E 6s '51 | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ |
| 3 Stand G&E 6s '57 | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| 1 Stand P&L 6s 57 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 8 Tex El S 5s 60 | 107 | 106⅞ | 107 |
| 3 Tex P&L 5s 56 | 108½ | 108½ | 108⅛ |
| 1 Tide Wat P 5s 79A | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ |
| 3 Toledo Ed 3½s 68 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Util L&P 6s 75 | 98½ | 98½ | 98⅛ |
| 4 Utah P&L 6s 2022A | 98¼ | 97 | 97 |
| 2 Virg Pub S 6s 46 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 1 Virg PS 5½s 50B | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 2 West Newsp Un 6s'44 | 69 | 69 | 69 |

### Foreign Bonds

| Sales | High | Low | 2:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Medellin Col 7s 51 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 11 Russian 6½s 1919 | 1⅛ | ¾ | 1⅛ |

Total bonds sales today estimated $600,000. Year ago $445,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

## Glass Industry Maintains Record Rate of Activity

NEW YORK (AP)—"Glass Industry," monthly trade journal, reported the manufacturers of class maintained a record rate of activity during June. For the first six months of 1941 the industry produced $217,000,000 worth of glass compared with $175,000,000 during the same period last year. June production totaled $27,000,000.

June glass container production of 6,165,606 gross exceeded the June, 1940, output by 39 per cent although it was slightly below the record May Volume. Shipments were 31 per cent over June last year, while stock on hand dropped 9 per cent, to 8,397,234 gross.

Plate glass production during June totaled 18,533,516 square feet. Output of the window glass industry for the first half of 1941 amounted to 10,361,000 boxes, 56 per cent greater than last year.

The magazine estimated miscellaneous glass products manufactured during June had a value of $12,000,000, exceeding June, 1940, by 20 per cent.

## Soap Sales for Six Months Rise 19 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers reported that manufacturers' soap sales for the six months ended June 30 exceeded by 19.3 per cent any comparable period since Jan. 1, 1935.

Sales for the half year aggregated 1,713,709,100 pounds for soaps other than liquid and 1,550,065 gallons for liquid, or a total dollar value of $170,359,284.

Figures were based on reports of 79 companies making about nine tenths of all the soap made and sold in the United States.

## Boston Stocks

Aug. 4

| Div in $ | | High | Low | Last | Prev. close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Am Tel rts | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | 1⅛ |
| .20a | Bird & Son, Inc | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 2.00 | Bos Edison | 27¼ | 27 | 27 | 27⅛ |
| 5.00 | Bos Elevated | 45 | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | 44⅞ |
| 1.60 | Bos Her-Trav | 19 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18⅝ |
| .. | Bos&Me pr?pf | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| .. | Bos &Me B pf | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3 |
| .. | Bos&Me st B pf | 3⅞ | 3½ | 3⅞ | 3⅜ |
| .. | Bos&Me st C pf | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¼ |
| .. | Copper Range | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| .. | East Gas&Fuel | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 2 |
| 1.50a | East G&F pf | 36 | 35½ | 35½ | 35¼ |
| 2.50 | First Nat Sts | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | 38¾ |
| .60b | Loew's Boston | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 1.00a | Mergenthaler | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24¼ |
| 3.50a | N E Tel & Tel | 121½ | 120½ | 120½ | 121⅛ |
| .. | North Butte | 25c | 23c | 25c | 25c |
| 1.60 | Torrington | 28¼ | 28 | 28 | 28½ |
| 2.50b | Unit Shoe M | 61½ | 61 | 61 | 61⅛ |
| .. | Utah M & T | 41c | 36c | 41c | 35c |

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

# Union Orders Workers Back At Four Ordnance Plants

*By the Associated Press*

American Federation of Labor unionists at four Midwest ordnance plants were ordered back to work by their officials today after Saturday and Sunday "holidays" which a union chief described as occasioned by misunderstandings.

Members of some locals at munition plants in St. Louis, Kansas City and Plum Brook and Ravenna, Ohio, failed to report for work after the War Department notified them their overtime pay henceforth would be time and a half instead of double.

But John Coyne, President of the A. F. of L. Executive Council for the Building Trades Department, said the workers would be back on the job in conformity with a July 22 agreement between his Division and the War Department making time and a half a uniform overtime rate for such unions.

Elsewhere these were labor developments:

**Tampa, Fla.** — The Gulf Coast Metal Trades Council (A. F. of L.) ratified a two-year wage agreement covering 10 Gulf Coast shipyards. The pact, subject to supplementary agreements between individual yards and their employees, would give the workers an average 10 per cent pay increase, making the basic wage for mechanics $1.07 an hour.

**Newark, N. J.**—Members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations industrial union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, overriding a secret ballot of last week, accepted a proposal by the National Labor Defense Mediation Board for a contract at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Kearny, N. J. The firm has $493,000,000 of war and merchant ship orders. The union, which claims 14,000 members in the plant, accepted a modified union shop, vacation adjustments and a 12 per cent pay raise. Present rates were not specified.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—R. J. Thomas, President of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers, proposed anew the union's plan "to prevent the threatened dislocation of the industry" and contended the national defense program is lagging seriously.

"To a greater extent than we like to believe," he said in a CBS radio address, "our national defense program is still in the blueprint or 'on order' stage."

Referring to the possibility of as much as a 50 per cent reduction in automobile output, Mr. Thomas again proposed the U. A. W.-C. I. O. plan "that the Federal Government convene at once a joint conference of automobile management, automobile labor and Government experts to work out a program to prevent the threatened dislocation of the industry."

Head of a union claiming 528,413 paid up members, Mr. Thomas said C. I. O. suggestions of eight months ago for speeding plane output with the aid of "the tremendous unused facilities of the automobile industry" have been pigeon-holed by the Government.

The union's steel production program of seven months ago has received similar treatment, he added.

**Denver, Colo.** — D. B. Robertson, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, accused railroad management of misusing the invested capital entrusted to its care.

In a radiocast over the NBC-Red Network, Mr. Robertson appealed to the public to "examine closely the plea of the carriers that they cannot afford to pay the 30 per cent wage increase demand of organized labor," and said railroad employees "question the right of invested capital to insist upon a full participation in earnings when we consider that labor is already inadequately paid.

"We do not intend to pull railway management out of the hole by foregoing wage increases so that it can cover up its own shortcomings by paying off invested capital with a portion of labor's rightful share," Robertson asserted.

**Chicago** — A representative of railroad management asserted that the demands of unionized workers for wage increases and changes in working conditions would add more than $900,000,000 annually to the carriers' expenses.

This sum, he added, exceeded the net income of the railroads in any year of their history and was 20 times their average annual net income for the 10 years ended in 1940.

The speaker was Fred G. Curley, Vice-President of the Santa Fe Railroad and Chairman of the Carriers' Conference Committee, which is discussing the employee demands with representatives of the railroad unions. The conferences started here July 24.

**East Alton, Ill.**—The A. F. of L. Chemical Workers Union and the East Alton Manufacturing Company—a subsidiary of Western Cartridge Company — announced the signing of a collective bargaining agreement.

A joint statement said the agreement "disposed of all matters currently in controversy" but no details were disclosed. It is effective until Aug. 1, 1942.

No ratification is needed by the union to make the agreement official as the union committee which met with company representatives four hours this afternoon had been given full powers.

# Text of Welles Statement

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles' statement on the French agreement with Japan regarding Indo-China follows:

The French Government at Vichy has given repeated assurances to the Government of the United States that it would not co-operate with the Axis powers beyond the obligations imposed on it by the armistice, and that it would defend the territory under its control against any aggressive action on the part of third powers.

This Government has now received information of the terms of the agreement between the French and Japanese Governments covering the so-called "common defense" of French Indo-China. In effect, this agreement virtually turns over to Japan an important part of the French Empire.

Effort has been made to justify this agreement on the ground that Japanese "assistance" is needed because of some menace to the territorial integrity of French Indo-China by other powers. The Government of the United States is unable to accept this explanation. As I stated on July 24, there is no question of any threat to French Indo-China, unless it lies in the expansionist aims of the Japanese Government.

**Direct Bearing**

The turning over of bases for military operations and of territorial rights under pretext of "common defense" to a power whose territorial aspirations are apparent, here presents a situation which has a direct bearing upon the vital problem of American security.

For reasons which are beyond the scope of any known agreement, France has now decided to permit foreign troops to enter an integral part of its Empire, to occupy bases therein, and to prepare operations within French territory which may be directed against other people friendly to the people of France.

The French Government at Vichy has repeatedly declared its determination to resist all encroachments upon the sovereignty of its territories. However, when German and Italian forces availed themselves of certain facilities in Syria to carry on operations directed against the British, the French Government, although this was a plain encroachment on territory under French control, did not resist. But when the British undertook defense operations in the territory of Syria, the French Government did resist.

Under these circumstances this Government is impelled to question whether the French Government at Vichy in fact proposes to maintain its declared policy to preserve for the French people the territories both at home and abroad which have long been under French sovereignty.

This Government, mindful of its traditional friendship for France, has deeply sympathized with the desire of the French people to maintain their territories and to preserve them intact. In its relations with the French Government at Vichy and with the local French authorities in French territories, the United States will be governed by the manifest effectiveness with which those authorities endeavor to protect these territories from domination and control by those powers which are seeking to extend their rule by force and conquest, or by the threat thereof.

# Price Control Hearing Delayed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The House Banking Committee, which had arranged to start hearings on the Administration's sweeping price control legislation, today postponed the public session because of the inability of Price Administrator Leon Henderson, the first witness, to appear.

Demands by a farm bloc for minimum as well as maximum prices on agricultural products and assertions by House Republicans that the law also should control wages and credit buying made it probable that the hearings would be lengthy.

Under the bill as it now stands, the President could fix no ceiling on farm products below 110 per cent of parity or below the July 29 level, whichever was higher.

Senate farm leaders sought to raise the ceiling to 120 per cent of parity prices and to provide definite minimums for various agricultural commodities.

(Parity prices are such as would give farmers the equivalent income from their products in terms of other commodities, as the products would have brought during a designated base period, in most cases, 1909-14.)

The Foreign Policy Association, a privately funded research organization, issued a report which said that Great Britain's efforts at price control and economic mobilization would be of interest to the United States.

The report said that Britain "has sought to control the price not only of food, regarding which the principles of rationing and price-fixing are being steadily extended, but also of most other goods and services. Under the Price of Goods Act of 1939, the Government was authorized to fix prices of certain commodities at the level of Aug. 21, 1939, or to permit reasonable increases owing to higher costs."

This measure, the report said, was supplemented in June, 1941, by legislation setting maximum prices for clothing, laundering, second-hand sales and other services, an action "made imperative by the rationing of clothing and a 72 per cent rise in clothing prices between September, 1939 (the outbreak of the war) and March, 1941."

"The general cost of living, which increased about 28 per cent during this period," the report said, "was also checked through the control of electricity, gas, water and fuel rates; control of shipping and transport rates; control of rents, which have increased only 1 per cent since the outbreak of war; and control of raw material prices and retail prices other than foods."

## Raw Materials Used In Motorcars Cited

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington

Impressive evidence as to why the production of automobiles in the United States should be drastically reduced has been given by Leon Henderson, chief of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

The statistics below, given out by OPACS, are the raw materials used by Detroit manufacturers for every 1,000 cars.

| | |
|---|---|
| Steel | 2,986,000 lbs. |
| Nickel steel | 31,598 lbs. |
| Nickel | 1,491 lbs. |
| Primary Aluminum | 1,104 lbs. |
| Scrap Aluminum | 4,599 lbs. |
| Zinc | 18,630 lbs. |
| Chromium | 5,040 lbs. |
| Copper | 48,613 lbs. |
| Lead | 33,854 lbs. |
| Tin | 3,409 lbs. |
| Tungsten | 17 lbs. |
| Magnesium | 14 lbs. |

## Oregon Plan Aims Jobless Soldier Aid

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Ore.—Oregon voters will be asked to pay a maximum of $15 a week for 16 weeks to men returning from their year in military service without jobs, if initiative petitions now in circulation are completed. The measure would go on the November, 1942, ballot.

Proceeds for the payment of the unemployment benefits to returning conscriptees and National Guardsmen would come from a tax upon foreign and domestic corporations. Funds not used for payment of returning soldiers would go toward old-age pensions in the State.

The bill is similar to the Wisconsin act of 1935, which was challenged by the courts and finally was upheld by the United States Supreme Court, Dec. 16, 1940.

## *Rural Schoolhouses May Process Food*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—A campaign is being inaugurated by the Department of Agriculture to turn the little red schoolhouse into a dual educational and community co-operative food processing establishment.

The Department's Rural Electrification Administration will offer to make loans to community groups for purchase of electrical feed grinding, food processing and canning equipment to be located in rural schools or other public buildings having available space.

Thus farmers could take their grain, meats and other raw food materials to the community center for preparation under guidance of Department experts on nutrition.

The campaign will be started at a regional conference of Agriculture Department officials, State nutrition specialists, school officials, health officials and farm leaders at Grand Island, Neb., Aug. 14.

## France Is Cheered By Quebec Premier

MONTREAL, Aug. 4 (AP)—Premier Adelard Godbout, of Quebec, said in a broadcast to France yesterday that French-Canadians are "anxious to see France as the active ally of Britain again . . . and have confidence that soon a cordial agreement will be signed between the two countries to whom we Canadians owe our all."

The Premier added, "We are the irreducible enemies of Italy and Germany and we know that you are awaiting the proper moment to boot them out."

Premier Godbout's address was broadcast over the French network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and to France by Station WRUL at Boston. The broadcast was the first of a series to be given under the title, "Canada Speaks to France."

## 39 P. C. Reduction In Strike Time Loss

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Aug. 4

Strikes during June caused 1,375,000 man-days of idleness throughout the United States, a preliminary report to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins indicated. The figure represents a 39 per cent reduction compared with May.

A total of 385 new strikes began in June, compared with 500 begun in May, and involved 181,000 fewer workers, the report said.

# Los Angeles Gets Cut In Power Rates

**By Robert K. Shellaby**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—Electric rate reductions just voted by the Municipal Board of Water and Power Commissioners to save $2,024,000 a year for consumers have brought directly to the household kitchen the meaning of the revised Boulder Dam power contract signed by Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes May 29.

Bringing the latest savings to be voted since the Colorado River project began over a decade ago, the new schedule is expected to be approved in routine by the City Council, which has final say in these matters.

Local housewives have doubled their per capita consumption of electricity in the decade, and now look forward to even more labor-saving benefits. Despite the rise in cost of living for most other commodities, the continuing downward trend of power rates will allow housewives to buy and use more and more electric appliances.

As the largest consumer of Boulder power, Los Angeles in its role of rate payer is getting the most benefit not only from the foresight represented by construction of the power "reservoir," but also from the continued lowering of costs.

As a taxpayer in the Metropolitan Water District which is just completing its Colorado River Aqueduct, Los Angeles also benefits from the lower payments on Boulder, one of whose tasks is to pump water through the 350-mile aqueduct; in its early years, this aqueduct is being paid for by property taxes.

When the aqueduct's capacity of 1,000,000,000 gallons a day is fully required, the District is scheduled to surpass the Municipal Bureau of Power and Light as the largest single subscriber for Boulder power.

As investor, furthermore, Los Angeles benefits in the appreciating holdings which its citizens have in such privately-owned subscribing systems as the Southern California Edison Company and the California-Nevada Power Company.

[Don't tell San Francisco, but the cheaper wholesale rate at Boulder is allowing the Edison Company to divert some of its Sierra generation, allowing the utility network to re-inforce the Pacific Gas and Electric Corporation in Northern California, which means that the San Francisco housewife, whether she cares to admit it or not, is leaning on Boulder Dam.]

The Congressional action in allowing a downward revision of payments on Boulder is a story filled with import to a Nation attempting to steer a democratic course between private enterprise and public ownership of natural resources.

In the so-called pre-paternalistic days of Government before the New Deal, Congress authorized Boulder after contracts had actually been signed by responsible subscribers such as Los Angeles, the Edison Company, and the Water District, to bring in as much as $320,000,000 in 50 years—twice the appropriation limit set by Congress, including even the $30,000,000 All-American Canal.

It was this self-liquidating stipulation which forever put Boulder in a class by itself, apart from such New Deal enterprises as TVA, Grand Coulee, and Bonneville; the latter may in time pay for all the Federal outlay for power generation and river control, but there were no contracts signed ahead of the Congressional go-signal, which means that the nation as a whole is financially responsible for the cost of these projects, a cost which under national defense the public may ever be willing to pay.

However, the contracts with Boulder have been legally interpreted to mean that subscribers alone are responsible for amortization and more.

To understand the steps just taken by Congress to lower costs at Boulder, it is necessary to recall factors surrounding the original contracts. Rates at that time were set in accord with the prevailing concepts that power ventures had to stand on their own two feet.

In clear view of prevailing costs of generation by falling water or steam plants in the late twenties, proponents of Boulder said its rates would be lower and yet doubly pay for the dam and a raft of appurtenant works, including flood control, water supply, and development of the meandering River basin—the latter item amounting almost to a political sop to the riparian states.

Subsequent increases in efficiency in steam-plant generation and the lowering of costs of natural gas and oil as fuel made the original Boulder schedule relatively less attractive in recent years; in fact, the Municipal Bureau itself said two years ago that if Boulder wholesale rates were not reduced, it would be cheaper to build a steam plant as a stand-by closer to home, rather than to build the $12,500,000 third circuit to its 292-mile transmission line; since the costs of both were estimated to be about the same, the latter was built largely on the hope which has since been fulfilled.

## Contracts for Navy Engage 109 Yards

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Navy Department reported that 109 private shipyards were building naval vessels on July 1, compared with only 12 yards a year ago. In addition, four yards began and completed their contracts during the year.

California led with 17 shipyards having Navy contracts, followed by New York with 14.


## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA MONEY EASY. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. Big profits. No experience necessary. Samples Free. WETMORE & SUGDEN, 749 Monroe, Dept. 48, Rochester, N. Y.

EXTRA money: up to 100% profit selling exclusive Christmas card assortment. Experience unnecessary. Request $1 box on approval, free samples, 50 for $1 assorted personals. Terry Studios, 85 Westfield, Mass.

NOVEL CHRISTMAS CARD MONEY-MAKER. "Individualized Greetings" can be "Personalized" to relatives, friends with unique Metallic Seals. 24 FREE with 21-card $1 assortment. 50c profit. Outstanding seller. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other smart assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 170 Adams, Elmira, New York.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—$1.00. Exceptional bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays quick profits. FREE Samples. Also 60 for $1 Christmas Cards with name and 8 big-value Box Assortments. GENERAL CARD, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-821, Chicago.

SELL Christmas Cards! New "Prize" 21-card assortment sells $1—you make 50c. Outstanding value, appeal. 14 popular assortments. Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex Street, Dept. E-1, Boston, Mass.

SHOW friends finest Christmas card assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious, All-occasion boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request approved samples. Good profits. Doehla, S-62, Fitchburg, Mass.

### SUMMER HOMES

NEW 5-room home nearing completion, situated on bluff in full view of Green Bay shores; beautiful panorama. EARL WEDEPOHL, Ephraim, Wis.

## Local Classified

### United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### BOOKS WANTED

LARGE or small lots books bought for cash. WM. L. TUTIN INC., 1280 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 8746.

### COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm, brooks, groves, lovely countryside; swimming, tennis; innerspring mattresses; select clientele; $18 up; also cottages by brook for rent; $12-$30 weekly; also season rates. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

### FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS
YOU CAN SAVE MONEY. Selected quality Furs. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order. Select Your Coat Now—Pay Next Fall. COME IN AND LOOK AROUND. FUR SPECIALIST—
CHARLES E. MORRIS
328-330 7th Avenue—Corner 29th
On the 4th Floor, N. Y. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

### HELP WANTED—MEN

BOYS wanted, steady work available. Apply DAGGETT CHOCOLATE COMPANY, 408 Main Street, Cambridge, Mass. 9 a. m. Wednesday.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED help for housework in country home near Toronto; Christian Scientist preferred. Mrs. Elgin Wasson, Clarkson, Ontario.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, insurance office; must be Christian Scientist; reply giving reference and age; experience not essential. Write Box C-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### HOUSES TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—NICELY FURNISHED new home, 6 rooms, 2 baths; air-conditioned; oil burner; garage; convenient to bus and shopping center. Box 52, Room 1293, National Press Bldg.

### REAL ESTATE WANTED

ALL-YEAR simple farm home, Berkshire vicinity, accessible to church, near bus line; 4 adults; up to $2500. Box N-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AVON PRODUCTS
Springfield, Mass. Ambitious and dignified women to sell our products. Local, Commission and bonus. Room 311, 145 State St., Tel. 2-5935.

CAPABLE woman of poise and character living in Wilmington, Del. Liberal commission and bonus, to sell Avon cosmetics. Phone 3-1575.

### ROOMS TO LET

MONTREAL, QUE. — Well-furnished rooms, running water, semi-private baths; permanent and tourist. Mrs. Dundas, 1624 Sherbrooke W. FI. 6541.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Comfortably furnished rooms; modern apartment, very central; breakfast. 2171 St. Luke St., Apt. 5. FItzroy 3388.

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73rd (3-A)—Conveniently located corner, 3 windows, water, large closet; near bath; business people. Evening-Sunday.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Summer resort; ocean front; attractive rooms and small apartments; bathing, sun deck. MIR-A-MAR, 929 4th St.

### SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

### SUMMER BOARD

THE BAY HOUSE, Orient, Long Island, N. Y. —Refined family hotel on Peconic Bay; restricted clientele; always cool; rest or recreation; home-cooked food; garden-fresh vegetables; no bar; accommodates 100; booklet; $25 weekly. F. M. KING.


## Delaware

### WILMINGTON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Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

Coltons
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store 115 W. 9th St.


## Tapping of Wires by FBI Recommended in Senate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—A Senate interstate commerce subcommittee recommended that the Federal Bureau of Investigation be permitted to tap wires in sabotage and espionage cases upon authorization by the Attorney General.

The report said that "except for the emergency" it was quite possible that a majority of the subcommittee would have opposed relaxation of wire tapping regulations to permit even the FBI to tap wires.

## DELAWARE

### WILMINGTON (Continued)

Interior. Exterior
Painting
Glass
Hardware
BAMBERGER & ROBBINS INC.
Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.

George W. Rodgers
*Invites You to Visit His New and Different*
FURNITURE STORE
Specializing in Early American Reproductions for a Discriminating Public.
515 SHIPLEY STREET

Dist. of Col.

### WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 15TH ST., N. W Metropolitan 4567

PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN
INCORPORATED
*Registered Plumbers*
*Heating—Roofing*
Night Service Adams 5050 Michigan 3818
Phones: Columbia 2806—2807 2438 18th Street N. W.

*Approved*
MARINELLO SHOP
Miss Daisy Russell, Prop.
*Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Work Done by Graduates*
1843 Columbia Rd. Ph. Columbia 10153


## Maine

### AUBURN


*Ask for*
Walton's Home Style Bread
*and other oven-fresh Bakery Products*
They have been dependable for over 50 years
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 SECOND STREET

*Hurry*
Save Money
Buy Your Refrigerator Now
SEAVEY'S
240 Court St. Open Evenings


### BANGOR


For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rines Co.
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie
43 MAIN STREET

THE COFFEE HOUSE
Half a Block from City Hall
33 Franklin Street Dial 2-2284
Luncheon 11 to 2 Afternoon Tea 3 to 5
Supper 5 to 7

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
*All Kinds of Laundry Service*
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 8810 OR 9129
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
*Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions*

Little City Market
289 CENTER STREET
Groceries and Meats
We Deliver
Dial 4554
*Quality Goods—Moderately Priced*


### FREEPORT


We Are Ready for Spring Painting Business
Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes—Paste, Plaster and Brushes—Groceries Meats and Confections.
THE RED & WHITE STORE
WESTON'S


### LEWISTON


INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 375

PORTLAND

HATS
*For Town and Country Wear*
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine


## MAINE

### PORTLAND (Continued)


For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-4634 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Low August Sale Prices
are now in effect on
Fall Sport Coats
Save 10 to 20% by purchasing your coat in August. September prices will be substantially higher we are warned and this information we are passing on to you.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

—DIAMONDS—
Watches—Jewelry—Silver
*Always of excellence*
REMOUNTING
CARTER BRO'S CO.
521 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

J. F. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
New Settings For Old Jewelry
Careful attention given to Repairing
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
*Jewelers*

Hay's Soda Fountain and Oxbow Coffee Shop
Delicious Drinks—Tasty Lunches
FOUNDED BY HENRY H. HAY 1841
HAY'S DRUG STORES
PORTLAND, MAINE

Harmon & Newcomb
*Portland's Growing Men's Shop*
FEATURING
Fashion Park Clothes

MOVIE CAMERAS
There's a world of fun in making home and vacation movies. We have a complete line of 8 and 16 mm. cameras. Budget terms—Trade-ins.
BICKNELL PHOTO SERVICE
15 PREELE ST. PORTLAND

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
*Painters and Decorators*
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

CAMERAS
*Complete range in prices and types*
LORING SHORT & HARMON
Monument Square, Portland, Maine

When you plan your vacation protect your finances with
INSURANCE
Philip H. MacDonald
912 Chapman Bldg. Tel. 2-8301


## NewHampshire

### CONCORD


For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
*INSURANCE*
*of All Kinds*
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

Boutwell's Filling Stations
TEXACO PRODUCTS
EXIDE BATTERIES
76 So. Main Street Phone 1570 24 Hour Service

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
*is our business*
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

LEVINE'S
*Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel*
86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M


## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### CONCORD (Continued)


Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
*for Lunch or Dinner*
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

HARPER METHOD SHOP
HM
201 Patriot Building Phone 2301
MISS STELLA M. LINES

MERRILL AND COTE
*Carburetor Service*
151 No. Main St., Tel. 2770, 2771

Have You Visited Our Gift Shop?
*Concord Hardware & Plumbing Supply Company*
Opposite the State House Tel. 3313

You'll always do better at
LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
*Concord's Leading Home Furnishers*

Restyling of Fur Coats
a great accomplishment here!
HARRY G. EMMONS

A. H. Britton & Co.
*Hardware*
Jelly Glasses 60c dozen
Pint Fruit Jars 79c dozen
Quart Fruit Jars 89c dozen
12 NO. MAIN STREET TEL. 95


### DOVER


DAERIS AIR-CONDITIONED RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
*3 Meals a Day Served*
Fountain Service. Our Own Ice Cream. Made from the best cream obtainable
*Afternoon Tea Served*
*Delicious Food*
MORRILL BUILDING TEL. 618

PEOPLE'S MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Tel. 480 487 Central Ave.
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH OYSTERS, VEGETABLES, FRUIT
*We Deliver*

Sale of Summer Shoes
HUGHES SHOE STORE
Morrill Bldg. Tel. 238
Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women
Treadeasy and Vitality Shoes for Women


### LACONIA


*When in the Lake Region visit*
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
657 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Depot Sq. Auto Supply Co.
(Next to City Hall)
Tires—Goodyear—Tubes
Tel. 600
Car Greasing and Washing Free Road Service

### MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7.30 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE 7310
Clothes—Furniture—Rugs
All work expertly done. Best of materials used.
PARISIAN
Dry Cleaning & Dyeing Co.

Hoover Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
$17.95 *and up*
G. F. St. Lawrence & Son
Electrical Contractors
71 HANOVER STREET

Needlepoint
*For the Home of Today*
Bright colors as well as soft dull shades.
Foot Stools—Pillows—Chair Seats—Benches 89c to $10.00
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Hamilton Watches
The Best Service for Years and Years to Come
N. GUY RUITER
922 ELM STREET

Zotos or Jamal PERMANENT
Have the Best Finer Looks Is the Test
IDA PATZKE'S BEAUTY SHOP
21 DUBUQUE ST. PHONE 354

Be Smart in a New Stetson or Fine
Fall Felt Hats
College Girls shop now for the new fall millinery
Miss Mary Cahill
50 Hanover Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### MANCHESTER
(Continued)

**August Sale of FURS**

*Look Forward . . . and Save!*

*You have seen it coming!* A drastic rise in the value of furs. We saw it before you did because we were able to observe the consistent rise in the cost of raw pelts. So we shopped the markets very early to get the finest furs at the lowest prices for the biggest event of the entire year. Select your coat during our August Fur Sale and save!

*Sales Room Air Conditioned*

McLANE & TAYLOR
124 WILLOW STREET

**Our Fall Collection of Men's Clothing**

Is Now On Hand
For Your Inspection

**FLOYD'S**

FURNITURE OF QUALITY
Lovely New Fall Pieces and A Fine Selection of Summer Styles
Shop at Hoitt's where there is ample parking space

**C. A. Hoitt Furniture Co.**
CORNER VALLEY and WILSON STS.

**Get a Better Coat for Your Money**
**AUGUST COAT SALE**

Get first choice from furs picked far in advance and made up during unhurried Summer months by Master Furriers. Buy at the Low Market Prices and watch your coat increase in value as Prices Rise later on.

**LEAVITT'S**

**J. HODGE CO.**
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

I'm Buying in Pariseau's AUGUST SALE OF FURS because
"I want finest Quality"
"I want style with a future"
"I want to buy while prices are low"
"I want ADVICE from Expert Furriers"
Budget if you wish

**PARISEAU'S, Inc.**
Window Shades — Venetian Blinds — Pillows Draperies
*For Drapery Service*
PHONE 7370

**O. J. MALMGREN CO.**
36 W. Central Street
Curtains—Slip Covers—Material by the Yd.

### NASHUA

**Prospect Service Station**
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
M. E. Jewett, Prop. 265 Main St. Ph. 3980

Have You Tried LINIT a Starch That Makes Ironing Easier
SWAN SOAP
QUALITY MEATS AND GROCERIES
MOORE'S MARKET
31 Main Street Tel. 2800

### PORTSMOUTH

*Around the Corner From the Post Office*
CLEANERS
*Eastman's*
DYERS
Keep Clean With "Gene"
Work Called For and Delivered
295 State Street Tel. 2948

WHITE & HODGDON
20 Congress St., Tel. 123-124
*Quality Foods at Fair Prices*

## Rhode Island

### NEWPORT

WILLIAM LEYS
*The Century Store*
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thame: St.

### PAWTUCKET

*Tire and Battery Service*
**NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP**
Tel. Perry 6789 440 Dexter Street

### PROVIDENCE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610 10 to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*HOPE MARKET*
*The Personalized Service Store*
17 So. Angell St. Tel. PL 1660-1661

**Let the Advertiser Know** that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

## RHODE ISLAND

### PROVIDENCE
(Continued)

**Starkweather & Williams, Inc.**
Paints—Wallpaper
Photo Supplies
160 Westminster Street

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
**MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.**
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP.
*Try our quick service*
5 Grosvenor Building
The Book Shop

## Vermont

### BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

## Virginia

### ALEXANDRIA

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

**GENERAL REPAIRS**
Storage in heated garage
Gasoline—Oil Lubricating
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
Operating
**BELLE HAVEN GARAGE**
Prince and Fairfax Sts Phone Alex. 1022

*Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars*
Ford — Herbys Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Make Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

**ALEXANDRIA**
**Cleaners & Shoe Repairers**
AGENCY *Palace Laundry*
711 King Street Phone ALex 2536
Delivery Service

**GORE'S ESSO STATION**
501 S. WASHINGTON STREET
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Tel. Alex 3278 for Road Service

### LYNCHBURG

*Bibee's*
CHOICE FOODS for PICNICS

**White Star Steam Laundry**
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

McGEHEE'S
LYNCHBURG'S LEADING FURNITURE STORE
*Good Furniture Reasonably Priced*
CONVENIENT TERMS

Attend Our
ANNUAL AUGUST FUR and BLANKET SALE
*Big Savings Now*
D. Moses & Co.

**BACK TO SCHOOL**
But First to
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE

### NEWPORT NEWS

*Have you discovered*
THE PERFECT HAM SPREAD?
We have it and it is most toothsome 22c a jar or 5 jars $1.00
**NACHMAN'S**
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

*Crossword Quiz Answers*

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77

## VIRGINIA

### NORFOLK

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212 9-10 a m daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
*Norfolk's Largest Department Store*
Our August sales offer Tidewater shoppers splendid opportunities for making purchases of household cottons, furniture, housewares and furs.
*Whenever possible they are priced at a savings.*

*"Better Furniture"*
**Smith Furniture**
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

D. P. PAUL CO.
*Largest Jewelers South*
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

*Our Thirty-Seventh Year*
**Shulman & Co.**
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

**MODERN SUPER MARKETS**
BIG STAR
*Stores Conveniently Located Throughout* VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

**ROSEDALE DAIRY**
NORFOLK—PORTSMOUTH
Milk, Butter, Eggs
Ice Cream
Tel. 25645
9th and Monticello Ave., Norfolk

RAGGED ROBIN RESTAURANT
Known Throughout Tidewater
FOR GOOD HOME COOKED FOOD
At Moderate Prices—Party Catering
K. and S. T. FOSTER
213 W. Freemason St. Tel. 29764

### RICHMOND

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
BELMONT AND CARY 4-9824
HARRISON AND MAIN 5-6261
618 N. LOMBARDY 4-7611
2317 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE. 5-2857

### ROANOKE

**Go to Joseph Spigel's Inc.**
For everything up-to-date in Women's Apparel from head to toe—New arrivals in spring suits and dresses in all the lovely new shades.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
**Bush Flora Shoe Co.**
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
*Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men*

JOE TAYLOR
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
*Complete Esso Service*
1783 S. Jefferson St., Dial 2-9601

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
*"At Memorial Bridge"*
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

**CALDWELL-SITES CO.**
*Stationers, Office Outfitters*
*Wholesale Paper Merchants*
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY — DIAL 5501 — LABORATORY CONTROL FOR YOUR PROTECTION

## West Virginia

### CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
*30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service*
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
Other stores located in Wheeling, W. Va. Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

New 1941 Complete Line
**ZENITH RADIO**
On Display at
**McKEE'S INC.**
10 Capitol Street Phone 24-151

**LOUISE C. CLAYTON**
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
We feature Gabrileen with Adepsol Permanent Waving
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Ex. 13

**L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.**
*Authorized Maytag Dealers*
All the newest models in Maytags, Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers St. Phone 37-933

## WEST VIRGINIA

### CHARLESTON
(Continued)

*"Cheer Up"*
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant
*Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.*
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Work
**ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS**
Telephone 21-125

SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD
*Makes all food taste better*
*Rich with milk*
1325 WASHINGTON E.

**Eureka**
$16.95 Handsweeper for $5.00 with purchase of $34.95 Sweeper.
WALKER HOME FURNITURE CO.
504 Virginia St. E.
Phone 25.413

### MORGANTOWN

Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It Till You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 88
**H. C. Baker Hardware Co.**

The G. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
*Morgantown's Largest Department Store*

**THOMAS CLEANERS, Inc.**
Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

### WHEELING

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
*30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service*
WHEELING, W. VA.
Other stores located in Charleston, W. Va. Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

JOHN O. TUCKER
1140 Chapline
INSURANCE
*Life and General*
WHEELING, W. VA.

## Canada

## ONTARIO

### HAMILTON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290. 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE YOU TRIED *Jackson's* THORO-BAKE BREAD?
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

### OTTAWA

IRISH LINENS
*and English China*
**Murphy-Gamble**
LIMITED

**The Evening Citizen**
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777


*Subscription*
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
*Coupon*


## ONTARIO

### OTTAWA
(Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478. 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Insurance*
**ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.**
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

R. E. POWELL GROCER
KNOX GELATINE
Phone 2-2411

**G. T. GREEN**
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

LUCE'S SHOP Agents for JAEGER WOOLLENS
111 Sparks Street

### TORONTO

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturdays and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**ACME FARMERS MILK**
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
*MIDWAY 3541*

*Miss Puritan Says:* Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN
Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

• *Dunfield's* •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
*Quality Furnishings for Men*
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

*Diana Restaurant*
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food, Well Served
*We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers*

**ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.**
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME. 3566-7-8-9

**DONLANDS**
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
*City-Wide Service*
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

*All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing!*
**McLEOD & KENNEY**
*Commercial and Society* PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

**OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.**
*Plain and Jersey*
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki 6590

DRESSES, COATS and GOWNS
*Lourden Taylor*
2516 Yonge St. Toronto 446 Eglinton Ave. W.

**LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY**
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO LA. 5976
20%-25% Dividend Savings
*FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, INSURANCE*

GOOD SHOES
*for All Occasions*
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES, Ltd.
TORONTO

## ONTARIO

### TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

*Everyone's Friend*
*Silverwood's* DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
*Also*
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
*We Aim to Be Worthy*
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

*Always Ask for*
CANADA BREAD
*"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"*

NEW LIFE FOR LAST YEAR'S GARMENTS
Last year's Spring Clothes will snap back to life again after "REVITALIZE" Dry Cleaning.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

**DIONNE QUINTUPLETS**
*are drinking*
**GOLDEN CREST**
*supplied by*
**CITY DAIRY**
Ki. 6151

## QUEBEC

### MONTREAL

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
*Simpson's*
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
*DEXTER 3401*

COAL FUEL OIL
•DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited

*ALWAYS ASK FOR*
CANADA BREAD
*Makers of*
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION LOAF

## European Local Classified
(Continued)

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# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## A Verse for Today . . .

*And his allowance was a continual allowance given him of the king, a daily rate for every day, all the days of his life.*—II KINGS 25:30.

## Did You Ever Wonder

### *Why the Pyramid on the Reverse of the Great Seal Is Unfinished?*

Miss H. E. G. of Cleveland writes: "Thanks for the article on the Great Seal of the United States. However, I would appreciate another article regarding the unfinished pyramid with the seeing eye, which is included in the Great Seal. Our one dollar bill shows it."

The design on the reverse of the Great Seal is as rich in symbolism as is the design of the obverse. One interpretation is as follows:

The pyramid is said to indicate the strength, firmness, and enduring character of the structure of the American Government. The fact that the pyramid is shown as unfinished indicates that, at the time of the Seal's adoption, there was felt to be room for growth and expansion through the adding of more states to the Union, and that the government of that time had not reached the apex of its strength and glory. It may be noted that there are thirteen rows or layers of stone blocks in the building of the pyramid, in reference to the thirteen original states.

Above the pyramid, the open eye, the triangle, and the "glory," or fringe of solar rays, are in triple allusion to the Almighty God. The

SKETCH SHOWING DESIGN ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THE GREAT SEAL

eye symbolizes the all-seeing watchfulness of Divine Providence; the triangle stands for the infinite perfection of the Creator and His creation; and the sun's rays for His eternal glory.

The letters MDCCLXXVI at the base of the pyramid mark the year of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The motto, Annuit Coeptis, has been rendered, "He [God] has favored our undertakings" or "By the help, or favor, of God." This acknowledgment of God as the author of all good is thought to indicate the gratitude of the American people for Divine help and support during the establishment of the Union.

The phrase Novus Ordo Seclorum in the scroll signifies, "A new series of ages"—a new birth of political and religious freedom.

Both phrases are adaptations of quotations from Virgil.—W. P. Keasbey.

## Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

**Akiyama, Maj. Kunio** (kōō-nĭ-ō ä-kĭ-yä-mä—even accent)—Japanese Army spokesman.

**Carmona, Gen. Oscar de Fragoso** (ôs′-kĕr thĕ frȧ-gō′-zōō kĕr-mō′-nȧ)—President of Portugal.

**Guachalla, Dr. Luis F.** (lōō-ēs′ gwä-chä′-yä) — Bolivian Minister to the United States.

**Hiranuma, Baron Kiichiro** (kē′-chĭ-rō hĭ-rȧ-nōō′-mä)—New Vice-Premier of Japan.

**Jónasson, Hermann** (hĕr′-män yō′-näs-sôn) — Prime Minister of Iceland.

**Ott, Maj. Gen. Eugen** (oi-gān′ ôt′) — German Ambassador to Japan.

**Pucheu, Pierre** (pyâr pü′-shü′) — Newly named Secretary of State for Interior, in the Vichy Government of France.

**Tokutomi, Soho** (sô-hō tô-kōō-tô-mĭ—even accent) — A commentator in Japan's influential newspaper Nichi Nichi.

**Toyoda, Teijiro** (tā′ - jĭ - rô tô - yô′ - dä) — New Japanese Foreign Minister and Minister of Overseas Affairs.

**Yu Tsune-chi** (yü′ jün′-jē′) —Consul General of the Nationalist Chinese Government in New York.

**From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:**

**Petropavlovsk** (pyĕ′ - trô - päv′ - lôfsk) — Harbor on the coast of Kamchatka.

**Quito** (kē′-tō) — Capital of Ecuador.

**Saïgon** (sī-gōn′); Fr. sȧ′-ē′-gôɴ′—Capital and commercial city of Cochin-China, province of French Indo-China.

**Sakhalin** (sȧ′ - kȧ - lēn′)—Strategic island north of Japan, in the Sea of Okhotsk.

Key: āle, chȧotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boɴ; yet; zh=z in azure.

### Where Would You Find—

**(Answers)**

1. A lake in Vermont and Canada.
2. A Swiss cottage or herdsman's hut.
3. Fort Collins, Colorado.
4. A meal of mesquite-beans, maize, and other grains or a gruel prepared from it in the southwestern United States.
5. Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado.
6. A city in central Chile.
7. The Statue of Liberty is on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor.
8. It is in Serbia and Greece; 200 miles long.
9. Sacramento.
10. It is on the United States $2 bill.

# CANADA'S "WEST POINT"

### *The Royal Military College of Canada*

It is situated on Point Frederick, a small peninsula extending into Lake Ontario.

This locality has been an important military center almost from the beginning of the Dominion's history. As early as 1673 a military post was established there by Count Frontenac who built the historic fort bearing his name. The post became permanently British in 1758.

In 1789 the British Admiralty established a naval depot at Point Frederick to serve as a base for warships operating on Lake Ontario. During the War of 1812, a rough stockade fort was erected at the tip of the peninsula as a part of the lake's shore defenses. Shortly afterward this was replaced by the present Fort Frederick which still stands on the grounds of the College.

Principal among the dockyard buildings was the naval barracks now known as "The Stone Frigate" which still is in use as a dormitory. It was in this building that the new military college was opened in June, 1876, with a class of eighteen gentleman cadets.

Today there is an admission limit of 200 cadets, between the ages of 16 and 19. These candidates are selected from Canada's nine provinces on a competitive basis in proportion to the population of the provinces. For the duration of the present war, however, no further cadets will be admitted. The remaining 103 cadets now under instruction will by July, 1942, if they are successful in their final examinations, receive commissions in the defense forces of the British Empire.

In the course of its brief history the Royal Military College has rendered valuable service in peace and in war to Canada and the Empire. In the World War over ninety-five per cent of all ex-cadets of serviceable age served in the armed forces of Canada and the Empire. Over 600 military decorations or mentions in dispatches were awarded to these men. The decorations included one Victoria Cross and twelve knighthoods.

Wide World Photos

**(1) Some of the cadets now being trained at the Royal Military College as they left the drill grounds following an evening parade. Their dress for this occasion consists of flannel trousers, blazer, and a hat familiarly referred to as a "pillbox." (2) An elbow on the table is unheard of at the R. M. C., where gentleman cadets learn to sit erect by taking the position pictured here. (3) Two cadets salute upon passing the Memorial Arch, with its inscription "I remember," at the entrance to the college. The custom decrees that the cadet salute whether entering or leaving the grounds. (Inset) In the corridor of the Administration Building is this evidence of the annual friendly rivalry between the Royal Military College of Canada and the United States Military Academy. The last contest, played in 1939, marked the first victory of the West Point sextet over their R. M. C. rivals. The war brought a halt to further play, but both schools maintained to the end their tradition of not a single penalty despite the hard playing of both teams.**

## Brevities

**Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News:** The meanest man lives out our way. He invites friends in for the evening and then springs his self-made movies on them.

**Brubaker in the New Yorker:** It is certain that the manufacture of many articles will soon be curtailed because of a scarcity of raw materials. If we are then still troubled with too much spending money, that is a complaint which the grocery and the Treasury will cure.

### *It's City Air*

A recent epidemic of runs in women's nylon and silk stockings was explained by experts as due to presence of sulfuric acid in city air.

### Good Neighbors

(Detroit Free Press)

Perhaps you read how the neighbors of Lawrence Green, physically handicapped Lapeer County farmer, went to his aid when he was about to give up the fight, and how they plowed, harrowed and planted 20 acres of land for him so that he might carry on. The men who drove the saving squad of tractors into Mr. Green's fields one morning recently understood the meaning of the admonition to "love thy neighbor as thyself." Theirs was a practical, everyday application of the Golden rule.

## Where Would You Find—

1. Lake Memphremagog?
2. A chalet?
3. Colorado State College?
4. Pinole?
5. The six states which bound Oklahoma?
6. Talca?
7. The island on which the Statue of Liberty stands?
8. The Vardar Valley?
9. The California City that climbed into the 100,000 population class according to the 1940 census?
10. The portrait of Thomas Jefferson on currency?

(Answers appear on this page)

## Daily Quotation

*BEHOLD, I do not give lectures or a little charity.*

*When I give I give myself.*—WALT WHITMAN.

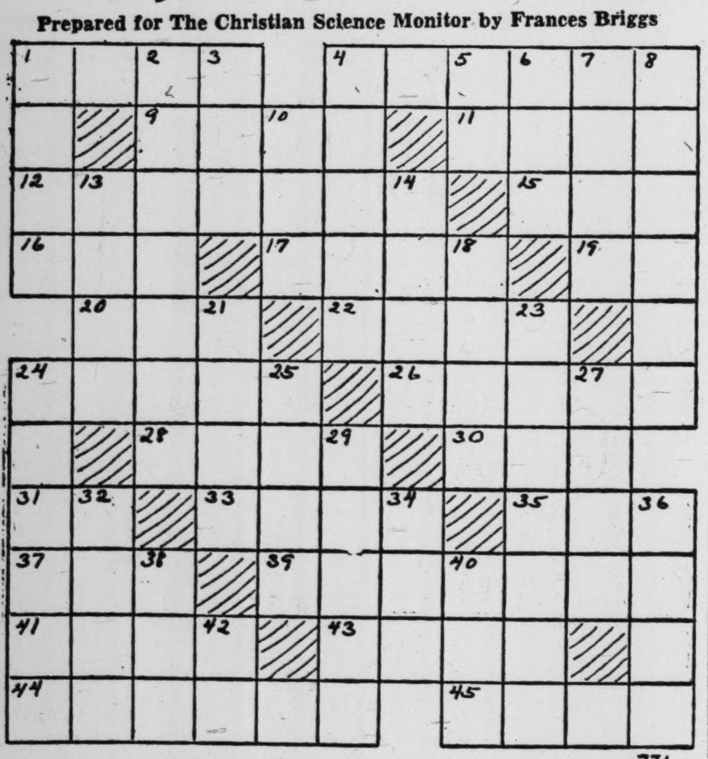
**Tubby and Buddy & Co.**—*Big Advantages* By LE PELLEY

**The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog**—*Snubs Anticipates* By RODGERS

**The Adventures of Waddles**—*Smiles at the Crossroads* By THE HAGERS

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



771

**Across**

1—What is an ornamental band covering wrist?
4—Thor was armed with what magic object?
9—What is a city of Nevada?
11—In Greek mythology, who was a personification of one of mild and gentle winds?
12—Where is Roosevelt Dam?
15—Not bright.
16—What American poet was adopted by John Allan?
17—What is a toothlike indentation or notch?
19—While.
20—What is most populous of Canadian provinces (abbr.)?
22—Time long since past.
24—What is the common viper of Europe?
26—Who sings mezzo-soprano part in opera "Martha"?
28—Oceans.
30—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
31—Pronoun.
33—Rests.
35—What is a city of Paraguay?
37—What is highest note of the gamut?
39—What are sofas?
41—What is another name for a baseball team?
43—Opposite of fat.
44—"Gulliver's Travels" is what?
45—To catch sight of.

**Down**

1—To crack or open in slits.
2—"A man that hath —— must show himself friendly."
3—What was formerly worn as national headdress of Turks?
4—What liquid is made from the nectar of plants?
5—Milliampere (abbr.).
6—Mire.
7—What is the Assam silkworm?
8—What Scottish poet wrote "The Gentle Shepherd"?
10—Who sailed with Wynken and Blynken?
13—Cross.
14—Soon.
18—What is a device to separate sand and silt from flowing water?
21—What is a river of England?
23—What is the national flag called (pl.)?
24—What is capital of Greece?
25—What is a wading bird?
27—To quote.
29—What is a long loose garment reaching to the feet?
32—What was pseudonym of Charles Lamb?
34—What French novelist wrote "The Wandering Jew"?
36—Pale.
38—What is an industrious insect?
40—How does Burns write "no"?
42—East Indies (abbr.).

**(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)**

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


# Editorials

## Gasoline and Silk Stockings

War at last has begun to touch the American consumer. Lightly. He has paid somewhat higher prices for food and perhaps waited for delivery of a new car. But the first specific restrictions fall on two typically American luxuries—if anyone nowadays can define a luxury—gasoline and silk stockings.

Perversely enough, the initial reaction is to send people hurrying to the filling stations and the hosiery counters to stock up. Thus for the first day the 7 o'clock closing which was intended to reduce gasoline consumption is reported to have increased sales considerably. And stores find themselves obliged to limit the number of pairs of hose sold to each customer.

This is not an auspicious beginning for a test of democracy. The practical shutdown of the silk industry and the limitations on motor fuel are relatively mild measures taken to conserve important resources for defense. If these measures do not work, rationing must follow on these and probably other items. Rationing may be the fairer way and the ultimately necessary way, but one cannot escape a conviction that if the American people understood the danger from without and the necessity of preserving democracy within, they would respond more heartily to the appeal for voluntary restraint.

In fact, they must count themselves very softly treated by fate if they compare these minor inconveniences with the deprivations being undergone in Japan and Germany as the price of an ideology of aggression in those countries or in Great Britain as the price of resisting the extension of this brutality through the world.

The Japanese does not like whale meat and bread made of acorn flour, but he puts up with these and with short rations of rice because he has been told the sacrifice will help win a better living. Germans can hardly be enthusiastic about rations which limit any meal to three and a half ounces of meat, with little if any fat to cook it in, or about "ersatz" clothing, substitute chocolate, and an acute scarcity of soap, eggs, cream, or fruit.

In Great Britain a new gasoline ration has just gone into effect reducing the gallonage for a private citizen to an estimated basis of 165 miles per month. How many Americans would like to cut their motoring to that extent? Your British man or woman has to count practically every item of clothing in terms not only of shillings but also of ration coupons.

If the nations had been wise enough to live without war, all of them—the so-called "have-not" nations included—would today be living vastly more comfortably, to say nothing of the present expenditure in human lives.

To achieve a world without war, the nations which consider themselves underprivileged must be convinced of two points: First, that they cannot better themselves by aggression and conquest. Second, that they can improve their situation by peaceful, productive means. Thus the two great necessities of the world today are: To win the war for freedom and international order, and to assure that the peace is one of economic freedom as well as political justice. And sacrifice is part of the price.

## Caution and the Canal

Denial to Japanese ships of use of the Panama Canal recently was explained in Washington as due to repairs under way on the Canal. Japanese spokesmen charged discrimination, however, declaring they knew other ships were using that passage. Whichever of these two versions one may wish to believe, the barring of the Canal to Axis shipping at this time would seem to be a proper precautionary measure.

Suspicion of Axis activities in the neighborhood of the Panama Canal has been aroused by incidents on the isthmus which have involved German technicians. Nazi schemes in Latin America, backed by such propaganda ventures as General Franco's message to the Costa Rican and other governments explaining Spain's stand beside the Nazis against Communist Russia, are seen in some quarters as bearing on the safety of the Canal.

While the United States Government is saying nothing at the moment about possible threats to the Panama Canal, there is reason to believe that evidence exists which would explain the barring of Japanese vessels from its use, and which warrants an increasingly alert attitude on the part of the American public toward dangers to this vital gateway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

## Opportunity Postponed

Massachusetts citizens interested in the establishment of a quasi-judicial parole board, as recommended by the Special Commission which spent two years investigating the pardon and parole situation in the Bay State, will regret the failure of the Legislature to take action this year.

Decision of the House of Representatives to postpone until next session action on a measure proposed by the House Ways and Means Committee as a compromise growing out of the Commission's recommendations delays Massachusetts' opportunity to have an unexcelled parole system.

Under the plan advanced by the Ways and Means Committee the term of office would be ten years—between the fifteen years suggested by the Special Commission and the six years proposed by the Administrative Committee. Salaries of the five members would be $7,000 for the chairman, $4,500 for the two male members, and $2,250 for the women members—less than was recommended by the investigating commission but adequate.

The retention of the women members of the board to sit with the chairman on women's cases, leaving more time for the male members to consider the greater number of men's cases, would also meet with the approval of those interested in a permanent parole system of merit.

Adoption of the parole reorganization bill as finally drafted by the Ways and Means Committee would have provided, on the whole, a satisfactory end to one of the most important legislative investigations in Bay State history. It is to be hoped that definite efforts will be made to keep alive these recommendations for a quasi-judicial parole board and to revive them in 1943.

## The Seventh Week

People who wanted to avoid "wishful" calculations about Russian resistance to the Nazi blitzkrieg gave the Soviets thirty days. Bolder speculators gave them as much as six weeks. After his visit to London, Raymond Gram Swing stressed the six-week period as a touchstone. Apparently the well informed in that capital had reason to believe that the hierarchy in Berlin, as well as more detached spectators in other capitals, had been thinking in terms of six weeks.

The Nazi campaign against Russia is now in its seventh week. From now on the phrase describing German operations as moving "according to plan" will make little if any impression on readers. Indeed, Berlin might as well drop it from the Nazi propaganda vocabulary for the duration to the war on the Eastern Front.

That the Russians might give the world, and more particularly, the Nazis, some surprises was indicated about a month ago in this newspaper's description of the Stalin Line as designed especially to meet blitz tactics. Moreover, as this report brought out, the Russian military leaders who built up the Soviet armies were men schooled to think in terms of mobile warfare. More recently other descriptions of the Stalin Line have explained Russian defense strategy as designed to "absorb the enemy like a sponge."

Reports from Moscow on the Russian "stonewall" stand around Kiev over the week-end further illustrate this strategy. The Nazis, having fought their way through fierce resistance, were said to have found themselves victims of a deliberate plan to wear them down in the initial stages of the combat and then to retreat before them, sucking them into ambush where fresh Russian troops moved in against them from both sides.

Meanwhile, it is not only on the Eastern Front that Nazi plans are being revised by non-Nazi agencies. New signs of trouble in occupied countries are indicated in Norwegian resistance to German authority, and in the spread of the V campaign. Turkey has shown increased will to resist Nazi pressures. The United States program of aid to anti-Nazi nations has gathered momentum. And Nazi prestige has suffered its first real setback since the memorable period when Britain amazed the world after Dunkirk.

It has been well said that the danger to freedom at this moment may come from a new "complacency" among free peoples. There is no reason for complacency in the German setbacks. They provide opportunity, but not for relaxation. Six weeks was more than the democratic world dared to ask, but it is not less than is needed. To assume that the conflict with Naziism has suddenly become Russia's war would be to misread dangerously the history of six years, let alone six weeks.

# Letters From Susan And Others in Britain

LONDON

Dear Auntie:

. . . At my dinner table at school, Daphne was bemoaning the fact that she couldn't have butter on her sandwiches (and neither could any other member of her family) because her mother in the process of making a sausage pie used butter instead of margarine in the pastry by mistake. The worst part of it was that she had used all the week's rations for the whole family!

In everybody's doorway now there sits a sandbag, or a bucket of sand, usually along with its companion, a bucket of water. As you walk along the road, you see an almost endless number of cards with "Member of Fire Fighting Party" stuck in the windows of people's houses; also "Stirrup Pump Here." . . .

On the hoardings are pasted large posters giving maps and showing R. A. F. raids on Germany. They are headed "Bombs on Germany." . . . A large poster asked housewives to please finish traveling by 4 o'clock and leave later travel for the war workers. . . .

Motorists and people driving lorries, police cars and taxis are very kind and pull up at crowded bus stops and offer lifts, as busses skim past you packed. Mother and Beryl were waiting at a bus stop near Sloane Square yesterday watching busses pass them full up, when a taxi drew up by them and the taxi driver called out—evidently having been instructed by his "fare"—"Anyone for Streatham Hill?" First to get in was a little charwoman type of person, then another worker, Mother and Beryl. The little woman did not go very far, but my, she was jolly glad to have the lift—said she had been walking half way home. The next worker was taken to her nearest point, although this meant instructing the driver (whom the fare called "Guvnor") to make a diversion. Then Mummy and Beryl came all the way home with the taxi, or rather as far as it could come, for part of the main road had been badly bombed. . . . The kind man then paid all the fare, including the extras, and said he was glad to do so as many people had been kind to him and he thought the sooner the world got down to the simple teachings of Jesus, the sooner the world would recover. . . .

In Auntie Ella's last letter to Mummy, she said that if she were Mummy she would keep me at home rather than have me on the open road going to and from school during raids and things. What an idea! I don't know what would happen to Britain if everybody stayed at home. . . .

Our church is dressed in scaffolding, the result of bombs falling all around. . . . During the service, we had an air-raid warning; in Sunday School no one took any notice but carried on with the lessons, but Mother said in Church the First Reader said that if any wished to go to the Lower Hall they would be taken care of, but no one left except the members who were fire watchers.

SUSAN

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND

. . . If you once give in to tears you cry too easily and lose your courage. I realize now how much courage and cheerfulness count, and how frightfully important it is for us women not to give in to tears or lamentations—it is the one thing that devastates our mankind in wartime. . . .

The painter who was machine-gunned some time ago is back at work on the house. He has had three attempted machine-gunnings but was only hit once. He had his ear hit and his eye and face full of glass, but he has quite recovered. He says he isn't in the least alarmed. He says, "I don't pay no notice of them Jerries," and he really doesn't! He is a splendid old boy. He also had a 500-pound bomb drop near him but it didn't hurt him and he didn't seem to mind that either. . . .

I had a meeting of the village women to arrange a jam-making scheme. The jam will be made in the villages and will all be pooled all over the country and rationed out. This means you won't get your own jam back, but it will be a saving for the country on the whole. . . . At present our jam ration is one-half a pound per person per month but we don't know what it will be after this scheme is working.

All the medical people have been amazed at the lack of epidemics this winter. . . . To our surprise the health of the people is very high. . . . No one has time to think of illness or of themselves, and this builds up a great resistance I think.

CAMBRIDGE

Dear Mrs. Pulsifer:

We motored from Cambridge to London and while we were there, we took an opportunity of seeing the damage caused by the air bombardment. It is difficult for anyone who has not seen London to appreciate what has happened. Moreover, for any one who saw the damage to Ypres or Arras or Bapaume in the last war, it is equally difficult to assess what has been done. . . .

Around St. Paul's there is an area which closely parallels Arras and the Cathedral stands out alone in the midst of wreckage. It is pitiful to see the splendid windows blown out and hanging partly by the leaden framework. . . . Most of the little shops are wrecked by the force of the blast. It is heartbreaking, for one visualizes the little tradesman deprived of his modest means of livelihood. It is all so indiscriminate and without the remotest pretense to be anything but what the Huns called in the last war "Schrecklichkeit." . . .

My wife came home yesterday in great excitement. Near the house in the gutter she saw the peel of a fresh orange, undoubted proof that fresh oranges still existed. Such a sight has not been witnessed in months. It appears that a cargo of oranges has reached England from Spain. They are being supplied to hospitals and children. . . .

C. G. L. WOLFE

LONDON

London is still dear, gallant old London! I've been right through the Blitzkrieg up to date and except one lived through it day by day it were impossible to conceive quite how marvelous and calm and determined the people are. It's an experience that is worth giving up a good deal for. There is a deep normality of behavior that is almost abnormal in its very existence. Men put up such signs outside their bombed shops as "External decorations by a notorious expainter," and "Come in, and buy our blasted goods!"

O. E.

## Waiting for the Dawn

Knott in The Dallas Morning News

# Mike Steals the Show

SANTA FE, N. M.

We were supposed to be viewing the sights in the oldest house in New Mexico, but young Mike Antonio Pacheco stole the show. Mike, who is in about the third or fourth grade at school, I should say, assured me emphatically that his first name is Mike, not Miguel, which would be Michael in Spanish. He even wrote it in my notebook, and that cost another dime, but I felt that Mike had been underpaid for showing four of us through the oldest house in New Mexico; so the dime was paid voluntarily and under no more duress than soft brown eyes could enforce.

There was no one in sight when we drove slowly down the eastern extension of narrow, twisty, historic De Vargas Street in Santa Fe. Between the time we saw the sign labeling the oldest house and the time we had parked our car and arrived at the miniature doorway, young Mike somehow got there. There he was, in the one small doorway, feet spread apart and something like a determined look on his bronze face.

"Ten cents apiece, please," he commanded, very gently. There was nothing harsh about Mike at all. His s's were soft c's; some of them were almost th's. His "please" was "pleece," almost "pleeth."

Two of us stooped and followed him inside. The doorway was through a thick and very old wall of adobe, that is, large, flat bricks made of sun-baked mud. Light trickled through narrow, slat-barred apertures at both ends of the small, two-room structure. The heavy mud walls, low ceiling, dim light made the place seem like a cave, and the businesslike brown boy was in character as the chief gnome.

"The Eendians built thees place more than three hundred years ago before the Spaniards came," he said. "It didn't have no doors or weendows in those days, but the Eendians came in through the roof. The Eendians didn't slip (sleep) here. They slipped in the hills, and only came here sometime when they are chased by enemies."

* * *

Mike Antonio Pacheco placed the building of the oldest house at around 1610, which would antedate by a few years a church building near by, which is said to have been built in the 1620's.

"The fireplace don't have no cheemney," said Mike, pointing to a bulbous mud growth on one blank adobe wall. Sure enough, it didn't have. "The smoke goes out in the hole in the roof," the little fellow confided.

On a table across from the fireplace rested the handleless skeletons of two ancient pistols.

"Those peestols belong to Billy the Keed," Mike said, passing ever so lightly over a character and a time about which many books and stories and movies have been written. It was as if Mike either didn't know of the importance of the historic Billy in the folklore of his State, or that he wasn't quite sure that those old wrecks of weapons had belonged to him, and so hurried past a possible question on the subject.

The remains of three muzzle-loading rifles leaned against the adobe wall not far from the pistols. Just a flick of the hand of Mike Antonio Pacheco took our gaze from one to the other.

"Weeth those three rifles the Spaniards keeled 1,600 Eendians," he declared, as positively as an eye-witness might state it.

Other visitors at the door now. Two more. Mike barred the way with his "ten cents apiece, pleece."

Four of us went into the second room through another doorway so low we had to crouch.

In that room there was not much except an ancient lantern on a post, a fireplace with a chimney, and a few antique odds and ends hanging from the walls.

One of us strangers noticed the chimney the first thing, and commented that this fireplace, unlike the first one, had a chimney. But Mike, whose recitation sounded a little as if it had been learned by rote, and could not well be broken off in the middle, said quickly, "Just a meenite, and I come to that."

He told us first that the lantern on the post was very old, used in "seventee hondred and ten."

"The reason there is a cheemney on thees fireplace is because the Spaniards beelt it," was the explanation he gave when the fireplace's turn came in the story. "The Spaniards ran the Eendians out and took thees house. The Spaniards didn't like smoke in their eyce, and so they beelt a fireplace in thees room with a cheemney, and didn't use the fireplace in the other room any more."

It was perfectly logical and, as Mike told us, quite convincing.

* * *

Outside, as we left, was another bronze youngster considerably smaller than Mike, and resembling him. It was Mike's little brother.

"Pheel," Mike said, was the younger boy's name. No, not Felipe, which would be Spanish, he insisted. "Pheel." Or, Phil, no doubt.

"Would you like to see me write my name?" Mike inquired, most innocently. Of course. So he wrote it in a pocket notebook from which notes for this story are taken.

That brought forth the extra dime, making 15 cents extra that Mike had received, over and above the "ten cents apiece" for which he was undoubtedly called to account at home.

Mike galloped quickly away across a hard dirt yard, bound unquestionably on some errand of his own that had to do with 15 cents. "Pheel" was at his heels.

RODNEY L. BRINK

# Mirror of World Opinion

## Red Flags Do the Job

Shrewd psychologist of Owensboro, Ky., was responsible for the placing of a box full of bright red flags on each corner of a busy intersection. Above each box this sign warned dare-devil citizens: "If you MUST cross against the red light, carry one of these flags and place it in the box on the opposite corner." As predicted, fear of ridicule succeeded in putting a stop to those hair-raising dashes from curb to curb.—*United States News*, Washington.

# The Wide Horizon

## Bornholm: Invasion Base?

By Sydney A. Clark

A striking curiosity of the Baltic map is the island of Bornholm. It belongs to Denmark and hence, at this sad hour, to Denmark's "protector," yet it is a night's run by fast steamer from the nearest Danish soil, whereas it is within sight, on clearest days, of Sweden's southern coast in the province of Scania. If the island is a geographic curiosity, it is even more a political tragedy, since Bornholm is a perfect springboard for German invasion of Swedish soil which is again feared as the next move by the Nazi aggressor. Bornholm effectively supplements the Copenhagen-Elsinore littoral and the Jutland bases in Aalborg and elsewhere. It is handy to Stettin, handy to Sweden, and exceedingly unhandy to the British navy, which can only reach it at very great risk.

Sweden's worldly-powerful ecclesiastics of olden times, the successive archbishops of Lund, owned Bornholm in the thirteenth century and intermittently thereafter for some 400 years, during most of which time the kings of Denmark contended for it, sometimes with temporary success. One of the archbishops, a certain Jacob Erlandsön, built, at the northern tip of the island, the immense fortress-castle of Hammershus which was the storm center of struggle century after century and which is today, with its vast pile of ruddy masonry, its wide moat and its triple defense walls, one of the most imposing ruins in all Scandinavia.

In the seventeenth century Denmark's King Christian IV finally and definitely wrested Bornholm and its castle from the prince-archbishops of Lund, and Denmark has held it ever since. No Swede has thought or cared very much about the loss until lately, when suddenly every Swede would give much to turn back time and strengthen the arms of its Scanian churchmen.

* * *

My European travel memories of the darkening decade from 1929 to 1939 present no picture more idyllic or Arcadian than that of Bornholm. Its capital, Rönne, whose cobbled streets echo to the tread of military boots, is a veritable marionettes' city, its tiny one-story houses being painted, as my journal records, "coral, salmon, henna, yellow, russet or cornflower blue," with heavy interlacing beams covered with tar, as black as a villain's mustache. And Bornholm's skylarks—there is a topic to melt the lead of my factual pencil! Never, except possibly in the Channel Isle of Alderney, have I heard such exultant, exuberant song from avian throats.

I liked these things and I liked the island's varied scenery, greenly placid in the center, starkly violent along the lofty granite rim, but most of all I liked the unspoiled character of the people I met. They were as straightforward, simple and kindly as any folk I have ever encountered. The ulterior motive, subtle poison of so many contacts in so many lands, seemed absolutely lacking.

At the herring village of Gudhjem I made my way along the edge of the sea and poked into many a "smokery," where rows of silver herring were hanging in the fragrant smoke of hardwood shavings and were turning slowly from silver to gold as the heat singed their myriad scales. Almost every "herring boss" wanted to show me his smoke shed in friendly detail and even to give me samples of his wares. Three times I tried to slip a coin in a horny hand and each time the gratuity was politely refused.

* * *

The simplicity of Bornholm displayed its luster best of all on a bus trip which I took from the fishing village of Svaneke to the round-church village of Ostermarie. I had begun to eat an apple as I stood at the curb waiting, but when the bus showed signs of starting I tossed the fruit into some tall grass and hurriedly climbed aboard. The driver thereupon picked up my apple, cut off with a jack-knife the portion where I had bitten into it, and returned the remainder to me. With the friendliest smile in the world he said, in German of a sort, "Don't throw it away, sir. You may just as well finish it."

I was so flabbergasted by his kindly frugality that I obeyed him as though I had been a child admonished by a thrifty parent.

There were other incidents on that country bus ride, kindly, neighborly incidents, quite untouched by a trace of sophistication, but I need not embroider the full design. The salvaged apple was a priceless sample of the Bornholm attitude of a good and decent race of country folk now incredibly submerged by war and perhaps to be forced to lend their services toward submerging their neighbors.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